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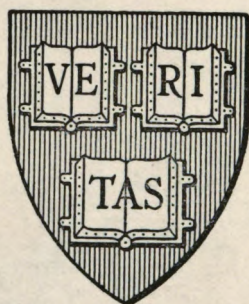
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE

EDITED BY

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VOL. III.

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Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

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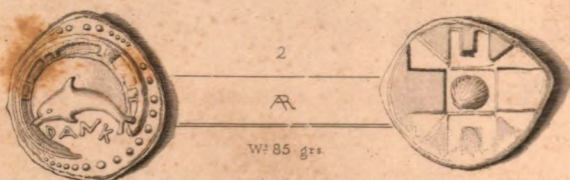
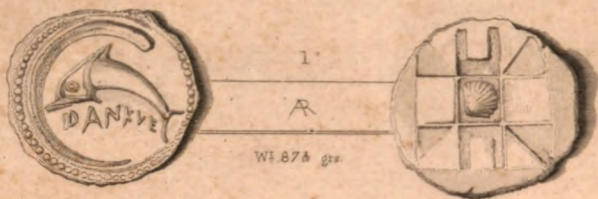
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COINS OF ZANCLE.



Drawn by John Burgon

Engraved by Henry Egg

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE CELTIBERIAN ALPHABET, AND ON THE MEANING OF SOME OF THE CHARACTERS THAT COMPOSE IT.

[From the *Revue Numismatique* for February. Read before the Num. Soc.]

THE characters commonly termed *Celtiberian* seem to possess a Phenician origin.

The writing observable on the autonomous coins of Spain, proceeds, in most instances, from the left to the right, like the writing of Eastern nations, and of the Ethiopians. The form also of the Celtiberian characters bears evidence of very ancient transmission of the Phenician alphabet, at a period when as yet the form of the Phenician letters had undergone no alteration.

We can, then, without fear of being charged with rashness, acknowledge the Phenician origin of the two species of writing; viz., that from the left to right, and that from the right to left; and perhaps, also, of the boustrophedon kind.

Without doubt this conclusion seems at open variance with all the Phenician inscriptions that we are in possession of: but we are not ignorant of the fact of the inscriptions that we are acquainted with being all of a comparatively recent epoch; not one of them can be shewn to ascend beyond the fourth century before the Christian era.¹

The learned M. Gesenius, in his *Concordant Table of Alphabets* derived from the Phenician, has admitted the alphabet commonly termed Celtiberian, but, by some inex-

¹ Gesenius.

plicable chance, his connections are almost all inexact. There are very few letters in the Spanish inscriptions to which we can allow the meanings he has assigned them. These mistakes will doubtless add to the discredit into which this alphabet has fallen.

The first man of ability who set seriously to work on this subject, was Velasquez, who, in 1752, published his "Essay on the Inscriptions in Unknown Letters on the Medallie Monuments of Spain;"² but he adopted a bad method. Struck by the analogy of the primitive Spanish alphabets with the ancient Greek or Phenician characters, he has ventured, solely upon that analogy, to decide the meaning of the letters, apart from the inscriptions which these letters were destined to explain, and has, in consequence applied these arbitrary significations to the interpretation of the inscriptions, the result of which has been nothing but incorrect readings. Moreover, Velasquez, resting on the analogy of the primitive Greek with the Spanish, has thence inferred the resemblance of the languages, and has wished to interpret the ancient Celtiberian characters by the Greek, which has only led to inconsistent and absurd results. Eckhel, who in general had but little relish for palæographic researches, has availed himself of this tendency of the system of Velasquez to condemn the work altogether.

The failure of Velasquez frightened other learned men, such as Florez, who had entered upon the study of the medals of Spain. Perez Bayer would have been capable of making a real progress in the knowledge of the Celtiberian characters, but he paid little attention to the subject. In short, from Eckhel to Sestini, no one has entered upon the research. Sestini, after half a century's silence, has pub-

² Ensayo sobre los alfabetos de las letras desconocidas que se enuentran en las mas antiquas medallas y monumentos de España, Madrid, 1752, in 4to.

lished a work, apparently a complete one, on these inscriptions;³ but this work bears all the marks of superficiality and inconclusiveness. Sometimes we see five or six different forms assigned to a single articulation; sometimes five or six articulations are represented by a single letter; for the reading of any new coin that Sestini brings forward, he has a new alphabet at his command. Numismatists in general have passed a severe sentence on this work, and this sentence has been confirmed by a weighty authority—that of William de Humboldt, in his work on the ancient Spanish tongue.⁴ Nevertheless, I am far from giving a sweeping condemnation of the labours that have had for their object the restoration of the Celtiberian alphabet. The chief obstacle to the understanding of that writing arises from the ignorance we are in with regard to the language of the ancient Spaniards. William de Humboldt has made some happy applications of the Basque tongue to the names of different places of ancient Spain; but it is sufficient to read his book, to see that these applications, although very ingenious, do not apply to the words explained. It is with the ancient Spanish inscriptions as with the Etruscan, of which up to the present hour the interpretation is imperfect, because we know nothing of the ancient language of the Etruscans.

What are the legends of the Celtiberian money? Are they the names of places, of chiefs, or of divinities? This question cannot be decided *a priori*, and we are liable, like the ape in the fable, to take the Piræus for a man's name. Are they a series of initials, or of abbreviated words? All these surmises suggest themselves before we engage in deciphering a legend in an unknown alphabet and language:

³ Descrizione delle medaglie spagnuole, etc., 1818, in 4to.

⁴ Prüfung der Untersuchungen über die Urbewohner Hispaniens vermittelt der Vaskischen Sprache, Berlin, 1821, in 4to.

and, lastly, are we quite certain of the transcription of the Spanish names, such as have been handed down to us through the medium of the Greeks and Romans, who usually sacrificed correctness to sound?

We can form some notion of the obstacles opposed to the reading of Celtiberian legends by what happens in regard to the Phenician, the language of which is not, however, unknown to us, though we have not been able to comprehend it sufficiently to identify the localities from whence the medals come. What difficulties, therefore, must the Celtiberian legends present to us, both the alphabet and language of which we are ignorant of!

There are, however, medals which present on one side a Latin name and on the other a Celtiberian. Undoubtedly, as Velasquez remarks, the Celtiberian inscription is not always equivalent to the Latin inscription; but it may be so, and when this coincidence occurs, the comparison must produce a good result. The result will be almost certain, if on the one side the Latin transcription has been made faithfully, without detriment to the laws of sound; and if on the other, the similitude,—which cannot be denied to exist between the characters called Celtiberian and the primitive Greek characters, or the Phenician,—should combine to facilitate the solution. Under this latter point of view the indication given by Velasquez is incontestible. There are, indeed, some letters quite different from the Phenician, but discrepancies of the same nature are met with in other graphic systems, which are evidently of a Phenician origin; without doubt these were purposely constructed for pronunciations foreign to the Phenician, and such as were used by the ancient Celtiberians; or if these letters are numerous, they may be looked upon as the fragments of another alphabet. According to the greater or less proportion of the admixture of the foreign elements

with the Phenician rudiments or Greek primitives, we shall be warranted in admitting or rejecting the distinction that Velasquez and Sestini have set up between the various Spanish modes of writing. The two principal systems they have recognised are, the one belonging to the south of Spain, termed *Turditain*, and the other of the north, which they designate the *Celtiberian*.

I do not think the latter of these two denominations to be quite correct. It is proved that the Celts never established themselves on the shores of the Mediterranean. Now, amongst probable attributions, there are a great many that refer to Catalonia and Valencia, where the Celts never penetrated. It would be more regular to class these two alphabets under the common name of *Iberian*.

But the differences instanced in the Spanish writing never descended below the surface of things: the distinction consists in the greater or less mixture of foreign characters with the Phenician system; but in every case, the original Phenician system—that is to say, the purely alphabetic principle—is acknowledged to preside in the composition of both systems.

What may be the origin of the characters varying from those of the Phenicians, such as we find in various Spanish inscriptions, particularly in those peculiar to Bœtica, and more especially on the medals of Obulco?

We find, for instance, these two characters, **Σ**, **Λ**, which resemble none of the Phenician forms; they are still to be met with on an inscription (unfortunately almost unique), that decorates a monument in the vicinity of *Tucca*, an ancient Libyan town.⁵ It presents on one side several lines of Phenician writing, and on the other a species of writing that has been denominated *Libyan*, and of which scarcely another example is extant.

⁵ Vol. III. p. 139.

It was doubtless in a similar system of writing, which must be carried back to central Asia, that the *Turditain* books, properly so called,⁶ of which Strabo speaks, must have been composed; and we can easily comprehend, if the *Turditain*, or *Betican*, letters belong to the Lybian alphabet, that they must be more numerous in the Spanish inscriptions belonging to the south of the Peninsula,—that is to say, to the country most adjacent to Africa.

But what is the distinguishing difference between the Celtiberian and *Turditain* inscriptions? It is, that the characters analogous to those delineated are much more uncommon, and that, on the contrary, those resembling the Phœnician or Greek primitives predominate. We thus explain why the interpretation of the Celtiberian medals promises a greater chance of success than that of the *Turditain* medals, on which the non-Phœnician characters are the most numerous. Confining myself thus to the former, I was desirous to see if the bilingual medals would furnish me with any satisfactory results. I first applied the system above developed to the medals of Saguntum and Emporiæ, and could find no resemblance on these pieces between the Celtiberian and the Latin legends. But Emporiæ was purely Greek, and Saguntum was the name of Zacantha, or Zacynthus, altered by the Spaniards and by the Latins; consequently, if these two towns had Greek names, they would have borne different Spanish names; and it is thus explained why the Celtiberian legends do not resemble the Latin. But, as regards other towns in the interior, as Bilbilis, the birth-place of Martial, and Celsa in Arragon, of which the medals are also bilingual, the parallel can be established without difficulty.

We find, in the legends of the coins of Bilbilis, the same number of letters as in the Latin word, with the exception

⁶ Strabo, vol. iii. p. 159, *Μασσαλιωτῶν κτίσμα*.

of the two vowels, which leaves us to suppose that the Celtiberians, like the people of the East, suppressed the vowels. The most remarkable feature, and which leads to the discovery, is that the word Bilbilis, $\nabla \uparrow \nabla \uparrow \nabla \nabla$, presents a repetition of the two consonants. Now, the character ∇ which ought to be B, is perhaps a P; but this character holds a place, by its peculiar form, almost at an equal distance from the Greek Π and the Latin P. The second character \uparrow is, with a trifling difference, a primitive Greek Λ , and the final ∇ , is the S primitive of the Greeks. The last but one is the Phenician *i*od inverted.

The medal of Celsa presents on one side the name in Latin, and on the other the name in Celtiberian characters, $\nabla \Lambda \nabla$. We recognise the Λ of the Greeks still more distinctly than in the medal of Bilbilis, and the ∇ , which has the power of a K in the Etruscan alphabet, analogous to the lunar ζ observable on the coins of Rhegium. For the third letter, we find the *samech* of the name of Bilbilis, and the fourth is evidently the E primitive, with the upper bar shorter, as we find it in the Greek alphabet. A little distance from Celsa is a Celtiberian town, which is called almost identically, Cissa. If this name were found on medals, the transcription ought to be a little different from the word we have read, *Kelse*. Medals exist with a name analogous to that of Celsa, except the L $\nabla \nabla$; this name would be Kse, or Cissa.

This analysis will be sufficient to shew, that the whole work of Sestini is not without the support of probability. He has proposed forty readings of Phenician medals: we admit ten of them, and add to these others which he has not spoken of. Thus, there is mentioned in ancient authors, a city south of Catalonia, *Ileosca*; now, we find a Celtiberian inscription thus arranged: $\nabla \Lambda \Psi \nabla \nabla$. It presents almost all the elements of the name of *Ileosca*; the ∇ , the

h, and the w, almost resembling the Hebrew; the p is there almost identically renewed; then comes a letter, which cannot be a X Greek, but a transcription of Π.

We can, therefore, scarcely refuse to believe with Velasquez and Sestini, in the Phenician origin of the Celtiberian alphabet; but was this origin mediate or immediate? There are reasons for and against. They who would have the Celtiberian writing considered as transmitted directly by the Phenicians, may observe that the letters given by Velasquez and Sestini, as identical with the letters which the Greeks added to the Phenician alphabet, are exactly those of which a fair reading cannot be drawn. There is one letter that has been taken for an Ω, X; another for a Ψ, ψ; and another for a X, X; these three letters, that have been considered as positive proofs of the Greek origin of this alphabet, present but fallacious resemblances to the Greek, and must have had a different origin.

It is also to be remarked, that certain letters, of which the meaning is known, present greater analogy to the Phenician than to the Greek type. M, a letter equivalent to m in the Celtiberian alphabet, offers but little analogy with the μ primitive of the Greeks; inscriptions clearly shew, that it did not acquire this latter signification with the Greeks until after the custom had been adopted of sounding the *schin*, instead of letting it sleep as originally. The w, acknowledged by Bayer, ψ, has much greater affinity to the pure Phenician type, than it has with the same letter as reproduced by the Greek. The phe, Ϟ, is not precisely either the Greek Π, nor the P of the Latins; it is of an intermediate form, and must be referred to the Phenicians.

This character, ↑, seems to be rather derived from the Phenician than from the Greek letter, which has a hori-

zontal bar at the top τ . All these tend to decide the direct Phenician origin of the Celtiberian letters. We can believe also that the establishment of the Greeks in Spain dates posterior to that at Marseilles. Some look upon the more ancient colonies of the Rhodians and Zacynthians on the coasts of Spain as fabulous. The city of Emporiæ could not have been founded earlier than the fifth century before Christ, an epoch when the Phenician system had become deeply modified by the Greeks settled at the south of Gaul and north of Spain. Now, if the Greek alphabet had already definitely taken the form it has preserved, why should the Celtiberians have trod back their steps, and have assimilated their writing to the Phenician type?

Also arguments are not wanting in favour of the mediate origin of the Celtiberian alphabet; that is to say, of its transmission by the Greeks to the Iberians. If we find some letters differing from the Greek primitive type, there are others that give us the forms of the Greek alphabet, that is to say, the Phenician forms already much changed; thus, we meet there with the Greek *samech* and the Etruscan ζ , differing from the Phenician *samech*; we find the Etruscan K differing from the Phenician *kaph*; the Δ Greek ($\Gamma \Delta$), which differs widely also from the Phenician *lamed*.

We can maintain also that the Phenician alphabet could not have found its way into the north of the Peninsula but through the settlements on the banks of the Guadalquivir, and we find, to obstruct their passage, traces of the Punic writing, the vestiges of which so abound in the inscriptions of the middle of Spain.

If the Iberians of Betica had at first used this writing, and had retained it from preference, how would it chance that in the north of the Peninsula more Phenician characters should be found than in the vicinity of the settlements

themselves? We may reasonably suppose the Greeks to have had towns on the coasts of Spain anterior to the founding of Emporiæ; so the city of Rhodes was founded by the Rhodians before Marseilles;⁷ there are obscure traditions of a settlement of inhabitants from the isle of Zacynthus at Saguntum;⁸ lastly, the Phocians had touched on the shores of Spain before they settled at Marseilles.

There is nothing to prevent our believing the settlement of the Greeks on the soil of Valencia and Catalonia before the foundation of Emporiæ; by this route the Phenician alphabet might early have been spread through the north of Spain. In every case we must consider the fabric of medals having Celtiberian characters, as being (comparatively) very recent; the more ancient coins of Spain are evidently those in silver of the towns of Rhoda and Emporiæ on the shores of Catalonia; we observe in the more ancient of these pieces, the simple and chaste work of the best times of Grecian art; of these I know not a single specimen that I could date earlier than the fourth century before the Christian æra. Those of the Phenicians of the south, chiefly in bronze, are subsequent to the medals of Emporiæ and Rhodes. The medals called Celtiberian having Spanish legends, compared with the Greek medals of Emporiæ, are clearly rude imitations of these latter pieces; they have a female head surrounded with fishes. When the type is foreign to that of Emporiæ, we meet again with that of the Carthaginian medals struck in Sicily or in Africa, which could only have been introduced by the Carthaginians themselves at the time of their conflict with the Romans on the soil of Spain.

⁷ Strabo, iii. p. 160.—*Τὴν δὲ κτίσιν Ποδίων φασί.* This opinion is confirmed by the name of the town and the type of its medals.

⁸ Strabo iii. 110. Sil. Ital. ii. 603.

The medals of Betica with *Turditan* legends proceed by a like rude imitation from the Phenician monies struck in the cities on the south of the Peninsula. Without doubt, to those who are not well accustomed to the practical examination of ancient coins, the Spanish medals have a certain sharpness of outline which would cause them to be mistaken for very ancient productions; but in this a new instance occurs of the deception that is often produced by the works of barbarous nations. When we examine these coins carefully, we always can detect the imitation of a Greek or Roman type struck in an advanced state of the arts. When, upon this principle, we have a clue to the subjects represented on the Spanish coins, we can place no faith in their extreme antiquity. Besides, it is an ascertained fact, that the Roman coins, especially those of Augustus and Tiberius, struck in Spain a little after the Roman Conquest, present the same peculiarity in sharpness so remarkable on the coins purely Spanish; from which again we infer that the latter have been struck at a period cotemporary with that in which the Romans seized on Spain; that is to say, amidst the necessities that arose either from the connection between the Carthaginians and Celtiberians, or from the struggles of the latter with the Romans.

The perfectly antique physiognomy of the writing traced on these medals, must not make us more ready to mistake the recent epoch of their workmanship. The systems of writing are speedily modified, very often with nations who make great use of them, whilst, on the contrary, the graphic system remains immutable, almost untouched, amongst nations who make but a limited use of writing; the Iberians were of this number.

We thus see, that whilst the Phenician system expe-

rienced remarkable modifications, at least as to the direction of the writing, the Greek system had long remained stationary during the centuries extending from the settlement of Cadmus to the return of the Heraclidæ.

On the other hand, we must not conclude from the comparatively modern workmanship of the coins, that the writing found on them was thus of recent origin in Spain. It is not with the introduction of coins as with that of writing. Almost every nation has felt the necessity for writing, and has been compelled to essay the usage of it long before a monetary commerce has been substituted for traffic by barter.

This is not to say that the Iberians may have possessed inscriptions which went back, according to their own account, to six thousand years. In the passage in Strabo⁹ where this assertion is supposed to be found, the question relates only to the *laws in verse* possessed by a people of the Iberian Peninsula. The existence of laws in metre appears to instance a traditional usage, and to have preceded the use of writing. Thus, it is probable, the Iberians possessed poetic monuments, transmitted by tradition before the introduction of writing, monuments going back to a remote antiquity, that to pure tradition had succeeded a writing of Lybian origin, and that, finally, this system of writing must, particularly in the north, have yielded to the ascendancy of a second system, borrowed from that of the Phenicians. We admit, therefore, the existence in primitive Spain of several

⁹ iii. p. 139.—Σοφώτατοι δὲ ἐξετάζονται τῶν Ἰβήρων οὗτοι, καὶ γραμματικῇ χρῶνται, καὶ τῆς παλαιᾶς μνήμης ἔχουσι τὰ συγγραμματα, καὶ ποιήματα, καὶ νόμους ἐμμέτρους ἑξακισχιλίων ἐτῶν ὥς φασί. It is clear that here the date of six thousand years applies to the framing of laws, and not to their transcription, which must have been long posterior.

systems of writing; the more ancient must have been carried thither from the interior of Asia, the remembrance of which is preserved by Sallust,¹⁰ by Varro,¹¹ and even by Isidore.¹² This system left deep traces in the writings of the south of the Peninsula; afterwards came the Phenician or primitive Greek system, which blended with the first, and produced in one district the Turditain writing, and in another, that called Celtiberian.

If the Phenicians obtained a direct influence on the Spaniards, they must have done so before the arrival of the Celts. By the order in which Varro enumerates the invaders of Spain, first, the Iberians, then the Persians, afterwards the Phenicians and the Celts, and lastly the Carthaginians, we may conclude that the domination of the Phenicians preceded the arrival of the Celtic tribes; but if this writing came from the Greeks, we must suppose that the blending of the Celts and the Iberians had already taken place, and that it was to these tribes thus composed of diverse elements that the Phenician writing was transmitted by the Greeks.

In every case, to the support of the opinion that would consider the Celtiberian writing as transmitted by the Greeks, we may bring the weight of this reason, that the monuments presenting the greatest number of letters in the primitive Greek refer to Valencia and to Arragon, to countries nearest to the Greek colonies, whether later, as those of Emporiæ; or earlier, as those of Zante and Rhodes.

CH. LENORMANT.

¹⁰ Jugurth, xxi.

¹¹ Origin, ix. 2, 118-122.

¹² Ap. Plin. H. N. iii. 3.—In universam Hispaniam M. Varro pervenisse Iberos et Persas, et Phœnicas, Celtasque et Pœnos tradit.

ON SOME SAXON COINS DISCOVERED NEAR GRAVESEND, IN 1838.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 30, 1840.]

IN the autumn of 1838, a parcel of Saxon coins were dug up in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, and with them a plain silver cross with a stud of colored glass in the centre. There is generally concealment or deception on these occasions, as the discoverers fear that some lord of the manor or owner of the soil may lay claim to the treasure and deprive them of their prize; and, consequently, many pieces so found are privately disposed of in separate parcels, and the opportunity lost of an examination of the whole deposit, which would frequently lead to the establishment of doubtful and disputed points. Upon the present occasion, I have reason to believe that the whole of the discovery has come into my hands, and I will proceed to describe it, and then endeavour to point out such circumstances connected with it as may appear worthy of attention.

The total number of coins is 552, and struck by the following persons, whom I have arranged chronologically according to the commencement of their reigns, and have put opposite to each the number of their respective coins.

1	Louis	.....	King of France	.....	814—840
3	Ceolnoth	.....	Archbishop of Canterbury	...	830—870
3	Ethelwulf	.....	Sole Monarch	.....	837—857
429	Burgred	.....	King of Mercia	.....	842—874
•5	Ethelweard	.....	King of East Angles	.....	855
50	Edmund	.....	Ditto	...	855—870
57	Ethelred	.....	Sole Monarch	.....	867—872
1	Alfred	.....	Ditto	.....	872—901
1	Ceolwulf	.....	King of Mercia	.....	874—874
2	Athelstan	.....	King of the East Angles	....	878—898

Arranged according to their localities they will stand thus:—

<i>Archbp.</i>	<i>Sole Monarch.</i>	<i>Mercia.</i>	<i>East Angles.</i>
Ceolnoth.	Ethelwulf.	Burgred.	Ethelweard.
	Ethelred.	Ciolfwulf.	Edmund.
	Alfred.		Athelstan.

Upon looking at the above table, it will readily be admitted, that these coins must have been interred when the currency of the country consisted chiefly of the coins of Burgred, Edmund, and Ethelred. All these died between the years 870 and 874, and, as we have not any coins of the Mercian kings preceding Burgred, nor of any sole monarch preceding Ethelred, except three of Ethelwulf, it would appear more than probable that these coins were interred about the close of their reigns; but the presence of coins of Alfred, Ceolfwulf, and Athelstan, prove that it must have been after the termination of those reigns; and from the smallness of the number of these, we may presume that it was only a very short time afterwards. Athelstan's is the only coin which necessarily brings down the date of the interment later than 874. Edmund died in 870; Athelstan succeeded, but at that time he was called Guthrum, and is said not to have taken the name of Athelstan before 878, when he was converted to Christianity. The history of the East Angles is involved in much obscurity and confusion; and, as we have not any coins of Guthrum, bearing that name, and as we have here coins of Athelstan with the badge of Christianity, included in a parcel which has every appearance of having been buried not much later than 874, we are almost disposed to believe that Athelstan's conversion may have taken place at an earlier period than has been usually assigned to it,

though it must be admitted that the existing historical records afford no ground for such a conjecture.

We will now proceed to make a few remarks upon the coins of each person in succession. That of Louis le Debonair may be dismissed in a few words. It is a foreign coin, and a single specimen, and, therefore, though of a much earlier date than that assigned to the interment of these coins, it does not affect the question, nor can we draw from it any inference respecting the general currency of the country.

The coins of Ethelwulf bear evident marks of having been much in circulation, while the great mass of the coins here found are as sharp and fresh as if they had just fallen from the dies. Their presence is merely accidental; and it is pretty evident that the coins of Ethelwulf and his successor Ethelbert had disappeared from general circulation before these coins were buried.

Archbishop Ceolnoth died in 870; and we do not find amongst these coins any of his successor, or of his predecessor; his coins, therefore, rather confirm the view I have taken, that they were interred not long after his death.

The coins of Ethelweard were formerly attributed to Ethelheard, of the South Saxons. Mr. Combe first suggested the propriety of removing them to East Anglia, in immediate connexion with those of Edmund; and he was unquestionably right in so doing. If any doubt could have remained upon this point, the present discovery must have removed it, for we have here five coins of Ethelweard, as fresh as if just struck, found with coins which must have been struck about 870, when Ethelheard had been dead 130 years. As history records the acts without mentioning the names, of some East Anglian kings immediately prior to Edmund, it appeared probable that Ethelweard was his

immediate predecessor; but this discovery leads me to suspect that he was some unmentioned cotemporary, perhaps coadjutor, of Edmund's, in his latter days. History, however, being silent, we have only conjecture to rely on, except that these coins are clear evidences, that a king of the name of Ethelweard reigned over the East Anglians in immediate connection with the times of Edmund.

Of Alfred there is only one coin; and, though his money is generally rare, it would have been reasonable to expect more in such a parcel, if the deposit had been made in a later period of his reign. He began to reign in 872; Burgred died in 874; the one coin of Alfred may therefore be a corroborative proof that these coins were deposited very soon after the death of Burgred.

There is one coin of Ciolwulf, and there can be little doubt of its being a coin of him who is usually styled Ceolwulf II. Upon another occasion, I have stated some reasons for believing that most of those coins whereon the name is spelt with an *i* belong to the latter of the name. Ceolwulf, or Ciolwulf I., died in 820: between him and Burgred, four kings reigned of whom coins are known, but not one found upon this occasion; it would, therefore, be unreasonable to hesitate about assigning the coin in question to the immediate successor of Burgred, the cotemporary of the early days of Alfred, and reigning within four years of the deaths of Ceolnoth, Edmund, and Ethelred; and only four years prior to the latest period which can be assigned to the conversion of Athelstan.

In describing the coins of Burgred, I have divided them into four parts, according to certain modifications in the type of the reverses. The peculiarities in the orthography of the names, the erroneous insertion or omission of letters, the accidental substitution of one for another, their trans-

position, and their topsyturvyng, will be so easily observed by an inspection of the list, that it is unnecessary to take further notice of them, than by an occasional note or two annexed to the list. I have thought it advisable to make this list as detailed as possible, marking all the varieties of the forms, positions, and connectings of the letters, because it affords the means of correcting the error in one name by another. In Ruding's list of moneyers will be found the name of ADHELM, or ADHLEM, while that of TIDHELM does not appear: but this is the right one, for the I is placed so near to the T, that the cross stroke passes over it, and gives to the two letters the appearance of an ill-formed A. Ruding's three next names I believe to have been either misspelt or misread, the right name being BEAGSTAN. Sometimes a wrong name is given by reading H instead of N, or the contrary, because the same form very frequently serves for both letters. A letter formed somewhat like a small h, is used sometimes for that letter, as in LVGERED, and, when turned upside down, for V, as in EDMFND, in which word it sometimes appears in both positions. But it is scarcely necessary to particularize more peculiarities, and I will only refer the reader to the following list :—

BURGED.

Type of Reverse, Moneyer's name written across the field, between two lines curved at the ends; above and below, parts of the word Moneta, with occasionally the terminating letters of the Moneyer's name.



	+ BVRLRED	REX	+ LENRED	MON	ETA	¹
	_____	_____	_____	cMON	cETA	
3	+ _____	_____	+ _____	_____	_____	
	+ _____	RE	_____	_____	_____	
3	+ _____	REX	LIALLA	FMON	_____	
2	+ _____	REX r	LVNEHL	MON	_____	²
	_____	REX	_____	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	



	_____	REX	LVHEHLM	MON	ETA	³
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	LVNEHEL	MON	_____	⁴
	+ _____	_____	DIARVL	FMON	_____	
2	_____	_____	DIARVLF	MON	_____	



2	_____	_____	+ DVDA	MON	_____	⁵
---	-------	-------	--------	-----	-------	--------------

¹ O lozenge shaped.² Broad flat x.³ HE joined together. A dotted line under MON and above ETA, and a double circle round the head.⁴ HE joined together.⁵ Dotted line above and below DVDA.

2	+BVRLED	REX-	+DVDA	MON	ETA	
	+	—	+	MON	—	6
2	+	—	+	MON	—	7
3	+	—	+DVDEL	LMON	—	8
2	+	—	DVDEMA	NMON	—	
	+	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	DVDPINE	MON.	—	9



2	+	—	—	+EDELVL	FMON	—	
	+	—	—	HEAVVL	FMON	—	
2	+	—	—	—	—	—	
	+	—	—	+HEVVL	MON	—	10
	—	REY	—	HEREFER	DMON	—	
2	+	REX	—	—	—	—	
	—	REX	—	—	—	—	
4	+	REX	—	—	—	—	
	+	RE	—	HVLERE	DMON	—	
5	—	REX	—	—	—	—	
2	+	REL	—	—	—	—	
	—	REY	—	—	—	—	
	—	REX	—	HVLERED	MON	—	11
	+	—	—	—	MON.	—	
2	—	—	—	+HVXA	MON	—	12
2	—	—	—	+	MON	—	
	+	—	×	+	MON	—	
	+	—	I	+	MON	—	



+ — REX +LVDIE MON ETA

⁶ O lozenge-shaped.

⁷ Obv. leg. begins at top;

⁸ O lozenge-shaped.

⁸ I omitted.

⁹ O lozenge-shaped.

¹⁰ A omitted.

¹¹ O lozenge-shaped.

¹² O lozenge-shaped.

2	+BVRLED	REX	OSMHND	MON	ETA
	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	OZMPND	—	—
3	+	—	OZMHND	M·O·N	—
	—	—	+TATA	MON	—
	—	—	+TATA	—	—
2	—	—	+TATA	—	—
2	—	—	+VVINE	—	—
+	—	—	VVLFEAR	DMON	—
2	—	REY	—	—	—
2	+	REX	—	—	—



+ — — — — PFFEARD MON — 13

Type of reverse like the preceding, but a segment of a circle above and below the inscription.

	+BVRLED	REX	+LEDLIAF	·MON·	·ETA·
	+	—	+LENRED	—	—
	+	—	+	—	—
2	+	—	+	—	—
	+	—	+EDELIV	II·O·N	—
2	+	—	+LIALLA	LFMO	NETA ¹⁴
	—	—	LVNEHL	FMON	ETA
	—	—	—	·MON	— ¹⁵
	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	LVNEHEL	MON	— ¹⁶
	—	—	LVNEHL	MON	— ¹⁷
	—	REX	LVNEHLM	MON	— ¹⁸
	—	—	LVNEHLM	MON	— ¹⁹
+	—	—	LVNEHLM	M·O·N	— ²⁰

¹³ P, instead of the usual form VV, and T upside down, as was not uncommon in these times, especially upon the coins of Eadmund.

¹⁴ Probably a corruption of EDELVLFF; NE united.

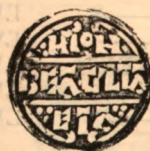
¹⁵ II omitted; the omission or insertion of E after H in this name seems indifferent.

¹⁶ HE united. ¹⁷ NE united. ¹⁸ HL united; O lozenge-shaped.

¹⁹ NE united. ²⁰ Obv. leg. begins at top; O lozenge-shaped.

2	BVRLRED	REXY	DIARYL	MON	ETA	21
	_____	—Y	DIARVLE	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	+DVDA	_____	_____	
	+BVRLR Y ED	REX.	+ _____	_____	_____	
	+BVRLRED	REX M	+DVDDA	_____	_____	22
2	+ _____	REX	+ _____	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	+DVDELI	LMON	_____	23
	_____	_____	EDELALL	m-Ø-N	_____	24
	BVRLR+ED	REX	+EDELVF	FMON	_____	25
	BVRLRED	REX Y	+ _____	FM-Ø-N	_____	
	+ _____	_____	+EDELVL	FMON	_____	
	_____	_____	LVÐHERE	MON	_____	26
	_____	_____	LVÐHERE	MØN	_____	27
	+ _____	_____	+HEVVLV	MON	_____	
3	+ _____	_____	HVLERE	DMON	_____	
	+ _____	_____	HVLERED	MON	_____	
	+ _____	_____	HVÐHERE	_____	_____	28
	_____	_____	+HVSSA	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	+LIAFMA	NMON	_____	
	_____	_____	+LVDIL :	MON	_____	
	_____	_____	+TATA	_____	_____	
	+ _____	—Y	+ _____	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	+ _____	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	+ _____	_____	_____	
	+ _____	_____	VVINE	_____	_____	29
	+ _____	—Y	+VVINE	_____	_____	
2	+ _____	_____	+ _____	_____	_____	

Type of reverse ; the moneyer's name between two semi-circles, enclosing his denomination.



BVRLRED

REX Y

BEALZTA

MON · ETA ·

²¹ F omitted. ²² Obv. leg. begins at top.

²³ Obv. leg. begins at top.

²⁴ Possibly a corruption of EDELVLV.

²⁵ F instead of L.

²⁶ HE united ; O lozenge-shaped.

²⁷ A omitted.

²⁸ H instead of L. Was the H in speaking so roughly aspirated as to approach the sound of G?

²⁹ Obv. leg. begins at top.

4	BVRLRED	REX ^{-x}	BEALZTA	MON .ETA ^{..}	
	_____	_____	_____	MON: _____	³⁰
8	_____	_____Y	_____	MON _____	
4	_____	_____+	_____	_____	
3	_____	_____x	_____	∴ _____	
3	_____	_____	_____	∴ _____	
	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	_____	∴ _____	
	_____	_____	BEARHEA	MON. _____	³¹
+	_____	_____Y	BEARHE	MON. _____	³²
+	_____	_____	+BERAH	MON. _____	
+	BVRLRED	REX.	+BERANH	MON. _____	³³
	BVRLRED	RE ^{-xx}	BERHEA	MON. _____	³⁴
2	_____	RE ^{-x}	+	_____	
3	_____	REX	+	_____	
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____	REX ⁻	+	_____	
	_____	REX ⁻	+	_____	
7	_____	REX ⁻	+	_____	
6	_____	RE ^{-x}	+	_____	
	_____	_____	+	_____	
2	_____	REX II	BIORNOÐ	MON. _____	³⁵
	_____	REX	LENRED	MON. _____	
4	_____	_____	_____	cM-Q-N ^o c—o	
	_____	_____	_____	cMON ^o c—o	
6	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____	_____Y	_____	∴ ∴ ∴	
	_____	_____II	_____	∴ ∴ ∴	
	_____	_____∴	_____	c—o c—o	
2	_____	_____	_____	c—o c—o	
2	_____	_____I	_____	c—o c—o	
	_____	_____	LEIHRED	∴ ∴ ∴	³⁶
	_____	REX-Y	LVNEHEL	MON ETA	³⁷
2	_____	_____Y	_____	_____	
+	_____	_____	LVNEHEL	MON _____	³⁸
+	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2	_____	_____Y	LVNEHL	_____	
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	

³⁰ O lozenge-shaped.³¹ HE united.³² A omitted.³³ O lozenge-shaped.³⁴ HE united.³⁵ O lozenge-shaped.³⁶ HR united.³⁷ NE, HE united.³⁸ HE united; O lozenge-shaped.

BVRRED REX EVNEHL : MON. : ETA



	—Y	EVNEHE	— : ETA	
		DEALCE	: MON. :	
	RE-X	+DELA :		
	RE Y	DIARVF	LMON	40
	REX	DIARVLF	WON	
			MON	
	Y			
	II	+DILA :	: MON. :	
	Y	+ :		
		+ :	: : :	
		+ :		
13	x	+ :		
	RE Y	+ :	M N.	
	BVRRED	REXX +IDILA :	AT	41
	BVRRED	REX +DADA	ETA	42
	+	+DVD		43
2		+DVDDA		44
5		+ :		
	Y	+ :		
	M	+DVDELIL	MON	45
2		DVDPINE	MON	
2			: : :	
6		M	: : :	
9		Y	: : :	
5		Y	: : :	
	Y	DVDIBNE	: : :	46
		DVDPINE		47

³⁹ L in the lower compartment, upside down ; NE united.

⁴⁰ FL transposed.

⁴¹ Very rude.

⁴² Rude ; leg. begins at top.

⁴³ Rude ; legend begins at top.

⁴⁴ A letter in each upside down.

⁴⁵ Rude ; O lozenge-shaped.

⁴⁶ Ib transposed and upside down.

⁴⁷ NE united.

⁴⁸ LV transposed. ⁴⁹ L inserted.
⁵⁰ Obv. leg. begins at top; O lozenge-shaped.
⁵¹ Obv. leg. begins at top; O lozenge-shaped.
⁵² O lozenge-shaped. ⁵³ Obv. leg. begins at top; O lozenge-shaped.
⁵⁴ Obv. leg. begins at top. These coins are marked by bad work, transpositions, reversings, &c. ⁵⁵ Ditto.

E

2	BVRLRED	REXY	EDEVLF	..MON..ETA..	
4	_____	—Y	LVDERE	..:..:..	55
2	_____	_____	_____	..:..:..	
	_____	—Y	LVDHERE	M◇N	
2	_____	_____	LVDHERE	M◇N	
	_____	REY:	_____	MON	
4	_____	REX	LVDHERE	..MON..	56
2	..:..	—:	_____	..:..:..	
2	_____	_____	_____	M◇N	
	_____	_____	_____	..:..:..	
	_____	_____	HEAVVLF	_____	
	_____	_____	_____	FMON	
2	_____	—Y	_____	MON	
	_____	—Y	_____	..:..:..	
3	_____	—Y	HEAVVLF	..:..:..	57
	_____	_____	HEAVVL	MON	58
7	_____	—Y	_____	FMON	
4	_____	—Y	_____	_____	
5	_____	—Y	HEREFER	DMON	
	_____	—Y	HVLERE	DMON	
4	_____	REY	_____	_____	
+	_____	REX	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____	—Y	_____	_____	
2	_____	—Y	+HVZZA	_____	
2	_____	_____	+_____	_____	
3	_____	_____	+_____	_____	
2	_____	REY	_____	_____	
	_____	REX	HAZZA	..:..:..	59
	_____	—Y	+_____	..:..:..	
	_____	REX	HVDERE	MON	60
	_____	REY	_____	_____	
2	_____	—Y	+LEFLE:	..:..:..	
	_____	_____	+LVDE:	..:..:..	
3	_____	—M	OZMVND	..M◇N..	
2	_____	_____	_____	M◇N	
5	_____	—Y	OZMVND	_____	61
	_____	—Y	OZMPND	_____	
	_____	_____	OZMVND	M◇N	

⁵⁵ H omitted⁵⁶ HE united.⁵⁷ HE united.⁵⁸ F omitted.⁵⁹ A instead of V.⁶⁰ H instead of L; HE united.⁶¹ H upside down.

M ò N E T A . :
M ò N . : — . :



Type of reverse similar to the preceding, but the arcs of the semi-circles are separated in the centre, and the ends curled in.

BVRGRED	RE _{xx}	BEATZTA	..MON	..ETA.
_____	REX-	RVHEHL	..___.	..___.
_____	RE _Y	DIARVLF	MON	_____
_____	REX	+ DVDDA	_____	_____
_____	_____	EDELVLF	..___.	..___.
_____	_____Y	+ LVLLA	_____	_____
_____	_____	+	_____	_____
_____	_____Y	VVLFEAR	..DMON.	..ETA.
_____	_____	_____	..___.	..___.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	..DMON	..___.

CIOLOWULF.

Type of reverse; inscription in three lines, separated by two lines, each terminated at one end like a crozier.



+LIOLVVLF REX γ ·EAN· ΛΛLFYΘ RE.T: V

The VV and A upside down; RE united.

LOUIS LE DEBONAIRE, KING OF FRANCE.

+HLVDOVVICVS IMP. Cross, pellet in each angle.

XRISTIANÆ RELIGIO. Front of Titrasty le Temple.

CIALNOTH, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

+LIALNOÐ ARLEZ. Front face.

+SPEBHEARD MO. Christian monogram ; pellet in each angle.

+LIALNOD A'R-EEZ.
+VVHHER-E MONETA. } Same type as preceding;
NE joined together.

+VVHHER·E MONETA.}

Same type as preceding;

NE joined together.

+LEOLNOD ARTHIEP. Profile face.

+TOLLA MON ETA, in three lines, like the coins of Burgred.

ETHELWARD, KING OF EAST ANGLES.



EDWARD REX. Cross, crescent in each angle.

ÆDEL·HE·L·M ∴ Cross, wedge in each angle.

EDEL·B·ARD REX.

ÆDEL·HEL·HEL·M. } Same type.

ÆDELVVEARD REX. Letter A.

\perp EADMVN D NHX : $\overset{v}{\text{Cross, pellet in each angle.}}$
 NH joined together.

ÆDELVVEARD REX. Letter ·Ā·

+TVDVAL·NE ∞. Cross, wedge in each angle.

+EDELVVEARD REX. Cross, issuing from two annulets.

+ T:P:I:E:C ∴ A MON. Cross, pellet in each angle.

EADMUND, KING OF EAST ANGLES.

5 + EADMUND REX AN. Letter π_x

BEORNFEEED MO. Cross, pellet in each angle; E
inserted.

3 + EADMVND RX · AN.

BEORNFERÐ MO.

† EADMVN·D· R·EX AN.

BEORNFÆ . . RÐ MO.

+EADMVND REX⁻. Letter \overline{A} .

+BAEFHELM MO. Cross, pellet in each angle.

+EADMVND REX +BEORNHÆTH MO.

+ ————— ————— +BEORNHÆTH.

- +EADMVND REX +EA·D·BERHT MO·
 + ——— ——— AN· +EADMVND · MONE.
 + ——— ——— ——— +EADMVND MONE·
 + ——— ——— ——— + ——— MONE·
 +EADMVND REX +EADMVND M·
 +EAOMVNO REX AN +EAOMONV HONE. rude coin
 2 +EADMVND REX +EADVALD MO·
 3 + ——— ——— + ——— ———
 + ——— ——— +EA·DVAL·D MO.
 + ——— ——— +EADVALD : MONE.
 +EA·DMVND DEX +ENDVVA : LD W ◊ AI.
 +EA·DMVND REX +NOM_QAMQAE .Backwards
 + ——— ——— +SIFERED MO·
 + ——— ——— + ——— MOE.
 + ——— ——— + ——— MON.
 + ——— ——— : +SIFRED MON·
 + ——— ——— +SIFERED —::
 3 + ——— ——— +BAEFHELM. Cross, pellet
 in each angle, both obv. & rev.
 + ——— ——— +BAEFHELM MO.
 ——— ——— AN. Cross, crescent in each angle.
 +EDEFHELM MO. Cross, pellet in each angle.
 EADMVND RE AN.
 AEDELHEL·M· Pellet, wedge-shaped.
 EADMVND RE AN.
 AEDEL·HEL·M. Pellet, wedge-shaped.
 +EADMVND REX AN.
 ×MON EDEIVLF. Δ upside down.
 +EADMVND REX AN·
 +MON EDEFA·AL·E. ΔΔE upside down ; L is very
 frequently so in Eadmund's coins.
 +EADMVND REX·
 +EELFVLF MOT. Pellets, wedge-shaped, F inserted.
 NAER D_QVMDAE.
 AEDELHELM· Pellets, wedge-shaped.
 +EADMVND REX AN. Cross, issuing out of two annulets.
 +TPICA MON. Cross, pellets in each angle ; L omitted.

- +EADMVND REX AN. Legend begins at bottom.
 +TPIE · C · A MON.
 5 +EADMVND REX AN. Legend begins at top.
 +TPIECA MON.

ETHELSTAN.



- +EDELSTANI. Letter 'A'.
 +MOHH MOHETA. Cross, pellet in each angle.
 EDELSTAN RE AI.
 +MOH MONET. On each side a cross ; pellet in each angle.

ETHELWULF, SOLE MONARCH.

- +EDELVVLF REX. LANT, in monogram.
 +HVNBEANT HONET. DORIB in monogram ; NE united.
 +EDELVVLF REX. DORIB in monogram.
 +MANINEYO NETA. LANT in monogram ; the NE's joined together.
 +EDELVVLF REX. LANT in monogram.
 +HEBELA HONETA DOR. MLAN in the angles of a cross ; NE united.

ETHELRED, SOLE MONARCH.

+	ÆDELRED	REX	BIARNEA	HM	NETA	⁶¹
+	_____	_____	BIARNMO	DMO	_____	⁶²
5	+	_____	_____	DM	_____	
+	_____	_____	_____	DMON	ETA	
+	_____	_____	BIARNM	ODMO	NETA	⁶³
+	_____	M	DEALLA	· MON ·	· ETA ·	
+	_____	_____	DIARVL	· FMON ·	· ETA ·	
5	+	_____	DVDDA	MON	_____	
+	_____	_____	_____	· M	· N ·	
3	+	_____	_____	_____	_____	⁶⁴
2	+	_____	_____	+ DVNN	· MON ·	

⁶¹ NE united.⁶² NM united.⁶³ NE united.⁶⁴ Legend begins at shoulder.

2 +	ÆDELRED REX	+ DVNN	MON	ETA
2 +	_____	ELBERE	_____	_____
+	_____	_____	M ◊ N	_____
+	_____	_____	MON	_____
+	_____	+ ELLA ::	: : :	: : :
2 +	_____	EDELRED	M ◊ N	_____
+	_____	EDELRE	DMO	NETA ⁶⁵
2 +	_____	HEREBEA	LDMO	NETA ⁶⁶
+	_____	LIABINL	MON	ETA ⁶⁷



+	_____	_____	LVLLA :	M ◊ N . ETA.
2 +	_____	_____	MANN	MON
3 +	_____	_____	_____	_____
+	_____	_____	_____	M ◊ N
2 +	_____	_____	MANINL	_____
2 +	_____	_____	MANNINL	_____
4 +	_____	_____	OSHERE	_____
+	_____	_____	TORHTMV	NDMO NETA ⁶⁹
+	_____	_____	_____	NOM ONETA ⁷⁰
+	_____	_____	VVINE :	MON . : ETA .
2 +	EDELREDR. EX	BIARNM ◊	DMON	ETA ⁷¹

The reverse of the two following has the inscription in four lines.



+ EDELREDR. REX	:: A :: LVÐHEL	MMONE	TA
+ _____	:: A :: TORHTM	VND MON	ET ⁷²

The letter A in the upper line may be intended for Anglia, though in the second coin it is required to complete the word MONETA.

⁶⁵ NE united.

⁶⁶ HE and NE united.

⁶⁷ NL united.

⁶⁸ NN united.

⁶⁹ HT, ND, and NE united.

⁷⁰ NE united.

⁷¹ NM united.

⁷² HT and ND united.

ALFRED.

The type of the reverse is like those of Burgred, a moneyer's name between two semi-circles.

+ ÆLBRED RE :: DEILMV ·NDMO. .NETA.⁷³

Moneyers unknown to Ruding.

BURGRED.

BEARNEAH.

BIORNOTH.

CEDLIAF.

CEDELLVLF. Same as EDELVLF?

DEALLE. Ruding has HEAGLE.

DELA.

DIARVL. F omitted.

DIARVFL. FL transposed.

DVDELL. I omitted.

EADLVF. LV transposed.

EADLVLF. L inserted.

EDELALLM

EDELLAF

EDELVFF

EDEVLF

} EDELVLF?

HASSA. A upside down.

HEVVL. A and F omitted.

HEVVLF. A omitted.

HVDERE

HVDHERE

} H instead of L.

LEFLE.

LVDE.

LVDIL.

PIFEARD. P used here in place of VV, and F upside down.

TIDHELM. Ruding reads it ADHELM.

ETHELWARD.

TVDVALNE.

TPICCA.

⁷³ ND and NE united.

EADMUND.



EADBERHT.

§ITRED. Γ upside down, a very common occurrence in these times; E omitted.

EÐEΓAVCF. ΓA upside down.

EÐEΓAΛLE. $\Gamma A A E$ upside down.

EÐELFVLF. F. inserted.

TPICA. \mathcal{E} omitted.

It is remarkable, that amongst the coins both of Burgred and Eadmund, the moneyers of Ethelwulf should be conspicuous for the numerous blunders in writing their names; they could scarcely have been the same person.

(Moneyers not in Ruding.)

ETHELRED.

LVÐHELM.



DEALLA.

DIARVLF.

ELLA.

LIABINE.

LVLLA.

OSHERE.

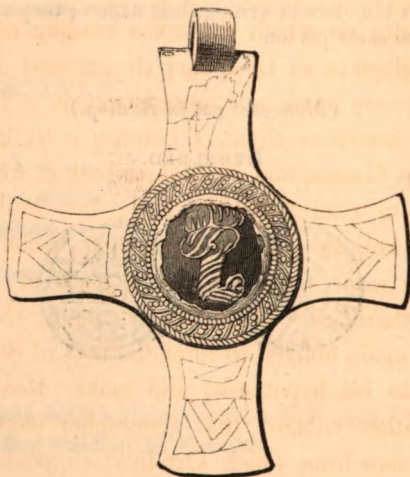
WINE.

ALFRED.



DEILMVND.

The cross found with these coins is of silver, two inches and one-quarter long, two inches and one-eighth wide, with a strong fixed loop for suspension; on the centre is a semi-globular piece of variously coloured glass, set in very strongly gilt border of an elegant beaded and corded pattern, rivetted to the cross; each limb of which has been rudely scratched with lines, to which no meaning can now be attached, if any were ever intended.



We are requested to add, that the representations of the coins illustrating this article (with the exception of the cross) are from stereotyped casts executed by Mr. Doubleday.

III.

ON THE COINS READING OKOKAIEΩN.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΤΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Laureated bust of Gordianus Pius to the right, with the *paludamentum*.

R. OKOKAIEΩN. Jupiter sitting, to the right; an eagle in his extended right hand, and the *hasta* in his left. Æ.7. Formerly in my cabinet, now in the British Museum.

No. 2.—Head and legend as the preceding.

R. OKOKAIEΩN. The goddess Fortune standing. Æ.6. Formerly in my cabinet, now in the British Museum.

No. 3.—Another, as the two last.

R. OKOKAIEΩN. Cybele sitting, to the left, at her feet, is a griffin? Æ 6½. Sestini *Lett.*, tom. vii, p. 68, Mionnet, tom. iv, p. 280, No. 495, under *Diococlea*, and same volume, p. 344, No. 864, under *Mococlea*.

THE authority on which the coins reading OKOKAIEΩN have been given to an imaginary city, named *Mococlea*, in Phrygia, is very weak and unsatisfactory. The earliest writer who mentions them, I believe, is Vaillant, in his *Numismatica Graeca*, and Hardouin, both of whom fancied the legend to read MOKOKAIEΩN; but Pellerin notes, that on the coin he saw the M was not visible.¹ Ancient geographers make no mention of a place of the name of Mococlea; therefore Vaillant, after changing the legend of the coin, is again obliged to alter the text of Stephanus to accommodate his hypothesis, and make *Mococlea* of the town, or rather village; that geographer alone mentions Moccle, a place from which Ortelius² supposes the name of the people Mogleni, or Mocleni had been derived.

¹ Pellerin *Melange*, tom ii. p. 242.

² Ortelius *Geogr. v. Mocla*

Sestini disapproves of Vaillant's classification, but he, not satisfied with adding a single letter, introduces *two*, and imagines the word ought to be read ΔΙΟΚΟΚΑΙΕΩΝ;³ and he again has been obliged to alter the text both of Hierocles and Ptolemy, the former of whom cites a town in Phrygia, which he calls *Dioclia*, and the latter gives another, presumed by some to allude to the same, which he writes *Decela*. Sestini, therefore, concludes, that both these names are corrupt as they stand in those authors, and imagines the correct reading to be Diococlea. In neither of these opinions can I concur,⁴ because in the two examples once possessed by me, impressions of which I still retain, there is evidently no letter preceding the *omicron*,—nor, in fact, is there any room for one. The coins themselves are in the finest state of preservation, and similar remarks are made by Mionnet in a note on the coin he published.⁵

A careful examination of ancient geographers and historians, in the hope of finding some place to which these coins could be satisfactorily classed, in some way in accordance with the legend they bear, has been unsuccessful. I am, however, disposed to consider that they may probably belong to a town marked in the "Tabular

³ Sestini *Lett. e Dissert.*, tom. iii, p. 68, et Mionnet, tom. iv. p. 280, No. 495.

⁴ The learned Eckhel placed no confidence in Vaillant's opinion. He dismisses the subject by saying, "Vaillantius et Harduinus Gordiani numum afferunt: ΜΟΚΟΚΑΙΕΩΝ typo Cybeles. Eum tribuunt Phrygiae urbi, quam Stephanus vocat Μοκκην. Suspecta omnia." See his *Doct. Num. Vet.*, tom. iii., p. 168.

⁵ Mionnet, tom iv, p. 344, Nos. 864 and 865, says in a note, "Cette médaille est bien conservée, cependant on ne trouve aucuns vestiges de la lettre M, qui devrait être l'initiale de la légende."

Itinerary," by the name of *Coclea*. This *Coclea*, though noticed by no other authority, is laid down as situated between Dorylaeum and Acmonia, on the road from the former city to Philadelphia. Colonel Leake remarks that *Coclea* is an error in the "Itinerary" for *Cotyaëio*, and he founds his opinion on the distance of 30 P.M. corresponding with the actual distance between Eski-Skehr (Dorylaeum) and Kutáya (Cotyaëium), and he is further apparently borne out by the entire omission of the town of Cotyaëium in the table.⁶ It must be confessed, that the arguments of the learned traveller appear very plausible, if not conclusive; but at the same time it is remarkable, that a name differing so widely from *Cotyaëium*, as *Coclea*, should be substituted for a city of so much importance, that even to this day its name has undergone little change. It is still called *Kutáya* by the Turks, whose language is but ill adapted to the pronunciation of Greek names. For my part, I am inclined to believe there must have existed some grounds for the framer of the "Itinerary" to have marked the name of *Coclea*, although they may have laid it down inaccurately where Cotyaëium stood. The difference between *Ococlea* and *Coclea* is very trifling: the corruptions in the table are numerous, but the suppression of the first letter, and particularly as that letter is a vowel, is not surprising; and, unlike *Mococlea* and *Diococlea*, if written from hearing it pronounced *Ococlea*, might easily have been mistaken for *Coclea*.

It must not be forgotten, that all the charts we possess of Asia Minor are dreadfully incorrect; all travellers are unanimous in this complaint. Leake has certainly laid down Cotyaëium much too far east, which is proved by the discovery of the isle of Aezania, only eight hours, or

⁶ *Travels in Asia Minor*, chap. iv. p. 167.

thirty miles distant from Kutáya; and Aezania is close to the sources of the Ryndacus. More than one of my friends who have made repeated tours in that direction, have assured me that Cotyaeium could not have been the connecting stage between Aemonia and Dorylaeum, on the grand military route from Philadelphia to the latter city; and, as the "Itinerary" merely marks (or is supposed to do so) the military stations, the omission of Cotyaeium is in some respects accounted for. One of these travellers, who pretends to have discovered the remains of Aemonia, which he places at a distance of eight leagues east of the modern town of Ushak, or Oushak, adds, that the next stage towards Dorylaeum could not have been Cotyaeium, but some other place, of which the Coclea in the table may be a corruption; but since I have shewn this gentleman my coins with the legend OKOKAIEΩN, he is persuaded they belong to that place. Corrupt as it must be acknowledged is the orthography of the table, yet many of the errors are more imaginary than real, and appear so to us from the little knowledge which has reached us of the geography of this interesting part of the world. Another city, in the same line of road, called Clannuda, between Philadelphia and Alidda, was thought by Leake to be a corrupt reading in the table, till he became acquainted with a coin once in my possession, and now in the British Museum, bearing for legend ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ.⁷ Leake himself, in his remarks in Major Keppel's narrative, retracts his opinion,⁸ and he may be equally in error as regards Coclea.

⁷ Another coin of this city is now in my collection, brought to me lately from Oushak: it offers a type different from that now in the British Museum.

⁸ "When I published the 'Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor,' I hazarded the opinion, that the name of Clannuda, occurring in

That the coins in question belong to a place in that vicinity I can testify; first, by their fabric, which assimilates them with coins struck under the same emperor, and, consequently at the same epoch, of other cities not far off; and, secondly, by the places where they are found: they have been brought to me from the neighbourhood of Kutáya, now the chief place of the province, with coins of Aemonia, Aezania, Dorylaeum, and Cotyaeium.

In declaring my opinion that my coins belong to a city in Phrygia, named OCOCLEA, and that city to be the COCLEA of the "Tabular Itinerary," mentioned by no other authority, I beg to say, that the geographical observations I have offered are founded on communications made by others, and they are advanced here with caution; I hope thereby to draw the attention of those more capable of judging the question than myself. If they consider my arguments of any weight, it will then be necessary to erase the fictitious cities of Mococlea and Diococlea from numismatic nomenclature, and substitute Ococlea in their place.⁹

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, March 26, 1840.

no authority but the 'Tabular Itinerary,' was a corruption. I have lately learnt, however, that a coin exists in the possession of a gentleman at Smyrna, bearing the inscription Κλαννουδεων." See *Keppel's Narrative*, vol. ii. p. 371. This coin is described by Arundell, who is wrong in supposing there were two coins, having seen another in the possession of a traveller, when, in fact, they are one and the same.

⁹ These coins of Ococlea are extremely rare; only one other, besides the two I describe at the commencement of these remarks, ever came under my notice,—all struck under the Emperor Gordianus Pius. The type of those published by the authors I have cited, is Cybele, from which my two are unpublished varieties; one is impressed with a figure of Jupiter, the other with that of Fortune,—both devices of frequent occurrence on the Phrygian coins of this period.

IV.

ON THE COINS OF ZANCLE; AND, ON A VERY REMARKABLE VARIATION IN THE TYPE OF A COIN OF THAT CITY, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 26th, 1840.]

PREVIOUS to entering upon the question to which I have been led, by the variation in the type observable on the particular coin of Zancle which it is the more immediate object of this paper to elucidate, it may be needful to offer a few words on the age of the coins of that city; as well as some remarks on the type of those which were already known to us.

It is a well established historical event, that the city of Zancle, in Sicily, was taken possession of by the Samians, and other Ionian fugitives, in the year of the capture of Miletus by the Persians,¹ which happened 494 years B. C.² The Samians, however, retained possession of the town but for a short period; for Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium, (by whose counsel they had rendered themselves masters of it) soon afterwards expelled them: and after repeopling the city with a number of mixed inhabitants, changed its name from Zancle to Messina.³ This event (judging by the words of Thucydides) probably took place earlier than the year B. C. 490; the precise period, however, being somewhat dubious, we may remark that it must have happened previous to the year B. C. 476, in which Anaxilaus died.⁴

¹ Herodot, lib. vi. § 18. 22. 23.

² Fasti Hellenici, vol. ii. p. 24. B. C. 494.

³ Thucydides, lib. vi. 4. Herodot, lib. vii. § 164. 165.

⁴ Diodor. Sicul. xi. 48. Fasti Hellenici, p. 32, B. C. 476, and other authorities there cited.

As these facts rest upon the united authority of Herodotus and Thucydides, and as the chronology of these events has been carefully and accurately fixed,⁵ the coins of Zancle cannot be of later date than about five centuries before our era. The probability is that they are older, as they must have been struck previous to the arrival of the Samians; and we should probably not err in giving a range of 500 to 600 years B. C. as the age of these coins. This circumstance alone gives a peculiar interest to the very remarkable representations observable on them; for we have few objects of art which can be referred to so remote a period, and the age of which can be proved with so much accuracy and satisfaction.⁶

All the coins of Zancle which have hitherto come to light are of silver, and uniformly present the same type.⁷

⁵ Fasti Hellenici, vol. ii. p. 32. and the notes to Larcher's Herodotus, tome v. p. 382 and tome vii. p. 462.

⁶ Both Herodotus, (lib. vi. 24) and Thucydides, (lib. vi. 4.) mention the Sicilian city Himera, in connexion with the affairs of Zancle. Indeed the latter historian says that Himera was founded from thence; and the former informs us (loc. cit.) that Scythes, tyrant of Zancle, fled to Himera when his city and territory were taken by the Samians, [B. C. 494].—We may derive a curious confirmation of the existence of a strong political and commercial connexion between these two ancient cities, from the fact, that *the most ancient* coins of Himera are adjusted to the same talent as those of Zancle, and like them, weigh about 85 to 90 grains, being drachmæ of the Æginetan talent. This coincidence is curious, as I believe it will be found that all the other cities of Sicily used the Attic talent, which Himera also adopted in later times. So that the standard of the money of an ancient city appears,—as well as its other institutions,—to have varied with its political and commercial relations, and not to have depended on its geographical position, as one might have been led, occasionally, to infer. The most ancient coins of Selinus, although they appear to be of the same age as those of Himera, are nevertheless always adjusted to the Attic standard.

⁷ In stating that all the coins of Zancle, hitherto known, always present the same type without variation, I am well aware

Hence they may be all described as follows;

Obv.—A dolphin: under which is the inscription DANKVE; the whole nearly surrounded by a curved, or crescent shaped object, resembling the blade of a sickle, but always somewhat ill-defined.⁸

that very high authority may be cited against me. The first coin of Zancle ever published, (see *Paruta Sicilia descritta con Medaglie, Panorm: 1612 fol.*) gives us only a dolphin on the obverse, and a human head in profile, within the square on the reverse, instead of the scallop shell. The same plate was afterwards copied in the improved edition of Paruta's work. (*Lugd. Bat. 1723, in 3 parts fol. with Commentaries by Havercamp, &c.*) The same type re-appears (copied from Paruta) in *Froelich's Notitia Element. Vindobonæ 1758, 4to.*, and again in *Torremuzza's Sicil. Pop. and Urb. &c., Panorm: 1781, fol.* From these authorities it has passed into *Eckhel's Doct. Num. Vet.* and many other works, down to *Mionnet's* most valuable catalogue. But all this, if well considered and examined, becomes a mere history of error, and shews us how careful we ought to be in publishing for the first time any coin which is ill preserved, and which does not satisfactorily shew the whole of the type.—As there exists in no modern cabinet any coin of Zancle with a human head in profile on the reverse, we may safely conclude that the coin engraved by Paruta was *ill preserved*, and that the author, or the artist, mistook the flattened and rubbed scallop shell for the profile of a face. We may observe also, in confirmation of this opinion, that there is no indication given of the curved object on the obverse, which, on well preserved coins may be always seen, and nearly surrounds the dolphin; and further, that Paruta, in describing the preservation, only calls it "*satis pulcher.*" The little gold coins of Syracuse (see *Mionnet Plate 47, figs. 2 and 4*) well known in Paruta's time (see *Paruta, Plate xxxiii. No. 2, and xxxvi. No. 33*) probably tended to confirm, or to occasion, the mistake above explained.

⁸ Thucydides informs us (lib. vi. 4.) that "the name of Zancle was first given to the place by its original inhabitants from its bearing a resemblance to a sickle in its shape;" and he adds that "the Sicilians call a sickle—ζάγκλον." Other ancient writers, however, relate that the sickle of Saturn fell at Zancle, and thus connect the name of that place with the well known fable (*vide Stephanus*). It was with reference to this latter mode of explanation, that, when I last had occasion to refer to the type of the coins of Zancle (*Num. Journal, Vol. I. page 104*) I considered that the curved object represented upon them was intended for the blade of

Rev.—A square area, containing thirteen square and triangular subdivisions, seven of which are indented. In the centre of the area, within one of the indented square subdivisions, is a scallop shell; and within a square subdivision on each side of it, is a representation resembling a doorway.⁹ (see plate, fig. 1., from a coin in my own Collection.)

We now proceed to describe the remarkable variation in the type of the particular coin of Zancle more immediately under consideration.—This variation is observable on the object which I have hitherto looked upon as the blade of a sickle.¹⁰ It is well known that this curved object is always thin; sometimes pointed at each end, and sometimes obtuse at one end and pointed at the other,—but on the coin in question it rises suddenly, and is much more elevated than usual on its outer edge, from which it slopes gradually to the inner edge, where it meets the field of the coin. On the sloping side of this curved object, are four slight elevations, the square shape of each of which is indicated by an outer line; but their precise form is in other respects indistinct. They are situated at about equal distances from each other and from the two ends of the curved object; the extremities of which terminate as usual, one being rather pointed and the other obtuse.

a sickle, though it always appeared to me singular that the object should be invariably ill-defined on all the coins I had seen.

⁹ On all the coins which I have examined, the upper part of the two door-ways is *always square*.—The coin figured by *Torremuzza, Plate 45, fig. 9.* which exhibits one of the doors *arched* at the top, I conceive to have originated in an error of the engraver.

¹⁰ Until the recent discovery of the coin in question had led me to search through most of the works of those Numismatic writers who have described or commented upon Sicilian coins, I was not aware that although most of them have cited all the ancient authorities relative to Zancle, no one, from Paruta in 1612, down to our own times, ever connected the ancient accounts, with the representation in question, except the late R. P. Knight Esq.; in whose catalogue (4to. 1830) p. 231 we find it described as "*Semicirculus falcem indicans, quæ nomen significat.*"

A more correct idea, however, than any description can convey, will be obtained by a reference to the plate (fig. 2.) from an inspection of which it is presumed that it will appear evident, that the peculiar representation under consideration is *architectural*; and however unusual, or improbable, such representations on coins of such an ancient period must be confessed to be, we are irresistibly forced to admit the belief, that the type of the obverse of this coin, taken altogether, represents *the port of Zancle*:—the fortified pier,¹¹ or mole, which formed the harbour, being represented by the curved object; and the water being indicated by the dolphin, the well known symbolic mode of representing the sea. Instances of such representations are by no means of very rare occurrence on coins of a later period.—We might instance, among the Roman series of large brass, the well known coins of Nero, with the port of Ostia most curiously and elaborately represented upon them; as well as the port of Cenchreæ¹² on a remarkable Greek-imperial coin struck at Corinth, published by a distinguished member of this Society: the port of Side¹³ in Pamphylia, published by Mionnet; and many others.

The topography of the port and town of Zancle is so singularly illustrated by a modern medal, struck in honour

¹¹ Pausanias (Messenics, cap. xxiii) expressly mentions *the fortified port* of the Zancleans, and their piratical habits in early times. I avoided citing his authority as to the period of Anaxilaus, as there is an error in his account which would make the age of the coins of Zancle nearly two centuries earlier than the time to which they belong.—The mistake of Pausanias is ably proved and discussed by Larcher, in the notes to his translation of Herodotus, vol. v. p. 387, et seq., and in Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. i. p. 257, and vol. ii. p. 32. B. c. 476.

¹² Millingen, pl. 2. fig. 19, *Recueil de quelques Médailles Grécques inedites*, 4to, Rome 1812.

¹³ Mionnet, Supp. vol. vii. page 79, No. 246. See also Millingen's *Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings*, 4to, London, 1837 (plate 3. fig. 53.)

of Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, on the taking of Messina in the year 1719, that I make no apology for submitting it to the notice of the Society; particularly as it seems calculated to remove any doubt which a person, losing sight of the peculiar shape of the harbour of Zancle, might be disposed to entertain of the correctness of the foregoing remarks (see plate, fig. 3).—The well-known story, related in explanation of the name and shape of the town of Zancle, has been already alluded to; nor is it strange that the curved shape of the neck of land running out into the sea, and forming the harbour, and which is visible from the town, should have given rise to the fable that the sickle of Saturn fell there.

That the square elevations observable on the fortified pier, or mole of Zancle, were intended to represent towers, there appears no reason to doubt.—It is, however, possible that they serve to indicate projecting stones to which the galleys were moored.¹⁴ Be this as it may, the discovery of the truly interesting coin under consideration, referable as it has been shewn to be, to so early a period as 500 to 600 years B. C., must be looked upon as very important in an archæological point of view. It not only affords a complete and satisfactory elucidation of a type, the true meaning of which has been hitherto unsuspected, but may no doubt be safely regarded as affording a clue to the meaning of the reverse also.

Having ascertained, from the consideration of the obverse of this coin, that the Greeks had adopted and practised,

¹⁴ When I visited the ruins of Teios, in 1812, I remarked extensive remains of the ancient mole which formed the port of that city; and where enormous stones projected laterally at intervals of 10 feet:—the projecting extremity of each being perforated, so as to admit the cables of the galleys.—These perforations were about one foot in diameter; and in their use corresponded to the large iron rings on modern wharfs.

at that early period, a mode of combining a symbolical with a conventional representation of such an object as a *port*, we may now, I think, without incurring the charge of being visionary or fanciful, advance a step further, and inquire whether the reverse of the same coin may not be susceptible of an *analogous mode of explanation*.—Whether the scallop shell,—perhaps as symbolic of Venus, or Neptune,—surrounded by the indented square, and the various other square and triangular divisions and door-shaped indentations, is not to be taken altogether as a conventional and symbolical representation of a *Temple of Venus*, or of the *Town of Zancle itself* with a temple of Venus or Neptune in the midst of it.¹⁵

Some of the older authors appear to have had an opinion somewhat similar to mine. It was remarked by Froelich,¹⁶ when speaking of the divisions on the reverse, “*queis aut urbis munimenta, aut portus anfractus designabantur.*” Eckhel¹⁷ coincides with Froelich, and says, “*per areolas portasque rudem aliquam urbis ipsius speciem videtur obijcere.*” Pellerin, however, combats such explanations, and considers the indentations and divisions as merely

¹⁵It is even *possible* that it might be the representation of a tomb;—nor would the scallop shell in the centre militate against such an opinion, *should there hereafter appear any confirmatory reasons for the supposition*. I can myself testify, that nothing is more usual than the discovery of shells, generally of the pecten class, in ancient Athenian tombs, although we are, I believe, ignorant of the motive which induced the ancients to deposit them. I possess many specimens which I found myself, as well as a very well preserved scallop shell, which was also discovered in a sepulchre at Athens, by M. Fauvel, the late French Consul there. It may be further remarked that the usage of placing bivalve shells in tombs which are referable to a period of at least 200 to 300 years B. C. must at that time have been a very ancient custom.

¹⁶Notitiæ Element. Tab. 2 fig. 14. page 24.

¹⁷Doct. Num. Vet. vol. i. p. 220.

contrived to prevent the coin from slipping during the operation of striking.¹⁸ It is reasonable to presume, however, that had he seen the coin which we have been considering, he would have thought otherwise.

Before I conclude, I may be permitted, on this occasion, to make known an opinion which I have long held, that the object usually called the *quadratum incusum*, or indented square, on the reverses of early Greek coins, has a distinct meaning:—particularly on such coins as those of Ægina, Chios, Corinth, Corcyra, Dyrrachium, Acanthus, Cos, Byzantium, and many others.—I was originally led to form this general opinion by various coincidences and observations which it would be foreign to the subject of this paper to particularize; but have been fearful of advertising to the subject, owing to the want of some such confirmation as this new coin of Zancle affords, added to my inability to offer any specific and satisfactory explanation of either of the various reverses alluded to; and above all, the fear of being fanciful or visionary.—At some future opportunity, however, I may now possibly avail myself of the light thrown on the subject by this coin of Zancle, to bring such a question before this Society,—and dismiss it for the present, as it would be out of place.

THOMAS BURGON.

11, Brunswick Square, 12th March, 1840.

P.S. It is due to a worthy Member of this Society, Mr. Doubleday, to state, that a careful examination of the peculiarity observable on this coin of Zancle, had led him* to form an opinion respecting the architectural meaning of its obverse, approaching as nearly as possible to my own view; and I have also pleasure in acknowledging the

¹⁸ Recueil, vol. iii. p. 103.

courtesy with which he abandoned an intention he had entertained of presenting a paper to this Society on the subject, on finding that I was about to do the same thing, and had prepared the preceding remarks.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAI SUR LES MEDAILLES DES ROIS PERSES, DE LA DYNASTIE SASSANIDE. Par ADRIEN DE LONGPERIER. Paris, 1840.

THE history of the Sassanian kings, who reigned in Persia for four centuries, from A.D. 223 to A.D. 632, although abounding with events of both political and religious importance, has been very imperfectly transmitted to us. The entire disappearance of the literature of Persia prior to the Mohammedan conquest, has removed whatever the Persians of an earlier date might have preserved of their national annals; and we are left to glean the scanty knowledge we possess of them from the incidental notices which occur in the Greek writers of the lower empire, or the Mohammedan chroniclers who have treated of Persia since the country was converted to the faith of Islam. The information that is yielded by the former, although interesting, is necessarily limited to the occasions on which the two kingdoms came into contact or collision. These, it is true, were not unfrequent; but they were partial and unconnected. The Mohammedan writers, attaching little interest to the vicissitudes of a people professing a religion which they peculiarly abhor, have taken little pains in their investigation, and have left us scarcely more than a barren series of names and successions, the former of which cannot always be recognised with confidence in the mode in which they are

expressed by the Greek writers. Fortunately, however, for the credit of both classes of historians, the medals of the Sassanian kings present us with the right readings and confirm the general accuracy, whilst they correct the nomenclature of the different authorities. The general concurrence of the Mohammedan accounts with those of the Constantinopolitan annalists, is a proof that they derived their knowledge from original works, and thus at once bear witness to the existence of native Persian chronicles, and give us greater reason to regret their loss.

In this dearth of historical details, then, we gladly have recourse to all such additional particulars as the coins of the Sassanian kings may be expected to afford. These exist in considerable numbers, but they are dispersed in various private and public collections, and have not yet been brought together for the purpose of that collation, which in almost all cases is essential to give to coins and medals the character of trust-worthy witnesses of historic truth; especially when the execution of individual specimens is imperfect, or has been injured by time, and the legends which they may bear can only be deciphered by an extended comparison of a number of more or less defective individuals. This is, in a peculiar degree, the case with the Sassanian coins, in which the inscriptions are in very different stages of perfection, and have in most cases apparently been engraved with little care or precision.

For the first deciphering of the coins of the Sassanian kings, we are indebted to the late illustrious orientalist, Sylvestre de Sacy. A few of them had been previously known to antiquarians and numismatists, who, from the type on the reverse, which was plainly a fire altar, agreed in referring them to this dynasty of Persian kings, by whom the worship of fire and the elements had been, if not alto-

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gether restored, yet according to the Parsees themselves reanimated by royal encouragement. No one had, however, undertaken to decipher the legends which were distinguishable upon these coins, when M. de Sacy's attention was directed to the inscriptions on the rocks at Nakshi Rustam, published by Niebuhr and Chardin, and other travellers in Persia, with greater or less exactness. These inscriptions were threefold, one set being in Greek, the other two in characters previously unknown. Having, with great learning and ingenuity supplied and corrected the deficiencies in the Greek, M. de Sacy next shewed that it was a translation of the other inscriptions, which, although in characters and dialects apparently different, were allied to each other and to the Pehlevi and Zend; and with the key afforded by the Greek version, he made out these inscriptions to denote the purport of certain sculptures which they accompanied, and which represented Sapor, the son of Ardeshir, the second of the Sassanian kings. These sculptures and inscriptions have since been further delineated and described by Sir Robert Ker Porter, Sir William Ouseley, Mr. Morier, who upon the whole confirm M. de Sacy's conclusions: at present we have only to advert to them as connected with the coins, a connection intimated at the close of M. de Sacy's first memoir, read in 1787, and fully established in a subsequent memoir, presented to the Academy, in 1790. In this second paper, M. de Sacy shewed that the characters on the Sassanian coins were similar to those on the rocks of Nakshi Rustam, and that the same terms were employed in association with the name of the individual prince in whose reign the coin had been struck. M. de Sacy's memoir was illustrated by drawings of eighteen Sassanian coins, attributed by him to Ardeshir, Sapor, Behram, Balash, and Shahriar.

The memoirs of M. de Sacy were published in 1793, in a separate form, as "*Memoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse*," and they still continue the principal authority for this branch of numismatist research. Few additions of any importance have been made, in the forty-seven years that have since elapsed, to our acquaintance with the Sassanian medals. In 1801, Sir W. Ouseley, in a work now rarely procurable, "*Observations on Medals and Gems bearing ancient Persic characters*," read the name of Khosroes on some specimens, and deciphered that of Vahrahan on a gold coin, on which it had not before been read. Visconti repeated the coins of his predecessors in his *Iconography*, with that greater beauty and precision which his skill and experience ensured. Tychsen added a coin of Izdegerd to the list, and these were embodied in the general description of Mionnet, vol. v. Sir Robert K. Porter, in his travels, published some new specimens, and others have been engraved or noticed in Sir W. Ouseley's "*Travels in Persia*," and Marsden's "*Numismata Orientalia*." Still it is very true, as observed by the author of the work before us, that although nearly half a century has passed away since the illustrious associate of the French Academy laid the foundation of Sassanian numismatics, no one has yet thought of taking a comprehensive view of all the monuments relating to the subject. Yet, as he justly remarks, the abundance of this class of medals which travellers have of late years brought to Europe ought to have stimulated the zeal of antiquarians, and opened their eyes to the value and use of a series of coins which requires only to be classified.

In order to supply this desideratum, Mons. Adrien de Longperier has published his essay upon the medals of the Sassanian kings of Persia, and has furnished invaluable assistance to this department of research. One reason,

probably, why M. de Sacy's discoveries have been so feebly prosecuted by his successors, was the incomplete mode in which the alphabetical details were illustrated. In the absence of types to represent the legends, they are given in his text in Hebrew letters, and the eye therefore is deprived of the advantage of becoming familiar with them in the progress of perusal. In the engravings of the legends and of the alphabets, they are also compared with the Hebrew characters alone—not with the Roman or modern Persian; and consequently it was necessary to be conversant with the Hebrew letters to become acquainted with those of the coins. It was also very soon evident, upon applying the key to the medals, that there was either great carelessness and want of skill in the representation of them on the coins, or that there were many varieties of the characters in use. Both these causes of embarrassment are now shewn by M. de Longperier to prevail. That which arises from the rudeness of the work cannot be remedied; but in the excellent table which he has given of the alphabet and its varieties, and in the distinctly legible manner in which the legends of the coins are printed along with the descriptions of them, he has furnished facilities of which the good effects will, we doubt not, be sensibly felt, and will have advanced the study of Sassanian medals by a period fully equal to that which has intervened since the date of M. de Sacy's memoirs.

The number of coins described by M. de Longperier is seventy-three; of these he has delineated sixty-eight in a very neat manner, and, as we can vouch from a comparison with some in our possession, with entire fidelity. The descriptions are prologued by a short account of the princes to whom the coins belong. The only Sassanian kings to whom no coins are assigned are, Hormisdas I., A.D. 271,

273; Izdegerd II., A.D. 440, 457; and Izdegerd III., A.D. 631, 632. Coins of the remaining twenty-eight princes of this dynasty—and in several instances in considerable variety—are found. That in all cases the assignment is indisputable the author himself does not pretend; and it may be doubted, in some instances in which the inscription is imperfect, if he is correct. It seems improbable, for example, that Izdegerd II., who enjoyed a prosperous reign of seventeen years, should have left no numismatic record; and the omission probably proceeds, as M. de Longperier admits, from the difficulty of determining to which of the two princes denominated Izdegerd the coins that bear his name should be ascribed; other coins are wanting to determine the question. There are some other questionable appropriations, the merit of which cannot well be rendered intelligible without the aid of engravings; for instance, in the coin of Artaxerxes, No. 4 of the first plate, the characters, it is admitted, do not represent the name, and have been differently read. There is a difference also in the ornaments of the tiara. There can, however, be little reason to doubt that it is a coin of Artaxerxes, from the similarity of countenance and general style of the head. Again, of the two gold coins, 1, 2, of plate vi., ascribed to Sapor II., chiefly on the ground of resemblance of feature, the legend being indistinct, it may be doubted if they should not rather be considered as coins of Sapor I., as the absence of the supporters of the fire altar, heretofore regarded as confined to the coins of the first Artaxerxes, might be referred to a reign following his with more consistency than to one the eighth in succession—a different type having been in use through the seven intervening reigns—the types of the obverse offering nothing that decidedly militate against the coins belonging

to Sapor I. Upon these and various other doubtful points, however, further light will no doubt be thrown by the publication of a work which we have been in hopes of seeing before this—a worthy counterpart to the work of M. de Longperier, by R. Stewart, Esq. Several of the plates have been engraved, and afford valuable means of instituting a comparison with those now published, as well as many specimens not delineated by M. de Longperier. If to these could be added a judicious selection from the Sassanian coins of the British Museum and at the India House, we are disposed to think that very few doubts or difficulties would obstruct our ready recognition of the medals of the Sassanian kings. Those of the early princes, Ardeshir, Sapor, Behram, and others, are already objects of comparatively easy determination, owing to their superior execution, their characteristic types, and in general the greater legibility of the names. The perplexities, as usual, grow out of the declining fabrication of the coins of the later kings. The inquiry is highly deserving of prosecution, not only for the service it is likely to render to history, but the information it is calculated to afford respecting the written and spoken language of Persia and other Asiatic countries during the interval between the Macedonian and the Mohammedan conquests.

M. de Longperier announces, at the close of his essay, a work upon the Indian, Arabic, and Armenian copies of the Sassanian coins, of which he has collected numerous impressions. The subject is curious. We are not acquainted with the latter description; but late years have produced infinite numbers of both the former. The Indian have usually the name of a prince in Sanscrit letters. The Arabic imitations, or rather adaptations of the Sassanian coins are characterised, as is well known, by the use of

Mohammedan religious phrases on the margin; but both they and the Hindoo coins have also characters in the field of the coin, which are peculiar and undeciphered. There is also a class of Indo-Sassanian coins of the time of Sapor III., and Behram I., found in the Topes of Afghanistan, which offer a number of peculiarities that remain to be investigated. The work that M. de Longperier proposes, therefore, to engage in, will be not less replete with interest and instruction than that which has been the subject of our present remarks.

MISCELLANIES.

THE ROETTIERS.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,—I had recently the honour of addressing to you a short paper on the subject of the Roettiers, the well-known medallists and engravers, and which appeared in the last number of your Chronicle. Within these few days, a paper in the handwriting of the late Mr. James Bindley, the eminent book and coin collector, and signed with his initials, has, by the merest chance, come into my possession, containing some very interesting notices of the Roettier family, communicated by a relative, of which I hasten to forward you a copy for insertion in your next number. You will observe that it is stated by Mr. Bindley to have been copied from a manuscript belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Snelling. Can any of your readers or correspondents state whether that (the original paper) is still to be found, or whether its existence has been known to any of the present generation of numismatists?

B. NIGHTINGALE.

17, Upper Stamford-street, 12th May, 1840.

Additions to Mr. Walpole's account of the family of the Roettiers, the medallists, in England and France, with a continuation, from the information of one of the family.

JOHN ROTIER, Roti (as I have seen it spelt on a medal), or Roettiers, as it has been of late years and is now written by the family, came over to England soon after the Restoration. He would not come over without his two brothers Joseph and Philip. John had two sons, of whom James the eldest died of a fall from his horse, in England, about the age of thirty-five. He was born here in 1663. He left two sons, and five daughters.

Norbert, the second son of John, was born at Antwerp, whither his mother went to lie in, from England, on account

of the plague then there, in 1665. He quitted England soon after the Revolution, and returned to France, where he had the office of *Graveur général des Monnoies*. He died there, aged 62, in May, 1727, leaving a son named James, born in 1707.

Norbert has put the initials of his name, viz. N. R., on the medals he did for the Stuart family, particularly on a large one of Charles I., with an inscription on the reverse—see it in Evelyn; on one of the Pretender when young, *Rev.* a ship, “*Jactatur non mergitur undis*,” another of the same when older, with his titles of King of England, *Rev.* his sister Louisa, with her titles. He also put his initials on several French medals, which I have seen, of his engraving.

James, the son of Norbert, was born at St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1707, and had the Pretender for his god-father. He was brought up in the art of design, particularly sculpture, was king's pensioner, obtained the prize, and was going to Rome with the Cardinal de Rohan, but his father was advised to let him be instructed in the principles of medal-graving before he went, which he soon learnt; but before it was thought proper for him to go to Rome his father died, leaving him and two sisters. In 1730, he came over to England, with his first-cousin James, son of James, the (then) present engraver at Antwerp. His intent was to obtain leave to strike the medals of the Twelve Cæsars, and those of the Duchesses of Mazarin, Portsmouth, and Richmond, and some others engraved by his grandfather John, upon whose death his father Norbert procured all the dies that were his property, having satisfied his relations for their claims upon them. The late Sir Hans Sloane and Doctor Mead encouraged the design as much as possible, and promised Mr. James Roettiers to lodge him in the Mint, which he declined. They also desired him to engrave a series of the illustrious men of Great Britain, and Mr. Conduit procured him drawings of Newton, Locke, &c. He was advised by Dr. Mead to leave the twelve Cæsars just as they were, without any legend round the head, and to put the name on the reverse in a crown of laurel, which he accordingly afterwards performed. He also engraved the head of Newton, to which he put his name, with a Reverse; date, 1739. He also engraved a head of the Duke of Beaufort; and as his grandfather had engraved one of the Duke's father, which was damaged or broke, he engraved it afresh, and gave the late Duke one or two of each, which are all that were ever struck. Returning from England by way of Antwerp, his relation, Philip, the son of Philip, who was brother to his grandfather John,

offered him the use of the press there gratis. When he got home to Paris, he shortly after married the only daughter of the King's goldsmith, who died much about that time, and he succeeded to that employ. He has a son in partnership with him, who is a good sculptor, and has made a bust of the King, his master, Louis XV., and another (as I am informed) of the Duke of Choiseul. James Roettiers, upon the death of his father, Norbert, had a patent granted him by the Pretender to be his engraver-general for England in his stead. I have a medal of John Locke, engraved by him, with his name under it; but I should believe he never did a Reverse for it as my proof has an inscription on the back, with the date, M,DCCLXXIV.

Joseph Roettiers, the next brother to John, came over into England with him. He was two years younger than John. He returned to France, upon the invitation of Mons. Colbert, in 1678, to succeed Warin, who died in 1675. Before he went back his brother advised him not to accept of the place of engraver without the press. Mons. Colbert dying, after he had been employed as engraver about a year without the press, he was informed that the king meant to put the press in charge (I suppose this means, to sale), and as there was owing to him 20,000 livres, if he would pay as much more, which was the price it was put at, he should have the refusal of it; but he was dissuaded from it by his wife, and immediately Mons. de Launay, the king's goldsmith, purchased it, and Joseph continued till his death, in 1703, only graveur-general, without the press, which alone is worth three times the other place—as did his nephew, Norbert; his son, who follows; and his grandson. There is a print of Joseph Roettiers, by ———.

He had two sons, of whom the eldest, named George, was private engraver to the King of France, where he died; his youngest son, of a second marriage, was called Charles-Joseph, and was engraver-general (probably succeeding his cousin Norbert in that office) of the money of France. There are several medals engraved by him, and Hedlinger has engraved a medal of him. He died in....., leaving a son, who had the reversion of his place; who also has engraved several medals, the mark on which I have observed to be *Roettiers Fils.f.*

Philip, the second brother of John, was about twelve years younger than he, and was young when he came to England. He quitted England soon after his brother Joseph, and died in Flanders. His son Philip succeeded him in his place there; and he was succeeded in the same by his cousin James,

the son of that James who died in England of a fall from his horse. The first Philip was engraver to the King of Spain, in the Low Countries.

Catalogue of a part of the dies that Mr. Roettiers, goldsmith to His Majesty (of France) has now in his hands, which were engraved by his grandfather, John Roettiers, which have never yet been struck.

1. The twelve Cæsars.
2. The Duchess of Mazarin.
3. Ditto of Richmond.
4. Ditto of Portsmouth.
5. The Elector of Bavaria.
6. Charles Vandenbosch, Bp. of Ghent. N.B. His first medal.
7. Two figures before an altar. "Fulmine sancitur."
8. A head of James II., rather old, without inscription.
9. Another ditto smaller.
10. A Reverse, with Britannia sitting on a rock, crowned with a laurel wreath by two boys—two ships before her. N.B. This seems unfinished.
11. One with the heads of James II. and his Queen—like that of Bowers's—"Naufragâ Repertâ."

Published —

Charles II.

1. Felicitas Britannia. N.B. The head by Joseph.
2. Nullum Numen abest.
3. Institutor Augustus, 1673.
4. Favente Deo., full bust.
5. Another with two heads.
6. Fidei Defensori, Religionis reformatæ Protectori, &c.
7. Diffusus in orbe Britannus.
8. Catharina, D.G. Mag. Brit. Franc. &c. Middle size.
9. Catherine, Pietate Insignis.
10. Redeant commercia Flandris, only Reverse.
11. Pro talibus Ausis, ditto.
12. Arms, without inscription, ditto.

James II. Nec Minor, in Terris.

Genus Antiquum. Inscription in a scroll.

Mary. Head of her Coronation, and Rev. of James II.
Reverse of Lauderdale.

Head of Charles I., the largest size.

Reverse of another, Rex Pacificus Victus Vincebat, &c.,
by Norbert Roetier.

Reverse of a Medal of William and Mary on the sea fight,
1692.

Laud, and Reverse.

Strangeways, and Reverse.

Count Monteregus, and Reverse.

Charles II. of Spain. Flandriæ Ostendæ.

Copied from an old paper, belonging to the late Mr. Thos.
Snelling. J. B.

Jan. 15th, 1776.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CROSBY HALL.—A Premium of Ten Guineas will be awarded for an approved design for a MEDAL connected with the fine arts, and having reference more especially to English architecture and sacred music. The drawings are to be sent on or before October 31, 1840, to Crosby Hall, or to Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, where further particulars may be obtained.

The umpires will not hold themselves engaged to make an award, if they do not consider any of the designs submitted to them of sufficient merit to be adopted. In such case the premium will be reserved for future competition.

GOLD COIN OF TRAJAN.—Mr. Skaife, of Blackburn, informs us, that, "On the 28th of May last, a boy was amusing himself on the banks of the Ribble, just below the school at Ribchester, with throwing stones at the swallows as they flitted past him. He had caught up a handful of gravel, and was about to throw it off, when some glittering object in the midst arrested his attention: on closer inspection, it was discovered to be a gold coin of Trajan. *Obv.*—Laureated head. R—COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. In the exergue, ALIM. ITAL. The emperor distributing gifts to two children."

SILVER PENNIES FOUND AT SWANSEA.—The purchaser of of the property on the south side of Temple-street, having determined to remove the ruins of the Manor House, for the erection of new shops, the workmen proceeded with its demolition. While engaged in taking down the square tower opposite the Branch Bank of England, a beam from the first floor was forced into the street, carrying with it a vessel containing a number of coins. The vessel was described to me by those who saw it, as being of brown earthenware, and

very like a common pipkin; but, although I made a most careful search, I failed to get even a fragment of it, the finders being so eager in getting possession of the coin, threw the vessel into the rubbish close by, and it was carted away from the spot. By the kindness of the possessors I have been enabled to examine the greater part, if not the whole of the hoard, which consisted of—

154 Pennies of Edward I.

4 ——— of Alexander III. of Scotland.

4 Counterfeit sterlings.

3 Illegible.

Making in the whole 166 coins, of the following various mints:—

London	80
Canterbury	33
Durham	9
Bristol	12
St. Edmundsbury	4
Dublin	3
Newcastle	2
York	2
Lincoln	2
Berwick	1
Robert de Hadleigh	1

Total . 154

The legends on the obverses are EDW.—EDWA.—or EDWAR. R. ANG. DNS. HYB.; and on the Scotch coins, ALEXANDER. DEI. GRA., with REX SCOTOTUM carried to the reverse as usual. It is said that the Mansion House was not erected earlier than the reign of Henry VII., *circa* 1500, but the finding of these coins seems to indicate otherwise.¹

G. G. FRANCIS.

Swansea, 1st May, 1840.

M. LELEWEL, the author of the *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, announces for publication a work under the title, *Etudes Numismatiques et Archeologiques*. The first volume is devoted to the *Type Gaulois*. The work will appear in numbers at three francs each, and may be obtained through the publishers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

¹ The finding of a hoard of coins of an earlier date is by no means conclusive; the money of the preceding monarchs, in all probability, circulated in England even after this period.—*Editor*.

The Anglo-Saxon coins are chiefly of St. Eadmund, Alfred, Edward the elder, and Athelstan; and, as the last-named monarch died in the year 941, the coins have probably been buried for a period of about nine centuries. I have also seen a penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, of a type similar to Plate XII. fig. 4, Ruding; this last, however, is stated to have been found near Ribchester. Scarcely any two of the Ecclesiastical pennies of St. Eadmund have the same reverse, and most of them are probably unpublished, as well as St. Eadmund's halfpenny, of which I have seen only one specimen. With regard to the coins of Alfred, several types occur, and one in particular, that appears unpublished: its beautiful reverse is not, I believe, found on any Anglo-Saxon coin figured by Ruding: it is in the possession of the hind at Cuerdale Hall. Several moneyers' names are found, not to be met with in Ruding's list. The rarest, however, of Alfred's coins is his halfpenny, not hitherto known to exist,* of which a cast has been shown me, bearing the moneyer's name, Aberht; and another specimen, bearing on its reverse the London monogram. With respect to the pennies of Alfred, it may be observed, that the greater number appear to be of the type without the portrait and place of mintage. Of the Oxford type, comparatively few specimens occur, and much fewer still of those bearing the portrait. Of the pennies of Edward the elder, bearing the portrait, I have only seen two; they are in fine preservation, but differ materially in the form of the head from those appropriated to this monarch by Ruding. Of Athelstan's pennies I have not seen or heard of one bearing the bust.

The French coins are of Charles le Chauve, Louis le Begue, &c.; and several occur bearing the names of towns, among which may be mentioned Bourges, Evreux, Limoges, Orleans, Quentin, Toulouse, and Tours; and of some of these in denominations smaller than the usual size. One, of Toulouse, bears on the obverse "Oddo Rex." There are also several coins which I am unable satisfactorily to appropriate, bearing on one side, "Cunnetti," and others, of a nearly similar type and fabric, with "Siefredus Rex," "Mirabilia fecit," &c.

The ownership of the property is undecided, and will probably become a question between the Crown and Mr. Assheton, as agents for both parties have already put in their respective claims.

Many opinions and speculations are afloat as to the original

* A specimen was obtained by a collector in London sometime before the discovery of this hoard.—Ed.

owner of the treasure, and the circumstances under which it was buried. With these vague surmises I will not trouble your readers, but rather consult the history of the eventful times in which the property in question appears to have been concealed. We find that, in the reign of Athelstan, Northumbria was in a very disturbed state, that the king of the Scots eagerly sought to free himself from his dependence on the English monarch, and that, with this view, he entered into alliance with Howel, king of Wales; and, although the powerful army of Athelstan was irresistible, that Anlaf shortly afterwards made a desperate attempt to reconquer the Northumbrian dominions. The celebrated battle of Brunanburgh was fought, and never before, it is stated, was such a carnage known in England. Does it not appear probable, then, that some powerful Northumbrian chieftain, relying on the numerous and hardy allies of Anlaf, might deposit his property in this solitary spot, to serve under the banners of the courageous Dane, and from which expedition he never returned? Athelstan was victorious, and to him belongs the glory of having established what has ever since been called the kingdom of England.

The charitable donations of the three immediate predecessors of Athelstan to the churches of Armorica, gave rise to an intercourse between the English and the transmarine Britons, who still lamented their banishment from the land of their fathers; and when the Normans, under Rollo, depopulated Bretagne, numbers of the natives sought and obtained an asylum under the protection of Athelstan. Edgiva, the sister of the English monarch, was also the consort of the French king, Charles the Simple. The circumstance, then, of a friendly intercourse thus subsisting between the two countries, may not unsatisfactorily account for the introduction of the immense number of French coins found in this hoard.

JOSEPH KENYON.

Preston, June 10th, 1840.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.—About three months since, some Roman small brass coins were discovered in the south bank of the Castle of Pevensy, close under the outer wall. By the courtesy of Mr. C. Brooker, of Alfriston, the proprietor of the coins, we are enabled to catalogue them as follows:—

Number of
Specimens.

Two **CONTANTINE THE YOUNGER.**

Reverses—

Gloria Exercitus. Two soldiers with standards.

VOL. III.

K

Number of
Specimens.

Eight CONSTANS.

Reverses.—

Fel : Temp : Reparatio. Soldiers dragging a captive. In exergue, R ✕ E.

The same, a smaller module. Phœnix on globe.

Gloriæ Exercitus. Two soldiers with standards.

Two specimens.

Victoriæ &c. Two winged Victories with wreaths.

Four specimens similar.

Six MAGNENTIUS.

Reverses.—

Salus, DD NN Aug. et Caes. Monogram of Christ; in field, A Ω.

Victoriæ Aug., &c. Two Victories placing a shield, inscribed VOTV. MVLT. X, on the trunk of a tree.

Three of smaller modules.

Gloria Romanorum. In exergue, TRP Horseman riding over a fallen foe.

Six CONSTANTIUS (GALLUS).

Reverses.—

Fel. Temp. Reparatio. Foot soldier transfixing a prostrate enemy.

One similar.

Two specimens of smaller module.

Victoriæ, Augg. NN, &c. Victories with shield

Similar, with wreaths,

Three VALENTINIAN.

Reverses.—

Securitas Republicæ. Victory marching.

Three VALENS.

Reverses.—

The same. In exergue of one, TERTIA.

One GRATIAN.

Reverse.—

Gloria Romanorum. In exergue, SMA. Warrior with labarum, &c. dragging a foe.

Four URBS ROMA.

Reverses.—

Wolf and child. In exergue, TRP

Two CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Defaced.

Five Minimi, several.

The bank in which these coins were found appears to have remained undisturbed since their deposit, whether it were

accidental or intentional. This is an instance in point of the utility to the topographer and historian of authenticated accounts of discoveries of ancient coins. The importance of the situation of Pevensey on the coast of Sussex is obvious, and could not have been overlooked by the Romans, who probably at an early period established there a military station, and refortified it previous to their leaving Britain. The discovery of these coins, which close with Gratian, confirm this opinion, and will tend to urge an investigation of the architecture of the castle, which we may presume will be found of Roman origin.

C. R. S.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS.—An urn filled with Roman small brass and base silver coins was brought to light by the plough, about two months since, in Charnwood Forest, near Loughborough, Leicestershire.

The field in which it was found is the property of Mr. Johnson, of Mount St. Bernand. It lies on the very highest point of the forest; and has never, within the memory of man, been before brought into cultivation. Fragments of other vases have recently been found near the spot, one only of which is at all singular. It is white, with a reticulated pattern in red, painted on the exterior. There were also found, pieces of the curved edge house-tiles; but as the ground has only been examined to the depth of 9 or 10 inches, it is impossible to say whether there are other remains in the field: it is probable there are. The number of coins may be calculated to be about 1,500 or 2,000. With the exception of the 84 described beneath, and which were dislodged from the urn by the plough, they remain precisely as found in one mass, and may be inspected together with the detached ones, at Mr. Abrahams', 8, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square.

The latter are as follows:—

No. of Specimens.

Philippus the elder.	1
Gallienus	18
Salonina	4
Valerianus the younger	2
Postumus	13
Victorinus	22
Marius	1
Claudius Gothicus	9
Quintillus	2
Tetricus the elder	7
Tetricus the younger	4
Probus.	1

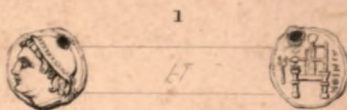
Total 84

Mr. Abrahams has been so kind as to promise permission at some future day to complete the investigation of this interesting collection.

C. R. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received, from time to time, repeated inquiries from our country friends, concerning the Medal, engraved to commemorate the establishment of the Numismatic Society. We have as yet seen no specimen in bronze or silver, but understand that impressions are now ready. Orders may be sent direct to the Artist, Mr. Alfred J. Stothard, 23, Arlington-street.



AENUS.

p. 106.



DICEA.

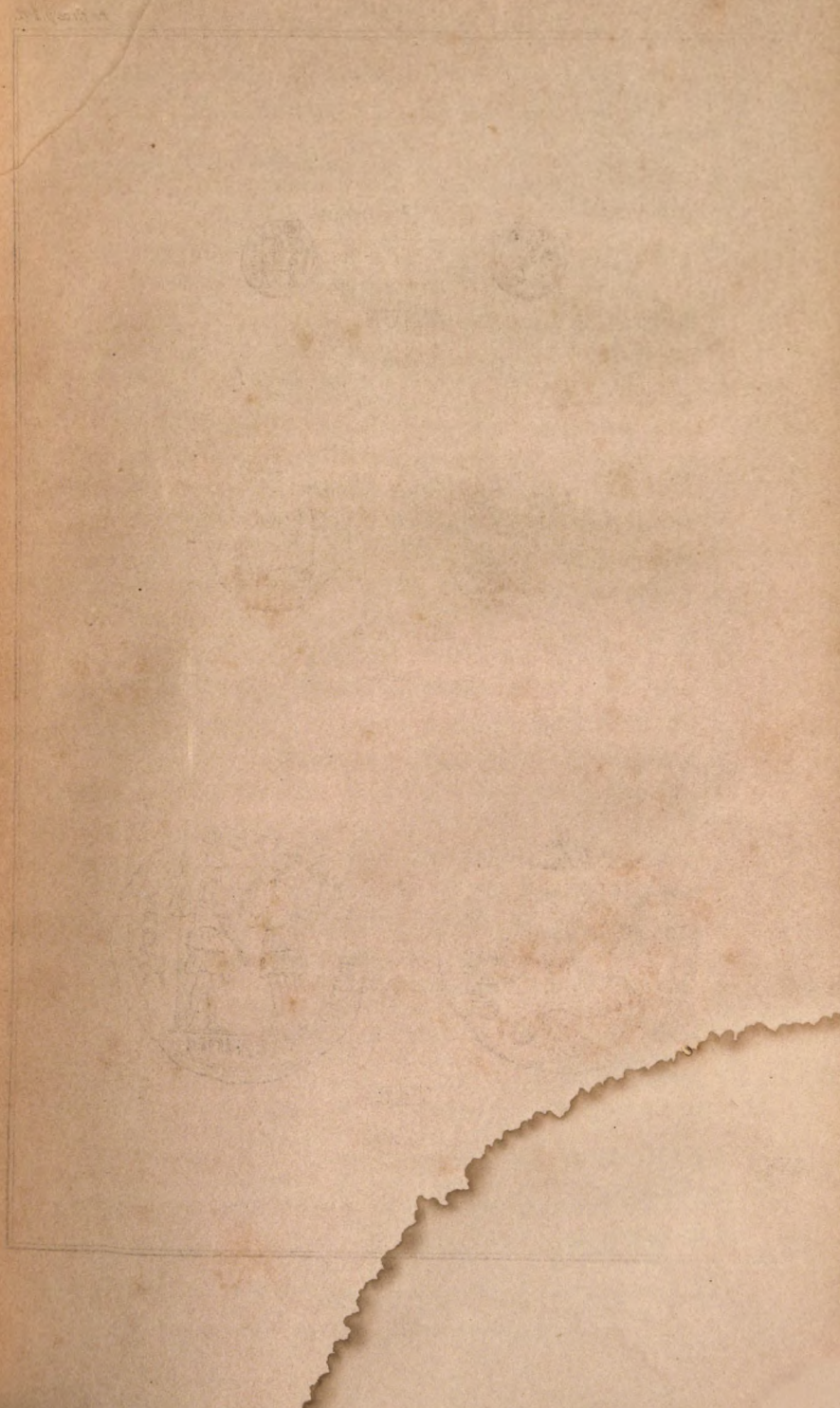
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TABA.

p. 102.

H.A. 093



CELTIBERIAN CHARACTERS.

Names of Towns.		Celtiberian	Phœnician	Ancient Greek	Later Greek	Hebrew	English
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖	<i>Belaca</i>	Λ				א	a
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Bersical</i>	𐀓				ב	b
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Bursaba</i>	𐀓				ג	g
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Brobésa</i>	Δ				ד	d
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Helmanica</i>	𐀓𐀔				ה	e
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Aspataca?</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Ibe</i>	𐀓𐀔	𐀓		𐀓	ז	z
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Ilidari</i>	𐀓				ח	ch
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Neosca</i>	𐀓𐀔	𐀓			י	i
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Emanica</i>	𐀓				כ	k
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Ipagro</i>	𐀓𐀔	𐀓	𐀓	𐀓	ל	l
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Celce</i>	𐀓	𐀓	𐀓	𐀓	מ	m
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Orssa</i>	𐀓				נ	n
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Litisoma</i>	𐀓𐀔			𐀓	ו	o
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Lobetana</i>	𐀓				ז	s
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Merobriga</i>	𐀓𐀔				פ	p
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Neri</i>	𐀓𐀔	𐀓	𐀓		ק	q
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗		𐀓𐀔				ר	r
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Orospeda</i>	𐀓𐀔	𐀓𐀔	𐀓	𐀓	ש	sc
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Sexabi</i>	𐀓				ת	t
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Setolais</i>						
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Spatio</i>						
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Bilbais</i>						
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Rhoda?</i>						
𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗	<i>Stipo</i>						

J. Bascire, lithog.

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VI.

NOTES UPON A TYPE OF PHÆSTUS, IN CRETE.

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[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th of May, 1840.]

No. 1.—ΛΕΑΧΑΝ (retrograde). A naked man seated profile to the right, holding a cock upon his left thigh by his right hand, his hair bound up in feminine manner, long and gathered at the back of his head; he is seated upon a tree, whose branches rise up behind and three appear before him.

No. 2.—Ρ ΦΑΙΣΤ, (retr.) Ox walking to the left. *Æ.* 6½.

No. 3.—ΛΕΑΧΑΝ⊙Σ (retr.) the same type.

No. 4 —Ρ ΦΑΙΣ, Ox butting to the right, all in a laurel crown. *Æ.* viz., (Cadav. vid. Not. 4 infra.)

THE coin which stands first on this list, and which belongs to the National Collection, was published in Combe's Catalogue¹; and the description given after that of Eckhel, which appeared in the *Numi Veteres Anecdota*,² and the *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*.³ The legend is always uniform on this type, reading ΛΕΑΧΑΝ, ΛΕΑΧΑΝ⊙Σ retrograde. This, which is very archaic, is considered probably by Eckhel, and certainly by Cadalvene,⁴ to indicate the name of the magistrate; a fact not supported by the same denomination of coins with the types of Hercules also having the name of a magistrate.⁵ Those, however, with what M. Mionnet calls

¹ Combe, Phaest. ² Tab. x. fig. 5. p. 153. ³ Tom. ii. p. 317.

⁴ Cadav. Recueil des Medailles Grecq., 4to. Par. 1828, p. 214.

⁵ The only other legend that could be supposed to be the name of a magistrate is that read ΕΑΙΜΤΙΑΟΝ, by Eckhel, (Doct. Num. Vet. ii. p. 317.) and with ΛΕΑΧΑΝ supposed by him to be a foreign word, and the name of a magistrate. The unusual form of the E for such an era is curious as having escaped the notice of so sagacious an investigator, and the sametype published by Mionnet (ij. p. 290 & pl. xxxv. No. 145) proves that the retrograde ΕΛιμτιαον is really ΝΟΑΙΤΜΙΑ) Φαιστιαον, an ex-

a winged genius, bear the inscription ΤΑΑ, ΤΑΑΩΑ, and ΤΑΑΩΝ⁶ which, it is possible, might be intended for the name of a magistrate. The first letter of the inscription, which is like a square sigma, is the Æolic Digamma, and from the example cited by Mr. Millingen on the coin, edited by him, of Hipponium, and its application among the Græco-Italian states, was apparently an H.⁷ The difficulty of reading this name considerably embarrassed Eckhel, who felt disposed to consider it one of the Cretan dialect; if, however, according to the observations of Mr. Akerman, the ⊙ is a new power given to the O, or even the O itself,⁸ the term is reducible to *Ἡελκανοος* or *Ἡελκανος*; in retaining the ⊙ it would be *Ἡελκανθς*. The only word approaching to either of them is that of Alcon, a Cretan archer;⁹ but the dialect of Crete, which, like the mythology of that island, was dis-

tremely archaic mode of writing *φαιστιαν* or *φαιστιων*. The ⊙ semicircular letter is either a form of the digamma I: used for a φ, or an imperfect ω [Coins of Phocis or Phocæa, φ for *φωκιαεων*] the M as a Σ in its most ancient form is attested by several monuments. Both these words much embarrassed Eckhel.

⁶ This name recalls to mind that of Talus, son of Kres, and father of Hephaistos, and Talus the nephew of Dædalus. On the Hamilton vase No. 33, Hephaistus is called ΔΑΙΔΑΛΟΣ, and he with Ares (*Ἐνεαλιος*) fights over Hera (*Ἥρα*) confined to the golden throne. If one could feel certain that the word ΤΑΑΩΝ referred to the figure, one would see in it the allusion to the metamorphosis of Talus into a partridge; if not Talus we might recognise Icarus; of Eros no other trace occurs either in the mythology or types. Ταλων is apparently, if rightly read, another form of the accusative Ταλω which is in the Attic declension Ταλω, and the whole mean "the Cretans to Talus." He holds in each hand a ball (*sphæra*), with which he is playing.

⁷ For the value of this character, Cf. Eckhel, vol. ii. who quotes the words ΚΑΠΕ or ΚΑΠΗ, ΛΑΞΙΩΝ, when it has the value of Καπον, "Αξιων. While in ΓΙΞΤ it is supposed to be Σειρ for the name of the town Siris.

⁸ Cf. Inser. ΜΘΠ for Ποσ (*ειδωνια*) and ΟΟΥΡΙΩΝ for Θουριων. Mion. vol. i. p. 165, 170.

⁹ Nonnus. Diony. xiv.

similar from that of the other Greeks, is not to be analysed by the ordinary rules of Greek philology. I will, however, now proceed to consider the type of these remarkable coins, which have not hitherto, that I am aware of, received any certain explanation.

The types of deities bearing in their hands the vital emblems of their power are attested by a host of monuments: Poseidon holding the dolphin,¹⁰ Thetis with the same fish,¹¹ Pallas-Athené holding on her hand the owl,¹² Aphrodite holding the flower,¹³ are all to be found on monuments of the most ancient epochs. When the animal was too large, the sculptor or engraver placed it at the side; and thus are found Dionusos, and the pard¹⁴ or goat,¹⁵ Hephaistos or Hebon,¹⁶ and the old Sileni with the ithyphallic mule,¹⁶ Artemis and the hind Arge, Hermes and the ram;¹⁷ while in the case of metamorphosis, the individual retained its anthropomorphic form, and the change was alluded to by the presence of the type, as Thetis with the snake round her arm,¹⁸ or lion upon the back of Peleus; or else the human type was blended with the animal, as the Achelous with a bull's body and human head, or with a fish's body, the horned human head of the river Gelas, &c. One fine statue represents Apollo standing, having at his feet a swan;¹⁹ and the evidence of the works of ancient art as frequently indicates the type of a god by the presence of an animal, as

¹⁰ De Witte, *Des. des Vases*, 1837, p. 64.

¹¹ De Witte, *Desc. des Vases Peints*, 8vo. 1837, p. 81.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 51.

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 6. p. 64.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 16.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 25.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 27.

¹⁷ Vase with two handles representing Hercules Musagetes, formerly in possession of Mr. Bainbridge.

¹⁸ De Witte, *Vases Peints*, 1837, p. 81. 253.

¹⁹ *Mus. Cap.* iii. pl. 15.

by that of the inanimate emblems. On the other hand, heroic personages seldom appear with animals, especially of the smaller kind; and no connection can be traced between the protean *επισημα*, or armorial bearings of the fictile vases and the subjects represented, while the recognition of Idomeneus on the present coin is totally unsupported by other monuments, since he must be the solitary hero thus represented. Again, there is no reason to assign to Idomeneus an androgynous type. Independent of the character, age, and circumstances of this hero never mentioning him in such a capacity, his form is rarely, if ever, seen upon works of ancient art, and, when depicted, was armed.¹⁸ Neither does the androgynous type apply to the son of Maia, whose personification is almost always attended with the kerukeion, or caduceus, the winged talaria, and the petasus, the inseparable attire of the archaic forms of Hermes, who, on the contrary, on the fictile vases of the earlier epoch, is always bearded. There are, however, several statues which represent Hermes as lord of the stadia, standing with this bird by his side; and for the same reason the cock appeared on the Hermaic steles of the stadia, and upon the helmet of Minerva.¹⁹ This, however, appears to have been the recognised function of the bird in its warlike capacity, as connected with the Attic myths; for the vases of Vulci and Nola, offsets of the Athenian people, and perpetually offering their traditions, always represent the bird of day with relation to some agon or contest of the Athenaia.²⁰ On several of the class of vases inscribed *Τον Αθηνεθεν αθλον*, the cock appears on the Hermai; and in one instance an

¹⁸ Paus. lib. v. fo. Han. 1613. p. 338.

¹⁹ Paus. vi. Eliac Post.

²⁰ Campanari (Ses.) Ant. Vas. Dip. 8vo. Roman, p. 248.

uninscribed vase of this class offers on the obverse the two deities of the strife, Hermes and Athené,²¹ and on the reverse a foot-race. This, in its turn, accounts for the perpetual presence and intervention of Pallas-Athené and Hermes in the Heracleid, as every labour may be considered an act of single combat by the hero against some individual power. Again, on the sepulchral monuments of the Athenians, Pallas-Athené crowns the leading individual of the myth; and we may consequently recognise in her the Niké or Victory, as in Hermes, the brabeus, or umpire, whose functions at an earlier epoch were allied with κηρυκες, or heralds.

The same objections do not apply to the story of Iphis,²² the daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa, and which is said to have given rise to the celebration of the Ecdysia²³ (Εκδυσια) in honour of Leto, for we might in the present type see the androgynous form of the virgin Iphis, yet there are several grave objections to this hypothesis. What connection has the plane tree on which the figure is seated with the story, and what has the bird of the god of day to do with it? Eckhel supposes it to represent an offering to Latona or Leto, an opinion which we shall subsequently examine. But the story of Iphis must be actually posterior to the coin, for the account of Ovid mixes up the tradition with the Isiac worship, whose appearance in the Cretan mythology is certainly of a period far more recent,—probably about the first century before our own era—unless it can be

²¹ Basseggio's Cat. p. 15. No. 50.

²² A different version of this story is given. Iphis is called Leucippe, her mother Galatea, her father Lamprus, and the deity who interposes her kind offices is Leto or Latona, not Isis. Cf. Antoninus, Lib. 17. After all, this is not a mythological change, and would consequently have scarcely appeared upon the coins.

²³ Cf. Ovid. Metam. lib. ix. p. 665—796.

conceded that the Latin poet has confused the functions of the Egyptian Ilithyia with her name.²⁴ The only other hypothesis with regard to this type, is the one partially established by the French Numismatists, "*Iasion peut être*;" in which I suppose the fact of this bird being sacred to Demeter,²⁵ has given rise to the supposition that this heroic personage, whose story must have been imported with the Arcadian colonists, may be meant. The loves of Iasion and the Telluric goddess, as mentioned in Hesiod to have taken place in Crete, are well known; but as the Telluric deities are not on the contemporaneous currency which offers infallible marks of the prevalence of the Doric myths, it is not probable that Iasion is meant; and of this hero no hint of any androgynous type has ever been given. There are, consequently, only two circumstances in favour of the supposition of Iasion or Iasius; the fact of this bird being sacred to Demeter, and the deification of this hero by the Arcadians, with the correlative circumstance of Phæstus having been founded by Minos, to justify the appearance of the androgynous type being assigned to Iasion; while the Arcadian currency does not offer the form of the supposed importer of the worship of Cybele into the Troad, in the person of Corybas: and here we have an evident confusion of myths, for while the worship of Jupiter, probably the Achaian Zeus, is said to have been brought by the Corybantes or Curetes, to whom his education was

* ²⁴ Which is hardly probable; and the numerous hermaphroditic changes at a late epoch justify the supposition of the *nuper* in Ovid applying to his own times. Cf. Phlegon. Trallian. Ed. J. G. Frid. Franzius, 12mo. Halæ. 1775, p. 65, 69.

²⁵ Porphyry, de Abstin. l. c. Iasius was one of the Dactyli (Cf. Paus. Eliac, lib. v.), with Hercules, Pæoneus, Epimedes, and Ida.

confided, in the caves of the Cretan Ida, from the Phrygian Ida it is from the same Crete that the Arcadian and Doric colonists passed at an early period, evidently bearing with them the Telluric and other deities of their worship, and, subsequently, justly vindicating to themselves the traditions of their own race.²⁶ Corybas, for example, the son of an Arcadian, along with Dardanus, imports the worship of Demeter and the Idæan Pallas-Athené into Asia Minor. Phæstus, one of the Heraclidæ, institutes divine honours to Hercules, and founds a Doric state in Crete whose currency in many a beautiful specimen prove the high honours rendered to that hero. The Cretan colonists accompanying Teucer in search of a settlement, are instructed by Apollon where to settle, and name the deity Smintheus, while the worship of Demeter, and the dances of the Corybantes are instituted by the same Teucer, who is subsequently named the son of Ida and Scamander. The Cretan Apollo of Cicero is, in his turn, the son of Corybas, born in Crete, and disputes for the possession of the island with Jupiter himself, a tradition under which are probably veiled the struggles of the Doric and Pelasgian religions. The occupiers of the Cretan throne trace, in their turn, their origin to Sol, to Europa (the Phenician line), and to Zeus. This discussion is necessary, in order to show the deity whom I imagine to be represented on the present coin; for the fact of Ganymedes having been supposed to be found upon two vases²⁷ holding or riding upon the bird of the Sun would favour the supposition that the figure seated upon the tree might be Ganymedes, borne off by Jupiter,

²⁶ Cf. Paus. iv. p. 278. l. 30. The incunabula of Jove are also said to have been in Messenia.

²⁷ Cf. De Witte. *Descr. des Vases Peints*, 1837, p. 27. p. 73. Passeri, *Pict. Etr.*, pl. vi.

in the same manner as Europa appears depicted upon the plane tree, on the contemporaneous currency of Gortyna.²⁸ This explanation, which if admissible, would connect the type with the Phrygian myths, instantly recalls to mind the cock²⁹ seen upon the currency of Dardanus in the Troad: yet even this attribution is embarrassed with considerable difficulties; for it does not appear that any of these vases offer the name of Ganymedes, and they may possibly merely represent an athlete holding the game cock as the emblem of the palæstra.³⁰ Nine statues of Ganymedes,³¹ which exist in Europe, never represent him under a similar character, for the personification of the cup-bearer of the gods is the type of male youthful beauty, and there is nothing androgynous about him,³² except the occasional Phrygian head-dress of the bonnet *cidaris*, which may have caused him to be allied with the form of Atys. The locks of Ganymedes roll in the rich profusion of youth upon his shoulders, or are lightly restrained by the *tainia* or *trichodesmos*, the *phiale* and the *oinochoe* are either in his hands, or the bird of Jove, placed at his side, plays with the Phrygian boy, or else soars with him through the air. A consideration of all these types renders it hardly probable that Ganymedes is represented.

There is, however, one deity, with whose form that on the present coins offers an analogy so striking that it can hardly escape instant remark; and that is the androgynous type of

²⁸ Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet. Gortyna*.

²⁹ De Witte, l. c. p. 107. Mionnet, ii. p. 654.

³⁰ Gerhard (Ed.), *Berlin's antike Bildwerke*, vol. i. p. 204. No. 633.

³¹ Clarac, *Mus. de Sculpture Antique et Moderne*, pl. 407-11.

³² Paus. ii. Cor. Ganymeda, as a name formerly attributed to Hebé (youth), while Ganymedes performs subsequently the functions of Hebé.

Apollo; the naked form, the hair bound with the ampyx in a knot at the back of the head, instantly recalls to mind the deity of the Doric race; for, whether draped in the female attire of the talaric tunic and as Musagetes leading the Parnassian choir, accompanying the triumph or procession of the Dionysiac orgies, or else as the Ἀργυρότοξος pointing his shafts at the giants, the hair lifted up behind, indicates the unshorn son of Leto; and here we retrace our steps, and at once find that in the Cretan mythology, Apollo contends for the religious possession of the island with Jupiter; and we may, in the present figure, recognise the Helios Apollo, whose connection with the Cretan myths is at once conceivable in the bird of day. Here, then, is found the perpetual allusion to the solar type of the Phoibos Apollo, and the explanation of its appearance on the shield of Idomeneus, as proposed by Homer; while the intimate connection of this bird with the traditions of the Sun, proves that the reference of its quality of saluting the rising of the day, was the prominent feature of his connection with the traditions of that island. In reality, the evidence of the medals almost uniformly points to the worship rendered to the Helios Apollo, even waving the deduction which might be drawn in favour of this deity on the currency of Dardanus in the Troad, the Campanian types of Cales and Teanum³³ present the cock occasionally as a reverse to the head of Apollo, and it is frequently accompanied by the star of Helios, or the Sun. The currency of Carystus in Eubœa,³⁴ a town remarkable for the adoration it paid Apollo, again presents the cock apparently in reference to the same deity; while the obverses

³³ Cf. Mionnet, vol. i. p. 112, 269.

³⁴ Eckh. Num. Vet. An. pl. x. 17. p. 160.

and reverses of those of Himera³⁵ in Sicily, also present the same bird, probably in allusion to the thermal springs of hot water, which might be supposed to owe their origin to solar influence. Again, the types of Selinus³⁶ which represent the river god sacrificing to Apollo, have at the foot of the altar the bird of day, and this is replaced by the serpent emblem of the Hygeic influence of Apollo, since no trace of any adoration to Asclepios, a deity whose Asiatic worship was at all times more extensive than his European appears; and the reverses of the tetradrachms of Selinus represent the children of Latona in the quadriga,³⁷ the gods who at the earliest epoch presided over the care of health; and passing again to the coins inscribed ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ³⁸ we find the head of the Sun (Helios) in the radiated diadem, alluding to the curative powers of the hot springs of Sicily, while on the coins inscribed Θερμαιων and allied with Himera is the head of Hercules, in allusion to the demigod³⁹ going to the thermal sources of the Island: a form of the Attic myths of Thermopylæ, where Pallas-Athené discovers the waters of that defile to the same demigod,⁴⁰ since Selinus owed its origin to a colony from Megara.⁴¹ In the story of Alectryon, another allusion occurs to the solar myths, as the angry Mars changes his favourite into a cock, a bird which salutes the rising of the morn; under which allegory is perhaps to be traced the

³⁵ Mionnet, i. p. 239. No. 254—260.

³⁶ Mionnet, i. p. 268. No. 673—678—679.

³⁷ Mionnet, 260, l. c. No. 679. ³⁸ Mionnet. l. c.

³⁹ De Witte, Descr. de Vases Peints. 1837. p. 41. Cf. Gem. Insc. ΑΙΩΝΑ (Αθήνα). Rochette (Raoul.) Lettre à M. Schern. p. 29—30.

⁴⁰ Scymnus in Perieg., or Marcianus in eodem. v. 296. Μεγαρείς Σελινόωντ' οἱ Γελωῖ δ' ἔκτισαν Ἀκράγαντα.

⁴¹ Suidas, voce Θερμόπυλαι.

sophistical interpretation of the original dedication of this bird to Ares and Apollo-Helios, and the identity of Phoibos and Helios is not only to be found at a later epoch, but also at an earlier period. With regard, indeed, to the hygeic type of Apollo, the authority of the most archaic poet presents us this god in the character of one whose arrows are winged with pestilence, and who at the same time holds in his power the life and health of men, which, in the hymn ⁴² to Apollo is still more explicitly stated by the terms and epithets βιοδότης, ἡΐος, ψυχοδοτήρ; and the same hymn identifies him with the Sun, as σιγαλοεῖς, σελαηγεννέτης, τίταν; while the passage of Porphyry ⁴³ which mentions the cock sacred to Demeter is, at least, ambiguous; since the fact of this bird being dedicated to her, if we admit such construction to the passage, is because Demeter is identified with Pherephatta, or (the terrestrial) Persephone, who is, in the opinion of Porphyry, the same as her mother Deo or Demeter, for the crane was the bird peculiarly sacred to Demeter⁴⁴, and appears in the area of the coins of Selinus: while, in the vase of the Canino collection, where Hercules comes to the thermal sources, he is attended by Hermes, Demeter,⁴⁵ and Koré, who appear in the scene to indicate the production of the thermal sources from the same deities who have conferred upon mankind the blessings of agriculture.

To pass, however, from the relation of this bird with the hygeic and solar influence, in which respect it even appears to have been held sacred in the Attic myths, as in

⁴² Cf. Anthol. Ed. Lubini. p.125.

⁴³ Porphyry. de Ab. iv. sec. 16. Μαῖα δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ τῇ Φερσεφόνη, ὥς ἂν Μαῖα καὶ τροφὸς οὔσα. χθονία γὰρ ἡ θεὸς καὶ Δημήτηρ ἡ αὐτὴ, καὶ τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνα δὲ ταντῇ ἀφιέρωσαν.

⁴⁴ Ibid. iii. s. 5.

⁴⁵ De Witte. Descr. des Vases Peints, 1837.

the sacrifice offered by Socrates to Asclepios; and to consider its connection with the Agon and the stadia in which it played so distinguished a part, not only in the mythology, but also in the Greco-Italian and Athenian vases; where it is constantly reproduced even in the games instituted by Themistocles,⁴⁶ in allusion to the quarrelsome and warlike⁴⁷ nature of the bird which earned for it the epithet of the bird of Mars,⁴⁸ in reference to its agonistical qualities, and which, on account of the later legend of the discovery of the amour of Ares and Aphrodite, is alluded to by Ausonius, in its double capacity, by the title of the Satelles⁴⁹ of Mars, which salutes the rising Eous, Apollo is also intimately connected with the agonistic contests, and a vase of the Feoli⁵⁰ collection actually represents him playing on the lyre, between two of the usual hermai, surmounted by the bird of day.⁵¹ In fact, in the Homeric writings, he is mentioned as the god who gives the victory of the Cestus,⁵² and on the mythic institution of the Olympian games by Zeus Apollo outstrips Hermes⁵³ in the foot-race, and beats Ares in a boxing match, and the prizes offered to the victors, the *τρίποδες ἄνυροι* which were

⁴⁶ Ælian Var. Hist. ii. c. 28. Brought from Persia Athen. l. xiv. Deipnosoph.

⁴⁷ Oppian. Cilix. Cyneg. ii. 189. *Οἶον ἀεὶ θούροισιν ἀλεκτρόεσσι μαχηταῖς*. Pind. Olymp. Od. xii. *Ἐνδομάχας ἄτ' ἀλέκτωρ*. A Philem. de Anim. Propriet. c. 12. Aristoph. Av.

⁴⁸ *Ὀρνις ἀφ' ἧμῶν τοῦ γένους τοῦ Περσικοῦ*
Ἄρεος νεοττός ὃ νεότερ' ὄσποτα.

⁴⁹ D. Aus. in Gripho. Ternarii.

Ter clara instantis Eoi
Signa canit serus deprenso Marte Satelles

⁵⁰ Campanari (Sec.) Ant. Vas. Dip. &c., p. 34.

⁵¹ Cf. Coins of Ophrymium in the Troad, with the head of Apollo on one side, and two cocks fighting on the other. Mionnet Sup. v. p. 578. Sestini. Mus. Hed. ii. p. 139, No. 1.

⁵² Il. Ψ. v. 659. et seq. 862.

⁵³ Paus. v. 7.

so frequently dedicated by them to the son of Latona, either at Delphi or elsewhere, not to instance the choragic monuments of Athens, prove that Apollo held an office very analogous to that of Hermes, the *γυμνασιάναξ*, king of the Gymnasium.⁵⁴ Connecting this with the distribution of victory in such contests mentioned in the *Iliad* and the "Deo Soli Invicto" of a later epoch, the quality of the cock as the bird of the stadia of the Attic myths appears justifiable, even to the supposition that the present type is that of Apollo, who in the Cretan mythology was father by Rhytia,⁵⁵ of the Corybantes, or Idæan dactyls, and in the anthology an ephebos is described offering his hair incense, and a "warlike cock" to Phoibos.⁵⁶ Still what has the plane tree (?) to do with the myth of Apollo, or how can the worship of Apollo be perfectly identified with that of Helios? So striking did the analogy appear to the Persian Datis, that he spared the fane of Delos in order that he might not seem to insult the worship of his countrymen. The account of Hesiod makes Helios the son of Thea and Hyperion,⁵⁷ a legend with which that of Diodorus⁵⁸ nearly agrees, who, however, calls the daughter of Titæa, subsequently named the Magna Mater, the mother of Helios and Selené by the same; and the Theogonia of Hesiod makes Apollo and Artemis the children of Leto by Zeus, so that it appears that the two forms are reduplications of the identical myth, or that by some almost inexplicable confusion, the story of Phaëthon and his sisters, the Heliades, has been substituted into the extraordinary legend of Diodorus; for the later mythologists all of them assign the parentage of Phaëthon to Phœbus and one of the Oceanides.⁵⁹ The Cretan mythology was,

⁵⁴ Anthol. Ed. Lub. ⁵⁵ Cf. Strabo x. ⁵⁶ Anthol. Ed. Lub. p. 920.

⁵⁷ Theog. l. 371—374. ⁵⁸ Lib. iv. 5.

⁵⁹ Cf. Ovid. Hyg. The earlier to Cephæus and Aurora.

however, peculiar to itself, for it has already appeared that Heracles and Iasius preceded the birth of Jupiter; and the Cretan Vulcan or Hephaistos⁶⁰ was the son of Talos, the son of Cres. The worship of Apollo may, however, have been imported from Ægialea when the twin children of Leto first arrived after the death of the Python; and this place, under the guidance of one of the Heraclidæ, subsequently sent a colony to Phæstus, and the solicitation for the return of these deities tends to prove that at an early period a religious intercourse was kept up between this place and Crete; since Apollo and Artemis are represented as being driven from Ægialea to Crete, and taking refuge with Carmanor. We find, indeed, on the tetradrachms of Phæstus, Hercules seated with the vase behind him which he has obtained from the centaur Pholus, standing before the tree of the Hesperides, or else killing the Lernean hydra, and it is not impossible but in the tree may be traced an allusion to the term *δάκτυλος*, a date or finger, which may indicate the mountain character of the Curetes or Corybantes.⁶¹ The Apollo may be either the aboriginal deity of the island, the Arcadian Apollo Nomios identified with Aristæus, the lawgiver or shepherd, or else the Doric deity, the child of Leto and Zeus, introduced by the Heraclidæ into Crete. The results of my researches are, consequently, to repudiate the attribution of this figure to Idomeneus, Iphis, or Leucippe, or Iasion, and to recognise in it the Cretan Helios, or Abellio or Abelios,⁶² identified with the Doric Apollo.

⁶⁰ Lib. viii. Arcadica.

⁶¹ Strab. x. makes the term apply to the mountain; as *κρημοί*, &c. Cf. *κρημοί*. Lexica.

⁶² Cf. Hoffman. Lex. Un. fo. 1698. voc. Sol. Is. Vossius, however, makes Abellio a Gaulish deity. In Abellio we may recognise the solar *Ἥλιος*, Helios or Velios.

VII.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ROMAN COINS, AND
OTHER REMAINS, FOUND AT ALBURY IN SUR-
REY, IN 1839 AND 1840.

[To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

SIR,

I trust that the following brief record will prove neither unwelcome to yourself, nor uninteresting to your many readers. The subject of locality as connected with discoveries of coin is one of great importance, furnishing, as it does, the fairest probable evidence of the colonist or invader of old time: and to us Britons especially,—so long considered dwellers on the extreme confines of civilization, but for excellence, if not geographically, now to be regarded as its centre,—once the barbarian slaves of Rome's most distant province, but now to be esteemed, in some respects at least, her representative heir of universal dominion, it can never be otherwise than instructive to be able to track out the footsteps of our former conquerors; never less than interesting to know, (with something perhaps of a complacent patriotism while we compare the present with the past,) that on this fir-crowned eminence, or on that grassy plain, once stood the imperial Eagle, or the holier Labarum, and that these now silent hills, and those deserted heaths once echoed to the armed tread of Rome's invading legions.

The science of Geology has derived many benefits, and most of its accuracy from a similar attention paid to the sites of its peculiar coinage,—the medals of a former world; and the intelligent seeker-out of man's past history, as of nature's, will gain assurance in lieu of speculation, when he digs from an ancient earthwork those fossils of human fabric, which bear stamped on them the names and effigies

of that soil's former occupants, and which speak to him in the language of centuries ago; when, incapable alike of deceiving or being deceived, he turns up with his own spade the smooth green turf, and exultingly earns—be it but “a penny a day,”—the wages of his toilsome skill; when he considers that since Severus or Agricola was here, no hand perhaps but his has searched in the soil for their memorials, no curious mind but his has connected classic glories—the progress of Cæsar, or the prowess of Caractacus,—with the humble heath, where the peasant now cuts his furze, or the grassy slopes now only known to the shepherd: then, indeed, will he exclaim with the Geologist, “One coin *in situ* gives more intellectual pleasure than ten in the drawers of a museum;” then will he feel and confess that the commonest little bit of old copper money, resuscitated by himself from its untouched grave of sixteen hundred years, has more of interest and value in his eyes than the choice lot of a Numismatic auction.

But I am rambling; pardon, Sir, the prolixity of my enthusiasm,—being a Numismatist, you will,—and still bear with me, while, as briefly as possible, I add the little all I have to say.

A perusal of the following quoted passages sharpened my curiosity, and occasioned its results.

Allen's History of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 245. “Albury, or Aldbury, is supposed to have derived its name from some ancient fortification: a conjecture which seems to be confirmed by the existence of some remarkable remains of antiquity on Blackheath, in this parish. Here, on a plain, a short distance from the road to Cranley, is the foundation of what is generally considered to have been a Roman temple. In Aubrey's time, the remains of this edifice were as high as the banks by which it was surrounded; but that

writer informs us, that about 1670, it was dug up for the sake of the stone and brick, and that many Roman tiles of a pretty kind of moulding, some with eight angles, as also several Roman coins, have been found hereabouts, and in other parts of Blackheath. Mr. Bray, who explored this place in 1803, informs us that the spot is marked by a square bank 22 yards on each side, covered with short grass instead of surrounding heath; it occupies the centre of a square piece of ground 220 yards on each side, just 10 times the size of the site of the building, containing 10 acres, on the west side of which is a double bank, and a ditch perfect. From this enclosure on the north and south sides a single bank runs eastward; but there is none on the east side. On digging into the banks, they were found to be full of fragments of Roman tiles, some having a raised ledge on one side, and mortar: among them was also thrown up part of a stag's horn, and a small piece of a little urn."

Also Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 118. "Mr. Aubrey was informed by Mr. Benjamin Oughtred that in his time Roman coins were dug up in that part of Blackheath which is in this parish; and that more were heaved up by moles. This gave occasion to calling that building on the heath, now razed, and without a name, a Roman temple."

It will readily be imagined that such hints of possible hidden treasure would inflame the mind of one thoroughly in love with antiquity; the more so too, in my own case, as a resident, and all but a native, of time-honoured Albury. Accordingly, even while a schoolboy, I remember to have sallied forth more than once in search of these remembrancers of all-pervading Rome: but although I roamed Blackheath from end to end, (envious enough of those

numismatic moles, and more covetous of Roman copper than of British gold,) yet I never could find the spot so consecrated to my fancy. Indeed not until a comparatively recent period did I succeed in fixing on the site; mainly because, misled by exaggerated descriptions, "remarkable remains," "foundation of a Roman temple," &c., &c., I looked for some building where there is none whatever, nor, superficially, the remains of one: and again, because I searched on Blackheath for that which I afterwards found on its neighbour, locally called Farley-heath.

Mr. Bray's account of the spot, also, however accurate that veteran antiquary doubtless was in 1803, has, from the effects of time, become little less deceiving than Mr. Allen's; for it is now very difficult to distinguish any mounds or fosses which can confidently be pronounced regular embankments: an universal levelling system, whether of time alone or of time and his pensioners to boot, has now nearly obliterated limits, and, while the twenty-two yards square are not yet quite indefinite, has given the ten Roman acres to the heath.

Of the site itself, and its former building, I have gathered the following traditionary accounts. The old people about Albury remember to have heard it called the ruins of an old church, and say (which also Salmon and Bray from similar authority confirm) that the bases of the columns in Albury church, and part of the neighbouring church of Shere, were taken from that spot; one octogenarian reports that his grandfather took away a beam, and many represent walls and cottages as having been built of these ruins; some call it Farley-town, and say it was destroyed by the Danes,—as a matter of course, these pundits shewing you the hill where the Danes *planted their cannon*; some again call it a Roman temple, and some a Cæsar's camp: and I

think it not impossible that in substance these rumours may be all true; the Roman military quarters may have been superseded by a Pagan altar, this again for triumph by a Christian church, about which dwellers might have congregated, to be dispersed in their turn by the hordes from Denmark.

It is remarkable, perhaps, that although the site is on an elevated part of the heath, it is commanded and overlooked by many neighbouring eminences; and this might be considered destructive of its claim to be a military post, but for the fact that Camp-hill near Farnham, and Holmbury hill near Leith tower, (both Roman entrenchments,) are within sight and beacon distance of the Farley camp; while from Holmbury the Cæsar's camp near Worthing (not to mention intermediate stations) is easily distinguishable: and so by night telegraphic fires would connect the whole line. Perhaps also, in the days of Roman soldiers in Surrey, St. Martha's hill and other overtopping heights might have been held by us barbarians, too stoutly for legionary possession.

Having once found the spot, it will readily be imagined that I dug from time to time with no little diligence; the more so, as I was presently rewarded for my trouble, especially when examining the dug soil after rain: and the results I have to shew,—not quite *spolia opima*,—are collectively as follow.

Second Brass.

1. DOMITIAN. T. R. P. COS VI CENSOR.—*Rev.* Spes walking.
2. AURELIUS. Much defaced.—*Rev.* Minerva standing,

Third Brass.

3. GALLIENUS.—*Rev.* "SOLI CONS. AUG." a Pegasus.
4. Ditto.—*Rev.* [APOLLINI CON]S AUG. a Centaur, or a Stag.
5. CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.—*Rev.* "VIRTUS AUG." Soldier standing.

6. CONSTANTINUS.—*Rev.* "SECURITAS REIPUBLICÆ," a winged Victory.
7. Ditto.—*Rev.* "SECURITAS REIPUBLICÆ." a winged Victory.
8. CONSTANTIUS.—*Rev.* "VICTORIÆ D D N . . ." two winged Victories, with wreaths.
9. Ditto.—*Rev.* "VICTORIÆ D D N . . ." two winged Victories, with wreaths.
10. Ditto.—*Rev.* "VICTORIÆ D D N . . ." two winged Victories, with wreaths.
11. CONSTANTINUS, JUNR.—*Rev.* "GLORIA EXERCITUS," two Soldiers with standards.
12. URBS ROMA.—*Rev.* Wolf, and twins.
13. CONSTANS.—*Rev.* "VICTORIÆ D D AUGG." two winged Victories.
14. A small and very rude British styca, not now in my possession.
15. MAGNENTIUS.—*Rev.* SALUS. DD. NN. AUGG. ET CAESS. monogram of Christ between Alpha and Omega.

This latter interesting coin was found, I am happy to say, by Mr. B. Nightingale, a well known member of your Society, when conducting an investigation with me, as my visitor, in the month of July last. The Claudius and Urbs Roma are in the best possible state, and highly patinated; the other coins are of a commoner quality. Many fragments of urns, tiles some carved and some ledged, mortared stones, and smooth plaster,—some bits having lines of colour on the surface, apparently stucco from the walls, so favouring the idea of a church,—now strew the place; several corroded iron nails, some bones, two fragments of glass, and a bead of the same, have been found by me; also two pieces of a Samian-ware patera, with an elegant border, and the inscription DIVIX. F., together with other morsels of ancient pottery. An ancient pond in the immediate neighbourhood appears to have been paved, and partly with pieces of Roman tile; and a portion of the ground we disturbed was rudely paved with rough stones and adamantine mortar.

I cannot flatter myself that I have been the first to search the spot with numismatic intentions; for independently of what has already been quoted of Mr. Bray's attempt in 1803, and of Mr. Oughtred in 1650, this Roman site has been dug up for coins several times within the last half century: but the question of priority being laid aside, from all I could ever learn no one had met with success, until my good fortune sent me to investigate.

In conclusion, allow me to put this question to those more acquainted with the subject than myself: with regard to the frequent finding of coin near Roman stations, is it not probable that the conquerors of the world used, on leaving a site, to sow it with some small coins of each Emperor who had held it, by way of fixing a seal in the soil of the high supremacy of Rome? If we are to suppose that soldiers buried their treasures in going to battle, (as was doubtless sometimes the case, and is now and then confirmed by urns full of money,) the coins would assuredly seldom be so scattered as it has been my lot to find them; and if the men lost their earnings by casual dropping, surely a populous *prætorium* would not long have pieces of money lying on its surface. The great variety met with by myself, being not less than eleven reigns in the fifteen coins, goes some way to countenance the notion, about which I would willingly be set right.

The many diversities of die, and yet similarity of type, and the scattered profusion of old money about the populous quarters of a camp, where a penny dropped would—at least in our barrack-yards—be snatched up instantly, are among the mysteries of Roman Numismatics.

I fear for yourself, Sir, and your readers, that you will have to complain of disappointment from this hasty sketch, but as I have now said all that need perhaps be said about

so humble a camp as ours of Farley, and so little valuable a treasure-trove as mine has been, I will, without more apology, subscribe myself, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Albury, August, 1840.

VIII.

UNEDITED ASIATIC COINS.

By SAMUEL BIRCH,

SENIOR ASSISTANT DEP. OF ANTIQ. BRIT. MUS. ASS. SEC. ARCH. INST. ROME.

CYME ÆOLIDIS.

Youthful head, turned to the right, the hair, in locks, gathered up to the back of the head, and tied by a broad sash or fillet.

R.—ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ (exergue). Horse going to the right, vase with one handle between its legs. *Æ.* 8. 249.2 grs.

BOTH Eckhel and Mionnet have avoided the decision of the present head, which Payne Knight justly regards as that of Apollo, which well agrees with the androgynous character of the head and its attire; and to Apollon or Artemis it should, without doubt, be attributed. The worship of Apollo was also much scattered among the people of Asia Minor, and his oracle at Patara in Lycia and Temple at Miletus had attained the highest reputation. It appears from the tract of an author who will hereafter be mentioned, that Hermodice, the daughter of Midas, instituted the art of coining among the Cymeans; and it is just possible that in gratitude for the same the Cymeans subsequently put her head upon their currency.

Yet, since Hermodice¹ must have been a barbaric female, and Midas is always represented in the cidaris, or peculiar cap of the Asiatics, on works of ancient art, Hermodice would probably have appeared in the mitra, or tiara, which designates Asiatic females. The state, as described by Strabo and other authors, was founded by the Amazons, a tradition which I have always regarded as the sophism of a later age; and there is no adjunct in the present head to justify assigning it to Cyme, one of their number. At a later period, indeed, the term *Κυμη Αιωλις*, or the Æolian Cyme, appears over a figure uniting the attributes of a town and Amazon, the same as Smyrna is frequently represented on its imperial currency.

The analogy, however, of this head to that on the tetradrachms of Myrina, where the head is more decidedly that of Apollo, leaves scarcely a doubt on the subject,—that in the head of the tetradrachms we have that of the Grynæan Apollo, whose worship prevailed among the cities of the Ionian confederacy, rather than the Amazon Cyme, or the princess Hermodice. In that case, the androgynous type of Apollo compared with the reverses of the Myrina currency, and analogy with works of ancient art, renders it apparent that it is intended for the Musagetie type.

The diadem round the head of the present type may be considered as the *ἄμπυξ*,² a species of *ἀνάδημα* or sash used

¹ Heraclides de Politiis. *Cymæorum*. *Ερμόδικην γυναῖκα τῶν φρυγῶν βασιλέως Μίδου φασὶ κάλλι διαφέρειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σοφὴν εἶναι καὶ πρώτην νόμισμα κόψαι Κυμαίοις.*

² Or, *τριχόδεσμος*, Cf. Schol. Did. in Hom. II. x. 468. "*Ἀμπυκα κόσμον τινὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀνέχοντα τὰς τρίχας τῆς κεφαλῆς.*" The Muses, however, generally appear with the hair gathered into a knot behind, the *crobulus*.

for restraining the hair, and which in the epithet χρυσάμυξ, "bound with the golden fillet," was more especially applied to the Muses.³

Next to the type of the obverse, the prominent subject of the reverse is the horse. Eckhel, who had these coins twice under his notice, does not offer any explanation of the reason of the appearance of this animal on the currency of Cyme. Independent of the connection of the horse with the Hyperborean myths, and its constant alliance with the Amazons, to whom, as has already been seen, the foundation of the state was attributed, and its intimate connection with Poseidon, whose worship, to a greater or less extent, always prevailed in maritime states, there seems to have been a political reason for the production of this type,—that the state was under the electoral administration of an aristocracy of *equites*, the test of the franchise being the power of maintaining a horse. The work attributed to Heraclides de Politiis states that the aristocracy of *equites*, or ἵππεις, was instituted by Pheidon, a man of rank and wealth; but that the democratic infusion was the work of Prometheus. Of this change, its epoch, and extent, no more notice occurs in the rays of information scattered among the classical authorities relative to Cyme; but the appearance of the horse upon the currency from its earliest time to the epoch of Alexander the Great probably indicates that the change was posterior to the death of that monarch, although it would be difficult to account for its independence from the power of the Syrian kings. In the case of Chalcedon, an important town of Bithynia, there is already abundant evidence to show, that although

³ Hesiod. Theog. 916. Cf. the Musagetis type on the reverse of the coins of Myrina.

the State struck coins in honor of Lysimachus, under whose dominion it probably was, or from the alliances which existed with Byzantium, his Thracian capital,—yet, at the very epoch that its independence and autonomous dignity appeared in the exergue of the tetradrachms, it also coined didrachms with the type of Lysimachus and legend of the State. Yet the tetradrachms of Cyme bear every evidence of having been executed previous to, or immediately after, the demise of the Macedonian conqueror, both from the style which characterises an epoch of the arts when the wealthy towns of Asia had attained the very maximum of civilization, and from the names of the magistrates, which are such as may be distinctly traced to the fourth century before Christ.

There is one object which so constantly appears on the obverse of the types of the Cyme as to be the specific mark of the currency of the town—a small vase, or jug, with one handle. This had constantly attracted my attention from the peculiarity of its shape and perpetual reproduction, either as a leading symbol, or the adjunct. My researches had failed to discover any connection with a local tradition relative to this peculiar type, when the appearance of a word in the Coptic Lexicon of Tattam⁴ at once directed my attention to the reason of its use as a mint mark on the currency of Cyme. The word KYMIA-ΛION, which has passed into the Coptic from the Greek, has disappeared from the Lexica of the Greek authorities. Yet KYMIAΛION is not a Coptic word, but evidently a Greek form, and apparently a diminutive from another form, and the word *χευμα*, pronounced the same as *κυμα*, is apparently the original from which it has been taken.

⁴ Lexic. Ling. Copt. p. 168.

In reality, KYMIAION means a "small vase," and *χευμα*⁵ means a vase to pour from, a libatory vase, which answers completely to the shape seen upon the currency of Cyme. I consequently regard the *vas monotum* of the Cymæan coins as an anagram of the name of the state, notwithstanding the attempts of the author of the *Etymologicum Magnum* to refer it to *Κυμη* the Amazon, or *κυμα* a wave, &c., which does not appear to have any connection with the city. So far from its being a town distinguished for its maritime power, it was not till long after its foundation that the inhabitants appreciated the value of its harbour; and the absence of all emblems of maritime worship prove the neglect, imputed to its citizens, of their true interests. That the head on the obverse, for example, is that of Apollo, is demonstrated by the laurel crown upon the reverse, and the identity of the features of this head with that found upon the contemporaneous tetradrachms of Myrina; and both, in fact, refer to the Grynæan Apollo, whose worship prevailed in Æolis—but the vase, the *vas monotum* of Eckhel, approaching in shape those daily found in Magna Grecia, which has no connection with any known tradition of the State, the metathesis of *χ* and *κ* in the Coptic, the analogous forms of *χευμα* and *κυμη*—the use of the former word to express a libatory vase at an early period—are so many concurrent circumstances in favor.

The following list of magistrates are allied with this type:—

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ,	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ, ⁹	ΣΕΥΘΗΣ, ¹²
ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΩΝ, ⁶	(eagle on thunderbolt.)	ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ, ¹³
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ, ⁷	ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ, ¹⁰	ΦΙΛΟΛΟΞΟΣ. ¹⁴
ΕΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ, ⁸	ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ, ¹¹	

⁵ Schneider Lex. in voce, Maltby, id., Stephanus, &c.

⁶ Mion. iii., 7, 28.

⁷ Ib. 29.

⁸ Ib. Supp. vi. 5, Hunt. Coll., p. 118, No. 3.

⁹ Ib. 7, 30, Eckhel Vet. Num. An.

¹⁰ Ib. 31.

¹¹ Ib. Supp. vi. 5, Sest. Desc. p. 309, No. 1.

¹² Ib. 7, 32.

¹³ Ib. 33.

¹⁴ Ib. 34.

In this list I have substituted ΕΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ for the reading of Combe, ΚΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ, as the name of a magistrate, since I conceive it must be the same. Independent of the word ΚΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ not being Greek, a fine tetradrachm of the Payne Knight collection reads very clearly ΕΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ, as had been already observed by Mr. Knight. M. Mionnet, who had not seen the coin itself, follows the description of Combe. The correction of this name is the more important, because, supposing these tetradrachms to have issued about the epoch of Alexander, Euctemon was a person who played a distinguished part at that period. On the return of Alexander to Persepolis, the conqueror was met by a body of mutilated Greek captives, who had been wantonly and cruelly injured by the Persians; and in the discussion which took place, whether these unfortunate beings should be returned to their own cities, or found a state in some part of Asia, the two sides of the argument were supported by *Euctemon*¹⁵ of Cyme and Theatetus of Athens. This name, which is the same as that on the tetradrachm, and might possibly be the same person, connects this series with the era of Alexander; and the names Alexander, Demetrius, and Seuthes are all of the same period. Without affirming that the names are identical with those of the Syrian monarchs, there is no objection to the supposition that such states as enjoyed an autonomous currency might have been placed in such a position as, out of flattery, to choose foreigners of the highest rank to the post of their chief magistrates: and, in the case of Athens, it is almost proved; indeed, it was a ceremony which existed till the close of the Roman Empire.

¹⁵ Quint. Curt. lib. v., cap. v., Delphin. Ed. Some leave out the Cymæus, or read Euthymon.

CYME ÆOLIDIS.

KPILHΛINA · ΛEBALT. Head of the empress to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΕΤΡ · ΚΟΡ · ΔΟΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ · ΚΥΜΑΙ. Diana of Ephesus standing. Æ. 8½. (*British Museum.*)

No coins of Crispina appear in the lists of M. Mionnet as struck at Cyme in Æolis, and the present coin, which is unedited, bears the name of the same strategos as her husband, of whom an imperial coin has been also edited. The Diana of Ephesus is also new. The present type is well preserved. It otherwise possesses little interest.

ANTANDRUS MYSIÆ.

Female head to right.

R.—ANTA. Anterior part of a cow gradient to right, turning and looking round. Æ. 2.

Ditto.

R.—AN. A club. Æ. 1½. (*British Museum.*)

Varieties of edited types.

ASSUS MYSIÆ.

Head of Pallas Athene, helmed and laureated to left.

R.—ΑΣΣΙΟΝ. Head of an ox, full face; ear of barley at its right side. Æ. 2½.

Head of Pallas Athene, helmed to left.

R.—ΑΣΣΙ. Gryphon couchant to left. Exergue, a tripod. Æ. 4.

Ditto.

R.—Ditto. Exergue, an ear of barley. Æ. 3. (*British Museum.*)

• These coins differ from those described by M. Mionnet under Assus chiefly in the objects of the exergue. The barley indicates the peculiar fertility of that region, which produced barley of a fine quality. No. 1. has been engraved in the Penny Encyclopedia under the word Assus. The

tripod which accompanies No. 2 is a symbol perpetually found in connection with Apollo, and seems to accompany the griffin, which, allied with the Hyperborean traditions, appears to have extended its worship far and wide among the rich provinces of Asia; and this, which in the Egyptian mythology was the emblem of Monthra the Mandoulis, *alias* Apollo, of the inscriptions, appears in connection with Apollo on several statues and bas-reliefs. The head of a cock placed on the body of a lion perhaps indicates the Heliac type of Phœbus.

ATARNEA (MYSIÆ).

Head of Apollo to right.

R.—ATA. Forepart of a horse to the right. Monogram, ΓΡ. Æ. 1.

Ditto.

R.—. . A. Forepart of a horse. No monogram. Æ. 1½.
(*British Museum.*)

APOLLONIA, CARIÆ.

Head of Jupiter, laureated, to right.

R.—ΑΡΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. Thunderbolt placed horizontally in a laurel crown. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

This type offers only the additional peculiarity of having a laurel crown. Those already published by M. Mionnet are unaccompanied by any crown. (Cf. Mionnet, ii. p. 518.)

CAMENA (MYSIÆ.)

KAMHNΩN. Head of Æsculapius bearded, and in the strophium to right.

R.—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Ithyphallic terminal. Æ. 2½. (*British Museum.*)

The present coin, which is in an indifferent state of preservation, unfortunately does not well define the figure on the reverse, which is apparently an ithyphallic Hermes or terminus with an old bearded head. It has been customary to assign these ithyphallic types to Priapus; but Hermes or

Mercury, as well as the god of Lampsacus, was also thus represented. Judging from the other heads on the same currency that give the evident type of Æsculapius, the present old head should also be that of the god of medicine. The name of the magistrate is not new. A type very similar has been published in Mionnet.¹⁶

BITHYNIÆ, PRUSIAS (*uncertain*).

Eagle looking to the right ; countermarked with a small head.

R.—BACIAEΩΣ · ΠΡΟΥCIOY. Thunderbolt. Æ. 4.

As on almost all the coins of the kings of Bithynia the eagle on thunder appears as an adjunct to the usual type, it is not easy or possible to determine to which of the kings of this name the present coin should be attributed. It is, however, one of those coins in which the reference between the types of the obverse and reverse are apparent, since the eagle standing on thunder, as before-mentioned, is alike common to Prusias I. and II.

ALIA PHRYGIÆ.

ΙΕΡΑ · CYNKAHTOC. Head of the Senate to the right.

R.—(AI)THCAMENO[Y] Φ[P]OYΓ ΑΛΙΗΝΩΝ. The god Lunus, or Mensis, standing, having on his head the Phrygian bonnet cidaris, and at his shoulders the crescent of the moon, in a short tunic, with cothurni, or boots ; in his right hand he holds a ball, in his left a spear. Æ. 6.

The initial letters AI, or AI, are not well preserved ; but the latter reading is probably correct. M. Mionnet¹⁷ has already edited this type, or one almost identical from Arigoni,¹⁸ but it appears to have been in a very indifferent state of preservation, as he did not recognise in it the form of the Phrygian god Mensis, or Menotyrannus, since his description in other respects agrees. His reverse, too, which

¹⁶ Vol. ii., p. 528. ¹⁷ Tom. iv., p. 216. ¹⁸ II. Tab. vii., 5.

he reads V . . . VTI · ΑΛΙΗΝΩΝ, is very possibly the remainder of the phrase *Αιτησαμενου Φρουγιων Αλιηνων*. That the same word is connected with the type, would appear from another coin edited by M. Mionnet¹⁹ with the protome of the Deus Lunus, on which he reads ANTHC AMENOY · ΦΡΟΥΓΙ. If this reading is deduced from a coin very well preserved, one would expect to find it repeated on the present type, but I cannot detect any ligature of the initial letters. Those between brackets have also vanished from the field of the coin, but their places are still slightly indicated. The worship of the moon, which prevailed to a great extent in Phrygia, was, however, one of a later epoch, and chiefly appears on the imperial currency. It was allied with that of Cybele, the Artemis Triformis, the Ephesian Diana, Mithra, and Atys. Few autonomous types of Alia are known, and the city is unnoticed except by the Notitia.

IX.

UNPUBLISHED COINS OF TABA IN CARIA.

BY JAMES WHITTALL, ESQ., OF SMYRNA.

No. 1.—Bare head of Jupiter to the right.

R.—TABHNΩΝ · ΑΠΤΕΜΩΝ · ΠΑΠΙΟΥ. Jupiter standing, launching a thunderbolt. Æ. 4. Weight 39 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs. (*Cabinet of H. P. Borrell, Esq., of Smyrna.*)

2.—Bare head of Hercules to the right.

R.—TABHNΩΝ · COΛΩΝ · ΑΠΙCΤΟ. A woman standing, holding a patera in her right hand extended, and a cornucopia in her left. Æ. 4. Weight 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Same Cabinet.*)

¹⁹ II. Tab. vii., fig. 5. Mion. iv. p. 216. Eck. Doct. Num. Vet.

No. 3.—Veiled female head to the right.

R.—TA. The forepart of an ox, to the right. Æ. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
(*In the writer's cabinet.*)

4.—KAICAP · CEBACTOC. Laureated head of Augustus to the right.

R.—TABHNΩN. Jupiter Nicephorus seated; in the field the monogram NR. Æ. 5. (*Same Cabinet.*)

5.—NEPΩN. Laureated head of Nero to the right.

R.—TABHNΩN. An altar; above, the caps of the Dioscuri. Æ. $3\frac{1}{2}$. (*Same Cabinet.*)

6.—CЄΠ · ΓЄTAC · KA. Head of Geta to the right.

R.—TABHNΩN. A naked figure, with radiated head, standing, regarding the left. In the extended right hand, an uncertain object; in the left, a long sceptre and a caduceus. Æ. $4\frac{1}{2}$. (*Same Cabinet.*)

7.—ΦAVC CEBACTH. Head of Faustina the younger to the right.

R.—TABHNΩN. Fortune standing. Æ. $6\frac{1}{2}$. (*Same Cabinet.*)

8.—AY · KAI · ΠIO · ΛI · OYAAЄPIANOC. Radiated bust, with Paludamentum of Valerian the father, to the right.

R.—ЄΠI · APX · CTA · IATPOKAEOYC · TABHNΩN. Two figures standing face to face, wearing tunics, buskins, and Phrygian caps. That on the left holds a bow in the extended left hand, and draws an arrow with the right from a quiver at its back. The figure on the right holds in its right hand a patera, and in the left a long lance. Æ. 10. (*Same Cabinet.*)

Stephanus notices three cities of the name of *Taba*; one in Caria, another in Peræa, and a third in Lydia.¹ It is, doubtless, the first, or that of Caria, which is alluded to by Livy, who says it was situated on the confines of Pisidia

¹ Steph. Biz. v. Tabai. Taba of Caria is also mentioned by Hierocle in Synadem, p. 689, ed. Weseling. Coray, in his Translations of Strabo, supposes the text of Stephanus to be corrupt, and that his Taba in Peræa is the same as the Taba in Persia of Polybius.

towards the Pamphylian Sea:—"Inde ad Gordiutichos quod vocant processum est, ex eo loco ad Tabas tertiis castris perventum, in finibus Pisidarum posita est urbs, in ea parte quæ vergit ad Pamphylium mare."² Of this city there is a series of silver and copper coins, affording evidence of its great opulence and importance. Livy adds, that "before the strength of that country was reduced, its inhabitants had been remarkable as valiant warriors; and even on this occasion (the appearance of the Consul, Cneius Manlius, before the walls of Taba), their horsemen, sallying out on the Roman troops, caused by their first onset no small confusion; but, soon finding themselves overmatched, both in numbers and bravery, they fled into the city; on which the townsmen, begging pardon for their transgressions, offered to surrender the place. They were ordered to pay twenty-five talents of silver and ten thousand bushels of wheat; and on these terms, their surrender was accepted."³

The exact situation of Taba has not been ascertained, either by ancient or modern geographers; nor has any modern traveller discovered its site, although the subject has engaged the attention of many persons. From the coins themselves, it would appear that the city was situated in the vicinity of Aphrodisias in Caria, and Cibyra in Phrygia; the types and fabric of several of the coins of these cities bearing such a resemblance to those above described, that, without noticing the legends, no person would be able to distinguish them. In many instances which have come under my observation, coins of these three cities have been received together from the interior,

² Livy, Lib. xxxviii. c. 13.

³ Baker's Translation of Livy, vol. v. p. 239.

having, in all probability, been found in the same spot.

Pellerin, Hunter, and Eckhel, differ in the classification of these coins to Tabaa. Mionnet assigns them to Caria; and this attribution is, I believe, acknowledged to be correct, and has been adopted by the numismatists of the present day.

The coins which are the subject of this notice offer nothing remarkable as regards their types, which are, however, published for the first time. That of Faustina the younger is unique. A similar coin to No. 8. has been described by Mionnet,⁴ but the doubt which he expresses as to the reading of the legend, induces me to give it correctly, namely, ΕΠΙ. ΑΡΧ. ΚΤΑ. ΙΑΤΡΟΚΑΘΟΥΡ. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ which is taken from two well-preserved examples in my possession.⁵ Nor am I satisfied with Mionnet's explanation of the figures on the reverse. The figure supposed by that writer to be Diana, is not more feminine than the opposite figure, both being habited alike and wearing Phrygian caps, &c. It must be left to the intelligent reader to decide what they represent, and to substitute the true mythological for my humble description.

Smyrna, April 19th, 1840.

JAMES WHITTALL.

To Thomas Burgon, Esq.

For the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

⁴ Descr. tom. iii. p. 386.

⁵ See plate, fig. 3, where one of these coins is engraved.

X.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL
GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

THRACE.

ABDERA.

WE have no money of Abdera struck by the first colonists, the Clazomenians; the whole number that have reached us must have been fabricated by the Teians, as may be judged by the similarity of the types used by both cities. In fact, it is at times exceedingly difficult to distinguish the early coins, without legends, of Abdera from those of Teos; the best criterion for judging, in our opinion, is the indented square, which differs materially in the two provinces of Thrace and Ionia. Combe, in his Catalogue of the Hunterian Collection, pl. 57, has classed three silver tetradrachms, Nos. 14, 15, 16, to Teos; they are all positively of Abdera. The unpublished coins of this city that have been, or are, in my possession are as follow:—

No. 1.—A griffin sitting to the left, the extremities of his expanded wings rounded; in the field, EP.

R.—Indented square divided into four equal compartments.

AR. 447 grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*) P

2.—Another as last; in the field, P, and the monogram +.

R.—Indented square, as No. 1. AR. 455 grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

These two coins are extremely remarkable, both being of a weight corresponding to the octodrachm: they differ from each other but slightly, and their thick globular form and general fabric indicate that they were struck at a remote period. They are the only coins of Abdera of this description yet discovered; and in fact the only other examples

amongst Grecian civic coins, if we except the famous medallions of Syracuse, is that of the Orestii; the No. 1 was brought to me from Salonica, and the other from the island of Lemnos.

3.—Griffin lying down, extremities of his expanded wings pointed; in the field, APTE.

R.—Indented square divided into four compartments.

AR 7. 230 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

This coin, No. 3, is published by M. de Cadalvene, *Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined.* p. 7, pl. 1, No. 1. I have reproduced it here, because that author has put a wrong construction on the letters APTE; they merely represent the name of a magistrate in abbreviation.

4.—Griffin as last; in the field, ΔAM.

R.—Indented square as last. AR 7. 225 grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

5.—Griffin lifting up his right fore foot; in the field, HPAK, and a locust.

R.—Shallow indented square divided into four equal compartments. AR 7. 224 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*In my cabinet.*)

6.—Another; but in the field, HPO; Griffin's wings rounded.

R.—As last. AR 3. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

7.—Griffin standing, his fore left paw lifted up; in the field, ΔEO.

R.—Shallow indented square divided into four equal compartments. AR 3. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

8.—Griffin sitting, as No. 6; in the field, ΔIO.

R.—Indented square as last. AR 3. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*British Museum.*)

There is nothing remarkable in the five preceding coins, excepting their being unpublished, and offering, as well as the No. 3, various abbreviations of magistrates' names.

9.—Griffin running to the left.

R.—Sunk square, on the outer border of which is inscribed ΗΟΑΥΑΝΗΤΟΣ; within is a smaller square; in the middle is seen a vine branch with fruit. AR 6. 210 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

The type of a vine with grapes, in the centre of the square on this coin, assimilates it with the coins of Maronea, another city of the same province. The worship of Bacchus would have been introduced into Thrace as well as that of Apollo by the Teians; he was also a favourite deity throughout the province of Thrace.

10.—ΑΒΔΗΠΙ. Griffin sitting to the left, wings expanded and pointed (his paw not lifted up).

R.—ΠΥΘΩΝ tripod; above, a palm branch; the whole within a sunk square. AR 6. 195 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England*).

11.—Griffin sitting to the left, pointed wings; in the field, an ivy leaf.

R.—ΑΝΙΞΙΑΙΚΟΣ within a square; in the middle is a small figure of Mercury, standing to the right, wearing the causia, and clad with a mantle which covers the hinder part of his body only, the caduceus in his right hand, and his left extended horizontally. AR 6. 217 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England*).

12.—ΑΒΔΗΠΙΤΕΩΝ. Griffin sitting to the left, rounded wings, lifting up his forepaw.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΠΕΩ. —A female figure wearing a short tunic and singular head-dress, holding up her right hand, and in a dancing attitude. AR 6. 195 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England*).

A similar coin to the last, but wanting the name of the people, ΑΒΔΗΠΙΤΕΩΝ, is published by Millingen in his *Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins*, p. 30, pl. 2, No. 13, from the Royal collection of Paris. We refer the reader to that author's remarks upon this singular type.

13.—Griffin crouching on his haunches; his two fore paws held up, pointed wings; above is a diota.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΕΩ, inscribed on the border of a sunk square, in the midst of which is another square formed by four bars in relief and divided into four equal compartments. AR 7. 228 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England*).

14.—Griffin as last.

R.—ΠΡΩΤΗΣ, Bull's head; the whole in a sunk square.
AR 2. 18½ grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

15.—Griffin as last.

R.—ΠΡΩΤΗΣ and profile of Apollo in a sunk square.
AR 3. 39 grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

16.—ΑΥ. ΤΡΑ. ΚΑ. CΕΒΑ. Laureated head of Trajan.

R.—ΑΒΔΗΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Victory running. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

AENUS, THRACIA.

No. 1.—Head of Mercury with the causia to the left.

R.—ΑΙΝΙΟΝ, wine-press; in the field is a caduceus.
AV 2. 32.5 grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet.*)¹ See plate, fig. 1.

This is the first gold coin yet published of Aenus: the type on the reverse, which occurs also on the silver money, is generally supposed to be a wine-press, but M. Allier de Hauteroche is inclined rather to imagine it to represent a machine for crushing corn; he remarks, "Ce que l'on a pris pour un pressoir, pourrait bien être un moulin à brayer le grain. On se sert dans la Thrace, la Pologne, et la petit Russie, de machines semblables." The same type occurs on a silver coin, see Dumersan's *Description des Médailles Antiques du Cabinet du feu M. Allier de Hauteroche*, p. 21, pl. iii., No. 3. The caduceus on the reverse of our coin is allusive to the same worship as on the obverse, that of Mercury, whose attributes are constantly seen throughout the whole series of the money of the inhabitants of Aenus.

2.—Head of Mercury, front face wearing the causia.

R.—ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Antelope standing; in the field, a bee.
AR 6. 236¼ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

3.—Another similar; in the field, a laurel wreath. AR 6. 236 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

¹ Now in the British Museum.—Ed.

4.—Same head.

R.—AINI. Antelope; in the field, a helmet; the whole in a shallow sunk square. AR 2½. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—Head of Mercury in profile, wearing the causia to the left.

R.—AINI. Antelope; in the field, a caduceus; the whole in a deep sunk square. AR 6. 252 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—Head as No. 5.

R.—AINI. Antelope; in the field, a diota; the whole in a flat sunk square. AR 3. 60 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

7.—Profile of Mercury, with causia, to the left.

R.—AINION. Caduceus, and ram's head. Æ 4. (*My cabinet.*)

The coins of Aenus form a numerous series, and many of them are beautifully executed; of this description may be classed the Nos. 2 to 4 in this list; those under Nos. 5 and 6 are of much more ancient fabric.

ANCHIALUS, THRACIA.

No. 1.—AY. K. M. AY. ANTΩNINOC. Laureated head of Caracalla; paludamentum to the right.

R.—OYΑΗΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Serpent coiled up, his head erect. Æ 6½. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—AYT. MAΞΙΜΕΙΝOC. EYCEBH. V (*sic*). Laureated head of Maximianus to the right.

R.—ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Ceres sitting, veiled, to the left, holding in her right hand ears of corn, and in her left a long torch. Æ 5. (*My cabinet.*)

There is nothing particular in these two coins of Anchialus, except their being unedited.

CYPSELA, THRACIA.

No. 1.—Head of Mercury, wearing the causia, to the right.

R.—ΚΥΨΕ. Diota; above is a pentagon. Æ 2. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the British Museum.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—KYΨE. Diota as last; above is a crescent. Æ 2.
(*In my cabinet*)

The coins of Cypsela are excessively rare. The first cited by numismatic writers is that in Sestini, from the Cousinery Collection, (*Lett. e. Diss. Num.* tom. p. 22, and Mionnet, Supp. ii. p. 276, No. 444); but instead of the head of Mercury as on ours, it bears that of a bacchante. Another, published by Cadalvene (*Rec. de Med. Gr. Ined.* p. 10. pl. i. No. 4), is similar to ours, excepting the accessory symbol above the diota on the reverse.

It strikes us that the coin in Mionnet (loc. cit. No. 443, pl. v. 1106) from the Cabinet d'Hermand, which he attributes to Cypsela, and describes

Tête casquée de Pallas, à gauche.

R.—KYΨA (*sic*). Cheval libre, marchant à gauche.
Æ 2½.

belongs rather to Hephæstia, in the island of Lemnos. I have had several of similar type, which read HΦA, or HΦAI; the animal on the reverse is a ram, and not a horse, which may be seen by referring to Mionnet's engraving. I presume d'Hermand's coin must have been badly preserved. See also Mionnet's description of the coins of Hephæstia, loc. cit. p. 541, Nos. 3 and 4.

DEULTUM, THRACIA.

No. 1.—MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. Laureated head of Maximinus to the right.

R.—COL. FL. PAC. DEVLΤ. Jupiter sitting, a patera in his right hand, the hasta in his left; at his feet, an eagle. Æ 6. (*My cabinet.*)

DICAËA, THRACIA.

No. 1.—Head of Hercules covered with the lion's skin (very ancient style).

R.—ΔΙΚ and a bull's head in profile to the left; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR 4. 114 grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet, afterwards in that of M. Stewart.*)
[See plate fig. 2.]

2.—Female head to the right.

R.—ΔΙΚΑΙ. Bull's head in profile to the right, the whole in a sunk square. AR 3. (*My cabinet.*)

The coin of Dicaea, No. 1, is remarkable, being unique in its magnitude and type. No. 2 is similar to that published by Mionnet, tom. i, p. 384, No. 136; but not exactly like it. Mionnet's coin was originally in the collection of Pellerin, who had erroneously attributed it to the island of Icaria.

MARONEA, THRACIA.

No. 1.—Horse running at full speed to the left.

R.—ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ. A vine with leaves and fruit; the whole within a flat sunk square. AV 2. 48½ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

This small gold coin of Maronea is entitled to notice as the first yet published in that metal. I bought it of a peasant from Vola, in 1829. The type offers nothing particularly new, as it is the same as is generally observed upon the silver money of this city, which is so abundant.

2.—ΩΡΑΜ, *retrograde*; fore part of a horse.

R.—ΑΟΥ, *retrograde*, a ram's head, the whole within a flat sunk square. AR 3½. 48¼ grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—A horse, as No. 1, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟ. Vine with fruit, the whole within a sunk square. AR 6. 168½ grs., apparently plated. (*Same cabinet.*)

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4.—MAPΩN. Horse running to the left; above, a diota.

R.—ΔEONVΣ. Vine with five bunches of grapes, in a sunk square. AR 7. 215 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—Horse as last; no legend; above is the astragalus.

R.—HBHΣAΣ. Type as last, but only four bunches of grapes, in a sunk square. AR 6. $192\frac{6}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—Ram kneeling to the right, looking to the left.

R.—Fore part of a horse to the right, in an indented square. AR 2. (*Cabinet of the Chevalier Ivanoff, Russian consul-general at Smyrna.*)

7.—M. Fore part of a horse to the left, above is an uncertain symbol.

R.—Ram's head to the right, in a sunk square. AR $3\frac{1}{2}$. (*My cabinet.*)

8.—MAPΩNITEΩN. Horse running; above is a laurel wreath.

R.—MHTPOΔOTO. Vine; the whole in a sunk square. AR 6. (*My cabinet.*)

9.—Head of a bacchante to the left, bound with a crown composed of ivy leaves and fruits.

R.—MAPΩNITEΩN. EΠI. ΘEOΔOTO. Vine with large bunches of grapes, within a square described by four equilateral bars in relief; outside these bars is the above legend and a thyrsus; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR 7. $255\frac{6}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

10.—Head of Bacchus, with long flowing hair, crowned with ivy.

R.—EΠI. ΠOΘHNHKO. MAPΩNITΩN. Vine in a square. Æ 4. (*My cabinet.*)

* Excepting their being unedited, the foregoing series of silver coins offer nothing of material interest. I shall take this opportunity for remarking that the two coins attributed to this city, by Combe, in his catalogue of the Hunterian Collection, page 190, Tab. xxxv. Nos. 23 and 24, cannot belong to Maronea; see also Mionnet's Suppl.

tom. ii., p. 338, Nos. 831 and 832. I have had several similar coins, and they are universally found in Asia; they have been brought to me from Pergamus and other places, both in Mysia and Æolia. I am not, however, prepared to give them a fixed place in Numismatic Geography.

KING OF THE ODRYSII.

SEUTHES IV.

No. 1.—Eagle standing to the right.

R.—ΣΕΥΘΟΟV, in two lines within a wreath composed of ears of corn. Æ 3. (*My cabinet.*)

Two varieties of types have been published of Seuthes, which Cary, in his *Histoire des Rois de Thrace*, attributed to Seuthes III., king of Thrace. Visconti (*Iconogr. Gr.* tom. ii. p. 108,) restores them to Seuthes IV. king of the Odrysii. (See Sestini, *Descrip. Num. Vet.* p. 83, and *Lett. Num.* tom. ix. p. 19; also Mionnet, Suppl. ii. p. 365, Nos. 965 and 966.) I have followed Visconti's classification with my coin.

PLÖTINOPOLIS, THRACIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Τ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Antoninus Pius to the right.

R.—ΗΓΕ. ΓΑ. ΑΝΤΕΚΟΥ. ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝΟΠΟ. Ceres seated, wearing a turreted crown; a bunch of ears of corn in her extended right hand, and a torch in her left. Æ 9. (*My cabinet.*)

Mionnet, in his Suppl. ii. p. 479, No. 1636, describes a coin of this emperor, in the cabinet of M. Tochon, where he writes the name ANTEIXOY instead of ANTEIKOY.

SALA, THRACIA.

This city must be effaced from the list of numismatic cities, Streber (*Num. Nonnulla Graeca*, p. 105,) has shewn that the coin attributed to it by M. Allier (Dumersan, *Descript. des Méd. Ant. du Cab. de M. Allier de Hauteroche*) belongs to Sestos, and that the people of this latter city used indifferently the letters ΣΑ or ΣΗ to denote their name. I strongly approve of M. Streber's restitution; and, in support of his arguments, I can add that I have frequently received parcels of coins from Sestos, in which were several coins where both varieties of orthography might be observed on coins in every other respect the same.

TIRIDA, THRACIA.

No. 1.—Pegasus flying to the right; above, a trident; below, the Phœnician Koph.

R.—Sunk square, within which is a mask front face, and in each corner of the square the letters $\begin{smallmatrix} TP \\ HI \end{smallmatrix}$. AR 1. $9\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2. Head of Apollo laureated, to the left.

R.—A sunk square; within, a laurel branch, and the letters in the corners THPI, arranged as No. 1. AR 1. $7\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Fore part of a horse to the right.

R.—A square divided into four compartments, in each compartment a letter:— $\begin{smallmatrix} T & P \\ H & I \end{smallmatrix}$. AR 1. $6\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*British Museum.*)

All these coins have been published, but the singular disposition of the letters, which, by leaving the reader undetermined as to their true positions, has given rise to a variety of opinions amongst numismatists regarding their origin. The No. 1, with a mask on one side and a Pegasus on the other, was assigned to Priene, in Ionia, and

Ermione, by Mionnet¹ and Sestini;² the legend on the examples they had in view led them into error. The same coin, somewhat later, was attributed to Corinth, both by Cousinery³ and de Cadalvene;⁴ the type of the Pegasus, and the initial letter of the name of that city, justified in some measure the mistake. No. 2 has been equally the subject of discussion: it is given to Tyrassa, in Macedonia, by Sestini,⁵ who erroneously read ΤΥΠΙ on his coin; to Teria in Troas, by Allier de Hauteroche;⁶ Trieres, a people of Thrace, by Streber;⁷ and Trieres, a city of Lycia, by Raoul-Rochette.⁸ The coin, No. 3. is published for the first time by Millingen,⁹ who, admitting the difficulty of the subject, imagines that that coin, as well as the others bearing a similar legend, may have been struck by the Treres, a powerful Thracian people, often mentioned by historians. There can be no doubt this diversity of opinion arises from the various ways the four letters are susceptible of being distributed; they admit of three combinations, ΤΗΠΙ, ΤΠΙΗ, ΤΠΗΙ; and as one or the other readings are

¹ Tom. iii. p. 187, No. 889.

² Lett. Numisma. tom. ix. page 110, tab. v. fig. 22.

³ Essai sur les Mon. de la Ligue Achéenne, p. 122, tab. 1, fig. 13.

⁴ Rec. de Méd. Grecq. Ined. p. 175, No. 1, tab. ii. fig. 25.

⁵ Lett. Num. Continuaz. tom. iv. p. 59, figs. 1 & 2.

⁶ Dumersan, Catal. de Méd. Ant. du Cab. de Allier de Hauteroche, p. 79, tab. xiii. fig. 18; Mionnet. supp. tom. v. p. 582, Nos. 515, 516.

⁷ Num. Græc. ex Mus. Reg. Bav. p. 124, tab. 1, figs. 19, 20, 21, 22.

⁸ Journal des Savans, Août, 1829. p. 301.

⁹ Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings. p. 40, tab. ii. No. 17. Millingen neglects to state where his coin exists. The one I describe I took to England in 1831, and presented it to the British Museum. A paper I had written on the subject at that time was read before the Antiquarian Society by Mr. Hawkins in 1832.

adopted the result, of course, must be different. Leaving the classification to Priene, Ermione, Corinth, Tyrassa, Teria of Troas, and Trieres of Lycia, out of the question, they no doubt originated with some people, city, or chief of Thrace or Macedonia, the places from whence they are constantly brought; and twenty years' experience have sufficiently enabled me to establish that fact. The peculiarity of the arrangement of the legend, and the fabric of the coin, identifies them with one or the other of these provinces. With regard to the legend, they assimilate with the coins of Acanthus and Troelium, where the letters are placed in four compartments of a sunk square,¹⁰ as our No. 3; with those of Amphipolis, Neapolis, and Olynthus, where the letters occupy each corner, as our Nos. 1 and 2. The types of all three equally lead to the same conclusion: we find the mask on the money of Neapolis, the head of Apollo, in the same style on that of Chalcis, and the half-horse on Maronea. It is these reasons which have decided me on venturing another opinion to the great number already cited, and by assigning them to the city of Tirida, mentioned by Pliny¹¹ and Solinus,¹² am not without hopes of being correct. In the first place, Pliny informs us that Tirida was situated in the territory of Maronea; and, further, that the original inhabitants were colonists from the Chalcis of Macedonia. I have already remarked that the head of Apollo on No. 2 is executed in exactly the same style as it is on the coins of Chalcis; and the half-horse being the predominant type on the coins of Maronea,

¹⁰ See Cadalvene, loc. sup. cit. tab. i. fig. 22 & 23, and tab. ii. figs. 5, 6, 7, all of which were engraved from coins in my cabinet.

¹¹ Pliny, lib. iv. cap. 4.

¹² Solinus, cap. 15.

would be an appropriate symbol for one of its dependencies. I advance this opinion with caution, because I have long suspected that all these coins may possibly belong to some Thracian prince. The reader will recollect that the opinions of the learned were equally divided as regards certain coins, till M. Raoul-Rochette ingeniously ended the discussion by shewing, beyond all doubt, that they belonged to a prince of a Thracian people named Sparadocus.¹³ May not, then, these coins have been struck by some chief of the same country, whose name has not reached us? The knowledge we possess of Thracian history is very limited, and doubtless many princes, and even dynasties, might have flourished, with whose names and actions we are unacquainted. There is a king of the Odrysae, which Thucydides¹⁴ names Teres, the father of Sitalces, and contemporary with Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, and a second of the same name, mentioned by Cary.¹⁵ It is true Thucydides writes this king's name Τήρες, an orthography at variance with our legend, on which the nearest combination, and the one I have adopted, is Τηρε. I merely throw out these hints to those who have better means than myself of pursuing the question, and who alone will be able to judge whether they merit any attention.

TRAJANOPOLIS, THRACIA.

No. 1.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΚΕΒ. Profile of Julia Domna to the right.

¹³ Lettre à M. Grotefend, sur quelques Med. des Rois de Thrace, dans les Nouvelles Annales de l'Institut. Archéologique, Sect. Français.

¹⁴ Thucydides, lib. ii. cap. 29.

¹⁵ Histoire des Rois de Thrace, p. 16.

R.—TPAIANOHOΔEITΩN. Eagle, a laurel wreath in his mouth, standing on a thunderbolt. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 9th April, 1840.

P. S. Combe, in his *Cat. of the Hunterian Mus.* p. 337, tab. lx., fig. 15, ascribes a coin to Tirida in Thracia. See Mionnet, tom. vi. p. 636, No. 159, and Suppt. ii. p. 500; but this last writer imagines that it rather belongs to Tricca, in Thessalia. See also Sestini, *Descript. Num. Vet.* p. 74.

XX.

REMARKS ON THE ANCIENT BRITISH AND ANGLO-SAXON COINAGE.¹

I.

THE earliest coins in Ruding's well-known and excellent work belong to a class on which the recent investigations of the French and English numismatists have thrown much light. One of the causes of the many false ideas of the origin of these coins appears to be, that many writers have failed to observe that the oldest and most primitive pieces are those which most resemble the coins of which they are

¹ Various circumstances have compelled us to delay the publication of these remarks of our learned and accurate correspondent. We have now much pleasure in printing them, feeling assured that they will be duly appreciated by our English numismatists.— [*Ed. Num. Chron.*]

copies. The earliest copies would thus be hard and stiff, while these copies being imitated in their turn, the original type was at length lost; and it is difficult, in some instances, to discover the origin, and trace the decline in their fabric, through the descending degrees. It is indisputable that the prototype of the greater number of the British and Gaulish coins is the gold and silver money of Philip II. of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. So celebrated were these coins, that we find close imitations of them in every cabinet, while the originals have become scarce; we thus discover pieces with the *type* and *name*, but without the *art* of the Greeks. What a range from these closely imitated pieces to those barbarously executed specimens, where the head by degrees has vanished, and nothing but the laurel which surrounded it is left! I have noted these degrees, and am therefore convinced of what would otherwise be declared impossible. It is also evident that what issued near the time and source of the original coinage is most like; hence we find that, in Dacia and Pannonia, coins struck in imitation of those of Philip are much more like their prototype than those struck in Gaul and Britain, which were, in fact, imitations of imitations.

The gradations in the style of these rude coins afford but little help to their chronology; yet it may safely be conjectured that vast numbers of them must have been struck before the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar: and though many may have been carried from Gaul to Britain, some were doubtless coined in the latter country, and we need not hesitate to believe that the much disputed passage in Cæsar has been misunderstood. It is worthy of observation that these barbarous coins are found in the western countries, from the septentrional frontiers of the empire of Philip; and that they are discovered in Hungary, Bohemia,

(rarely in Germany), and Britain,—in the latter more, I believe, in the southern part.

If these conjectures be well founded, I should propose a different arrangement to that of Ruding with respect to these coins. The first coins given by that author are connected with some found in Bohemia, and named by the old writers, “Regenbogenschüsseln,” and by Mader, “coins of the Donaubarbaren.” The most remarkable and least barbarous of this kind is published in the “Museum Hedevarium,” Tab. xxx. fig. 669, and has the inscription (A?)TTINAN (which is not observed in the catalogue), as well as by Neumann and Bauer, who have published similar coins, but less perfect specimens, of which I have examples. Ruding’s No. 5 is the predecessor of No. 2.

Though most of the coins of the barbarians are imitations, still the types of some have been altered, or even invented by the natives: all the coins of Cunobelinus do not appear to be imitations.

II.

Between the period of which I have spoken above, and that on which I shall proceed to remark, is a very long interval, during which the Roman money appears to have been in general use and circulation. On the invasion of the Saxons, new coins were introduced, and the types of these appear to have been derived from the money of the Merovingian kings. This gave rise to the pieces termed *Sceattæ*; and here I must again differ from the arrangement of Ruding, who assigns to the earliest mintage those pieces which are clearly copies of less barbarous imitations. I should place first in order the pieces engraved in the second table, figures 26 to 37, which mostly resemble the Merovingian coins, and bear legends with purely Roman

characters. Those of figures 22 to 25 should follow. Some of the most remarkable are the imitations of these coins in the same plate, Nos. 9, 13, 14. These are bilingual, the legends of the reverses being in Roman characters, while those of the obverse are in Runic characters. The Runic characters were certainly brought to England by the Saxons, but fell into disuse, the more convenient cursive character of the Romans having supplanted them. It is curious to observe that the snake and dragon, and bird, so common on the Scandinavian antiquities, and belonging to the later periods of paganism, constantly appear on these coins. English numismatists must determine if the coins of pl. iii., Ethelbert I. and II., are genuine—whether forged or altered coins: they have an aspect unlike that which may be looked for in the coins of this period.

III.

That the coins in pl. 11, figs. 5 and 6 of Ruding, belong to Anlaf of Northumberland, is shewn by those which follow of Erik Blodaxe, which bears the same moneyer's name; but Nos. 1, 2, 3, in the same plate, I fear, are misplaced, and belong to Anlaf Quarren, the elder brother of Sithric Silkeskjog. The mint-master, *Farman*, continued to mint under Sithric in Dublin, and the whole are of a different character to the Northumbrian coins. Cünunc is the Scandinavian appellation of king, but Anlaf Quarren was of Scandinavian origin, as well as Anlaf of Northumberland.

That not only the list of mint-masters and mints, but even the types of the following kings, may be much enlarged, is very certain; but I shall here do no more than adventure

some hints for their enlargement. The Numismatic Journal,² of Dr. Grote, contains representations of coins of Ethelred, the types of which were not known to Ruding, but which are to be found in the cabinets of Scandinavia and Germany. In No. 313, vol. ii. of the *Blätter*, is a coin not well described, but it is certainly of *Ælfsige*, of Winchester, a type entirely new. Not less unknown, but still more remarkable, is the coin published by Erlestein, in his *Numismatische Bruchstücke*, 3tes Heft, No. 23. I need not observe, that the obverse has the king's head, and Agnus Dei; and that on the reverse is the inscription, not as Erlestein reads it, but *ÆDELVI ON STANFORDA*. In this piece, we have the prototype of the coins of Harthacnut and Svend of Denmark. The coin engraved by Ruding, pl. 27, and supposed to be of the Danish king, Svend Tveskjog, is taken from the old very uncritical work of Bircherod. Recent discoveries of coins have shewn us, that SVEIN is not the name of the king, but of the moneyer, and that these pieces were almost all coined at Viborg, in Jutland, but not before the reign of Svend Estrithson. The editors of the *Beskrivelse*, &c., gave these coins to Svend Grathe (1157), but the fabric, as well as the weight, and their being found with coins no later than Svend Estrithson (1076), prove to which king they belong. But we are in possession of two coins, which indisputably belong to Svend Tveskjog. This has been proved by Professor Ramus, in the *Skandinavisk Litteraturselskabs Skriften*. The first has been known more than a century ago, and has been published by Keder, and others after him. The first is in the royal cabinet at Stockholm, and a second is

² *Blätter für Münzkunde*. We have done our utmost to make this Journal better known to our English Numismatists.—[ED.]

in the collection of Mr. Mohr, of Bergen, in Norway; the other, somewhat different, is in a private collection in this city. One of the causes that these three coins are now so scarce is, in all probability, their being so very heavy in proportion to the following.

With regard to the coins of Canute the Great, and his son, Harthacnut, it should be borne in mind, that this king reigned not only over England, but also over Denmark, and the first, for a time, even over Norway, and part of Sweden. Though the coins from the Scandinavian countries are much rarer than those of England, they are still known to exist, and must not be confounded with the money of that country. By a similarity of orthography, the chief places of mintage, *London* and *Lund*, in Schonen, are spelled alike on the coins; but we have the means of knowing what pieces were struck in England, and what in Schonen, and principally by observing the name of the moneyer. Thus, it is evident, that Ethelred, Harold, Harefoot, and Edward the Confessor, did not strike money in Schonen, while Magnus the Good, and Svend Estrithson, held no dominion in England, and consequently could not have coined in London. We have good reason to believe, that the coins of Harthacnut, with these names, were struck in Denmark. Among the coins of Canute, engraved by Ruding, in pl. 23, is one (No. 21), which puzzled Ruding. It is a Danish coin, the place of mintage being denoted by VIB. Many coins of Canute's son shew us that this is an abbreviation of *Viberga* (Viborg in Jutland). No 26, in the same plate, does not belong to Canute the Great, but to Canute the Saint. By examining, not the engraving, but the coin, you will find the legend to be LNV T REX DANOR; and on the reverse

OÐBIORN I LVNDI. The type was borrowed from one of the coins of Edward the Confessor.

The lists of Anglo-Saxon coins in the collections at Lund and Upsala, and those found at Egersund, in Norway, published by Hildebrand, Schröder, and Holmboe, has very much added to our knowledge of these coins; but I hope that the rich stores of Copenhagen and Stockholm will furnish additional matter for their illustration, since by means of the far famed Danegeld, Scandinavia is better stored than England.

I trust these remarks will not cause it to be supposed that I have in any way underrated the merits of Ruding's laborious work, a work to which all numismatists are so much indebted. I am, &c. &c.

— THOMSEN.

Copenhagen.

*To J. Y. Akerman, Secretary to the
Numismatic Society, London.*

MISCELLANIES.

THE CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA.—At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, on the 28th of May, 1840, the following letter addressed by Mr. Stearns, of Boston, to Dr. Bowditch was read.

“ My answers to your enquiries in relation to the early history of the coinage of our country, must, from my want of *accurate* information on the subject, be very brief and imperfect; but such facts as are within my knowledge I communicate with great pleasure.

“ I pass over, without notice, the coins struck in *Great Britain* for the American colonies, believing that much more is known of their history, in England, than here. I refer particularly to the ‘ American Rose Money’ of Geo. I., the Maryland coins of Cecil Lord Baltimore, and the Virginia halfpenny of Geo. III., with the date of 1773. Here I may remark, that (probably) the best collection of American coins, struck before the adoption of the constitution of the United States, which is to be found in this country, was bought in London, a few years since by J. Francis Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.

“ I have never seen any *colonial* coins, struck in *this country*, except the Massachusetts *pine tree money* as it is called. As far as the coins of Massachusetts are concerned, I refer you to the late treatise of Mr. Felt, which contains all the information within my knowledge, in relation to the coinage of this state; I have heard, however, of the *Good Samaritan* shilling of Massachusetts; but of the coin I have never seen even a description. Mr. Felt informs me that he knows nothing of it.

“ Dr. Holmes in his *American Annals* (under the date of 1662), says that a mint was established in Maryland, in that year; and cites as his authority, Chalmers, b. i. 248. I have never seen any coins which I supposed to have been struck at this mint; they are, however, known in England. The few Maryland coins, which have come within my notice, are too highly finished to have been coined in this country at so early a period as the date above referred to.

“ After, or during, the American revolution, and before the adoption of the constitution of the United States, five of the states, at least, (and perhaps more) established mints, viz., Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

It is said that in Rhode Island, a halfpenny was coined called vulgarly the 'Bung-town copper;' but this I have not seen. There is also a gold coin of New York, of the value of about ten dollars; but I know nothing of the place of its coinage, or of its history. *Obverse*, the arms of New York; *Reverse*, the arms of the United States. The only specimen within my knowledge is in the possession of Mr. Gilmore, of Baltimore. I have not seen the coin, and do not know even its date.

"There are some are six or eight copper coins, with the head of Washington. Whether they were struck by authority I know not. I have but three of the number. Most of them it is supposed were coined at Birmingham, on private account, and put in circulation here, *as a speculation*.

"I send you, herewith, with much pleasure, all the duplicates of North American coins in my collection, struck before the year 1789; and with them are the three small silver coins of Hayti. I am sorry they are not in better condition, and more worthy your acceptance.

"1. The shilling, six-pence, three-pence, and two-pence of the Massachusetts *colony*.

"2. The *cents* of the *state* of Massachusetts, dates 1787 and 1788, and one half cent, date 1787; I am not aware of the existence of any other coins struck at the mint at which these were coined. All that I know in relation to these coins may be found in the treatise of Mr. Felt.

"3. A cent, or halfpenny of Vermont.

"4. Two halfpennies of Connecticut.

"5. Two halfpennies of New York.

"6. Three halfpennies of New Jersey.

"7. Two Washington cents.

"8. Four pieces (copper) of the United States, dates 1783, 1785, 1787, 1787; of these coins I know nothing, except that the '*Dial Cent*' of 1787 was struck by order of Congress.

"9. Three small silver coins of the Republic of Hayti, two of Boyer, and one of Petion.

"I have some duplicates of American coins, struck before the establishment of the present mint, with which I can furnish you, if you should wish to procure them.

"Marshall in his late treatise on the silver coin, and coinage of Great Britain, says, 'There are *half-crowns* (of Charles II.) of every date from 1663 to 1684, except the years 1665, 1667, and 1668, in which I have not met with any.'

"My collection of English coins is very small; but I have a half-crown of Charles II. of the year 1668. Can you inform me whether it is really *rare*? If so, I should like to know the fact.

"Permit me to add, in justice to myself, and by way of apology for the meagre information contained in this note, that I have never seen Ruding's *Annals of British Coinage*; I ordered a copy from England nearly a year ago, but for means best known to the bookseller who promised to procure it for me, it has not yet arrived.

"If I can furnish you with any aid in your further enquiries, I shall be very glad to do so. Very respectfully yours,

W. G. STEARNS.

Boston, March 18, 1840.

THE FRENCH COINAGE.—M. Adrien de Longpèrier, of the Bibliothèque du Roi, Paris, announces for publication a work under the title "*Collection des Monnaies frappées dans les Provinces de France pendant le Moyen Age*," in livraisons, twelve of which will appear in the year. It will be printed in the quarto form, and will be illustrated by numerous plates from drawings executed by M. de Longpèrier himself. The value and importance of such a publication will not, we are sure, be overlooked by our countrymen, whom we invite to subscribe to it. The inaccuracies and imperfections of the work of Duby have long been experienced, and the present publication will be welcome to all who make the money of the middle ages their study. The zeal, industry, and ability of M. de Longpèrier justify our saying thus much, in the anticipation of a work to which we cordially wish success.

NEW EDITION OF RUDING.—The new edition of this work is now completed to the present time, forming three handsome quarto volumes, one of which is composed entirely of plates. It is the intention of the publisher to issue a supplementary plate, as soon as the whole of the coins of her present Majesty shall be completed. Besides many new plates of coins the present edition contains *an index to every piece engraved*. The want of this has been experienced by all who possess the former editions. We have before observed that Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, will not be found useful merely to the Numismatist, it is indispensable to all engaged in the study of our history, and no well selected library should be without it.

COINS OF THE FAMILY VALERIA.—M. Charles Lenormant has published a learned and interesting dissertation on the coins of this family bearing the name of Valerius Ascululus, the types of which must be familiar to our readers. We regret our inability at present to do more than announce the appearance of this elegant little brochure.

VOL. III.

S

COLLECTION OF THE BARON EDELSBACHER OF VIENNA.—This collection is announced for sale by private contract, for the sum of one hundred thousand francs; the following is a summary:—

Consular coins, in silver	644
Imperial, comprising 3 large and 36 small medallions.....	424
Imperial, in silver and brass, including 36 medallions in brass and 32 in silver.....	6000
Greek, in the three metals	5800
Contorniiati	11
Barbarous ..	128

Total 13007 Coins.

It is said that the collection comprises many unique pieces. If this be really the case, it is much to be regretted that a catalogue has not been made of the select coins at least.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS IN SPAIN.—I have received information of a considerable find of Roman coins at Italica, close to Seville, in Spain. The six forwarded to me are all family denarii, one of the *Acilia* family SALVTIS. Head of the goddess Salus, laureated to right. R. M. ACILIVS.IIIVIR. VALETIV, Salus standing. *Antonia*, M.ANTONIVS IIIVR.R.P. C.M.NERVA. PPOQP. Head of M. Antony. R. L.ANTONIVS. COS. Head of L. Antony. *Fonteia*, P-FONTEIVS.P.F. CAPITO III VIR. Protome of Mars bearing a trophy. R. NV-FONT.TR MIL., Horseman galloping over two other figures. *Mamilia*, &c. Protome of Mercury in the petasus and caduceus. R. C-MAMIL. LIMEAN. Ulysses and his dog, (crenated). *Plancia*, L-PLAVTIVS. Head of the Gorgon, full face. R. (PLAN)CVS winged figure flying, holding by the bridle four horses. *Pompeia*, laurelled head; behind, an unknown object. R. Q.POMPONI MVSA. Apollo Musagetes standing (plated coin). All these you may perceive, are well known types.

SAMUEL BIRCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, 26TH OF MARCH, 1840.

Professor H. H. Wilson, Vice President, in the Chair.

Medals in silver and bronze of *Volta*, and in commemoration of the coronation of the emperor of Austria, were announced as presents from Count Dietrichstein of Vienna.

Colonel Leake presented a copy of Marsden's "*Numismata Orientalia*."

The following papers were read:—

I.

On the Coins assigned to Histiaëa. By H. P. Borrell, Esq. (*Num. Chron.* p. 232).

II.

On the Coins of Pellene. By the same. (*Num. Chron.* p. 237).

III.

A Memoir on the Coins of Zancle. By Thomas Burgon, Esq. (*Num. Chron.* p. 40).

The Society then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 30TH OF APRIL, 1840.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Presents having been announced, the following papers were read:—

I.

A Memoir by Monsieur Charles Lenormant on the Characters found on Celtiberian Coins. Translated from the "Revue Numismatique" by C. R. Smith, Esq.

William Tayler Peter Short, Esq., of Heavitree, near Exeter, was elected a member, when the Society adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 28TH OF MAY, 1840.

Charles Frederick Barnewell, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

Presents were announced, and the following papers read:—

I.

A Memoir, by S. Birch, Esq., on the Coins of Phæstus. (*Vide Num. Chron. p. 69*).

II.

A Letter addressed to Dr. Bowditch by W. G. Stearns, Esq., on the Currency of North America. (*Vide Num. Chron. p. 123*).

The Society then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 25TH OF JUNE, 1840.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Read the following papers:—

I.

A Memoir on the Coins reading "Occocleon," by H. P. Borrell, Esq., (*Vide Num. Chron. p. 35*).

II.

A Note relating to the family of the Roettiers, from a MS. in the possession of Benjamin Nightingale, Esq.

— Harrison, Esq., of ———, was elected a member.

The Society then adjourned their ordinary meetings over the recess to November, 1840.

At the ANNIVERSARY MEETING on THURSDAY, the 15th of JULY, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen for the ensuing session:—

OFFICERS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

FOR 1840—1.

President.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

Vice-Presidents.

John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

H. H. Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford, F.R.S., M.R.A.S.

Treasurer.

James Dodsley Cuff, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,

Samuel Birch, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.

Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Librarian.

Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq., F.S.A.

Council.

C. F. Barnewell, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.,
F.S.A.

Colonel C. R. Fox.

Edwin Guest, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

John Bergne, Esq.

William Debonaire Haggard, Esq.,
F.S.A.

John Brumell, Esq.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.

John William Burgon, Esq.

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., B.C.L. Sec., S.A.

William Rae Smee, Esq.

&c.

L. H. J. Tonna, Esq.

John Field, Esq.

From the Minutes of the Council of the Numismatic Society.

26th Dec. 1839.

- RESOLVED, 1. "That such Members of the Society as may be desirous of being supplied with the Numismatic Chronicle will be furnished with it regularly, upon payment of an additional contribution of nine shillings.
2. "That in consideration of the subscription of the Society to the Journal, the publishers be expected to supply a sufficient number of copies of reports of the proceedings for the supply of the Members.
3. "That the Numismatic Chronicle be denominated 'The Journal of the Numismatic Society,' from the period of the subscription.
4. "That the connexion of the Society with the Journal continue only so long as it is conducted by one or more of the officers of the Society."

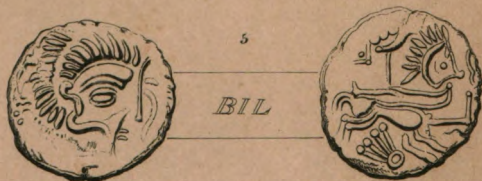
J. Y. AKERMAN,
Honorary Secretary

CORRESPONDENCE.

- A. Z. The coin of Julius Cæsar with the legend "*Egypto Capta*," engraved by Pinkerton in his "*Essay on Medals*," is a forgery.
- D. O. (Durham). The coin is, as our correspondent supposes, of Lorenzo Tieopolo. The money of this Doge is not uncommon.
- Mr. Levinge observes—"In Ficorini's work '*La Vestigia e Rarità di Roma Antica*,' is an inscription regarding Macrinus and Diadumenianus, from an ancient tube of lead, which begins IMP. CAES. M. OPELLI. SEVERI. MACRINI. etc. etc. '*Da questa Inscrizione*,' says the venerable antiquary, '*s'apprende quel che non si legge in Erodiano, ne in altri auctori dove parlano di detti due principi, cioè il nome di Opellius. Anzi che nelle medesime loro monete, si legge solamente OPEL. che i dotti Antiquarii l'han letto Opelius e Opilius, ma se vede che detto nome era formato colle due LL,*' etc, etc". In reference to this passage we have to observe that there cannot be a doubt of the correct orthography of the Roman Coins on which the name is invariably OPELIUS. On a colonial coin the word *Diadumenus* is found instead of *Diadumenianus*.
- Q. The collection of the Chevalier de Horta has been disposed of by private contract.
- J. T., (Cambridge). The coins of Tarsus, Saint Paul's birth-place, shew that it was a *Free City* by the frequent occurrence of the title Ελευθερα.
- Tyro* will find the required information in Mr. Lindsay's recent work on the coins of Ireland.
- A. The Numismatic Society's meetings are held *monthly*, from November to the end of June. Business commences at seven o'clock, p. m. Mons. Longpèrier's work on the *Sassanian Coins* may be obtained through our publishers.
- Monsieur *Thomas* of Rouen, has our best thanks for his polite communication, to which we shall reply by letter. The penies of Henry the third are common to excess in England.

- Δ. The loops which are so often found attached to gold medallions of the lower Empire shew that they were used as decorations. They were probably presented by the Emperors to their favourites on particular occasions.
- R. W. The portraits on the excessively common small brass coins of Postumus and Victorinus are very striking indeed, and there can be no doubt of their accuracy as likenesses. The fine brass medallion of Victorinus in the French cabinet bears a portrait exactly like that on his coins, while the medallions of Postumus always present those features, with which all collectors are familiar.
- The little gold coin, of which an impression has been forwarded to us by M. A. Durand, is of Cyzicus, in Mysia. It is described and engraved by Sestini in his "*Descrizione degli stateri Antichi*," p. 57. Tab. V. fig. 13. The same piece is incorrectly described in the "*Catalogue D'Ennery*," p. 63, No. 39. The specimen engraved by Sestini is wretchedly drawn, and does not do justice to this elegant little coin.
- M. Charles De Rheims shall hear from us by letter.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.







AMPHIPOLIS.



ARCHELAUS.



AMYNTAS III.



ALEXANDER III.

Magnus



ALEXANDER III.

Magnus.

XXI.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL
GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 19th November, 1840.]

EUPOLEMUS PAEONIAE REX.

I CANNOT concur in opinion with those who class to a king of Pæonia the coins similar to that in Mionnet (Suppl. ii. p. 560), No. 60, as they are always found in Asia Minor.

AEANE, MACEDONIA.

AEANIΩ. Centaur carrying off a female, in the field, a flower.

R.—Indented square, divided into four compartments.
Size, AR. 4. Wt. 142 grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

Both Suidas and Stephanus place in Macedonia a town they name Aeane, without indicating its situation; but as the type of this coin differs by the legend only from others of Lete, Orestia and Thasos, it is probable that it was not far distant from those cities. Perhaps this Aeane may be one of those cities founded by Aeanus (son of Elymus, king of the Tyrrhenians), at the foot of Mount Athos, recorded by Thucydides (lib. iv. cap. 109), a situation which agrees perfectly with that of other cities using the type impressed upon this coin. Whether their comparative state of barbarism, or the little interest which the early history of the different provinces of Macedonia and Thrace was calculated to excite, is the cause of the silence of ancient authors, it is difficult to decide. The daily discoveries in numis-

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matic science serve frequently to augment our astonishment, and we become more sensible of the loss we sustain by their extraordinary neglect. The subject represented upon this coin, as before stated, is similar to that on the currency of many other cities; it alludes very probably to some religious rites peculiar to these people; the letters are of very ancient form, and indicate the coin to be of remote antiquity.

AMPHIPOLIS, MACEDONIA.

No. 1.—Two fishes.

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 1. (*Cabinet of the Chevalier Ivanoff at Smyrna.*)

2.—Head of Apollo laureate, full face.

R.—AMΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ inscribed on the borders of a sunk square, in the midst of which is a lighted torch and a small tripod. AR. 6. 217½ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

3.—Head as the preceding.

R.—AMΦΙ and a torch; the whole within a laurel wreath. AR. 3. 35¼ grs. (*Same cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 1.

The proprietor of the small coin in gold assures me it was discovered in Macedonia, and I have no hesitation in ascribing it to Amphipolis, as the same species of fish is seen on a silver coin engraved in Dumersan (*Déscrip. des Méd. du Cab. de M. Allier de Hauteroche*, pl. iv. No. 15). Of the Nos. 2 and 3, the first differs from those published by the accessory symbol of a tripod, the second is new.

BERHAEA, MACEDONIA.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Head of Alexander the Great to the right.

R.—KOINON ΜΑΚΕΔ . . . ΝΕΩΚ ΒΕΡΟΙΕ. Horseman passant to the right, a lance in his right hand, and a trophy on his shoulder. Æ. 7. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the British Museum.*)

The name of this city is written variously, not only by ancient authors, but also on the coins, sometimes *Βεροε*, as on the present, and *Βεραίων* on others. The only coins we have of Berhaea appear to have been struck in honour of Alexander the Great: some of them bear the numerals ΕΟΕ (275) of the era of the battle of Pharsalia, which corresponds with the sixth year of Alexander Severus, by which we may infer that not only these pieces, but also all those with the portrait of Alexander the Great, with various reverses, and the legend ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, were struck under the same emperor.

EURYDICEA, MACEDONIA.

Veiled female head to the right (Eurydice, daughter of Lysimachus).

R.—ΕΥΡΙΑΙΚΕΩΝ. Tripod. Æ. 4. [See Visconti, tab. xl., No. 13.]¹

I merely advert to this coin, which has occupied the attention of several numismatists, in order to approve its restitution to Macedonia; for although no town of the name of Eurydicea is noticed by geographers, yet its fabric, and the places where most of these coins are found, justify the opinion. With regard to the veiled head on the obverse, there is no doubt but that it is intended for the portrait of some princess of the name of Eurydice; but as there were several of that name who appear to have each equal claims, it has always remained a matter of perplexity to those who have endeavoured to assign it to one of them. The mother of Philip II., of Macedonia, the

¹ See also Mionnet, tom. ii., p. 202; and Suppt., tom. iii., p. 77; Eckhel. Num. Vet., tom. ii., p. 269; Pellerin, Rec., tom. i., p. 116; Sestini, Classes Générales, p. 37.

wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and the daughter of Lysimachus, were all named Eurydice, and they are the principal candidates set forth by those who have attended to the subject. The mother of Philip I will discard from this list, because at that period the custom of representing the portraits of mortals, however exalted their rank, did not prevail. Of the two remaining females, I am persuaded it is the daughter of Lysimachus who is intended. I hold myself blameless from presumption in coming to this conclusion, when numismatists of the greatest celebrity have declined offering a decided opinion on the subject; those writers not having had the advantage we now possess, which renders the task more easy. My motives for assigning the portrait to the daughter of Lysimachus are, first, the analogy that exists between the style of the portrait on the coin of Eurydicea and that on the coin struck by the Ephesians for Arsinoe, wife of Lysimachus (see *Num. Chron.* vol. ii. p. 171); and secondly, because, independently of the portrait of Arsinoe, we have another of the son of the same prince, Agathocles, struck by a city which took the name of Agathopolis in his honour; from which we may infer a peculiar disposition on the part of Lysimachus for demonstrating his attachment to his nearest relatives by impressing their features on the public money of cities under his controul, whilst not a solitary instance can be shown in favour of the only remaining claimant, the wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes. Eurydice was married to Antipater, third son of Cassander, who disputed the throne of Macedonia with Alexander and Demetrius Poliorcetes. Polyænus informs us that a queen of the name of Eurydice granted freedom to the city of Cassandrea (and Visconti supposes she must have been the wife of

Antipater), with the intention of binding its citizens more firmly to the cause of her husband. As it has been before remarked that Eurydicea is unnoticed in history, it becomes very probable that it was a name adopted in honour of this princess by some city, which, like Ephesus, took the name of Arsinoe for a time only, and must have abandoned it and re-assumed its primitive appellation after the fall of the family of Lysimachus. To seek which city that was, is perhaps a fruitless task, and should be left till further discoveries are made which may throw some light on the subject; but as it has been remarked that Eurydice was the probable dispenser of liberty to Cassandrea, it is not improbable the coins in question were struck there. This opinion, however, is not susceptible of demonstration, and I only notice it here as a case of probability; I will, however, state what has occurred to me in the way of practical experience, to which the reader may attach whatever importance he pleases. I received at one time, some years ago, two of these coins, the object of the present inquiry, in company with three others of Cassander, king of Macedonia, on the reverse of which is a tripod so exactly similar to the same symbol on the coins of Eurydicea, even in the most minute particulars, that they appeared to be from the same die. This circumstance, it may be urged, is merely fortuitous; but when it is considered that Cassandrea (previously Potidiaea) took its name from Cassander, that Eurydice was the daughter-in-law of that prince, and moreover the person who had granted freedom to the citizens of Cassandrea, there is strong presumption, in the present state of our knowledge, to suppose that both the coins of Cassander, king of Macedonia, bearing the type of a tripod, and those of Eurydicea, were struck in that city.

EION, MACEDONIA.

No. 1.—Two swans walking abreast of each other ; above, an ivy leaf ; below, H.

R.—Indented square. AR. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*In my cabinet.*)

2.—Another similar, but without the letter. AR. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Cabinet of J. Whittall, Esq., of Smyrna.*)

The coins with a single swan, and sometimes a lizard, were formerly considered to belong to Camarina in Sicilia ; afterwards to Heraclea Sintica, in Macedonia. M. Allier de Hauteroche (*Déscrip. des Méd. Ant. du Cab. de M. Allier de Hauteroche*) was the first to assign them to Eion, a city of the same province, on the river Strymon. I concur with this last opinion, as regards those on which is seen the letter H., but it is not improbable that others with the letters Λ , A, Θ , O, or N (see *Mionnet, Suppl. tom. iii. p. 78, under Heraclea Sintica*), may have a different origin, as we have other examples of the same type having often been used in common by several Macedonian, Thracian and Thessalian cities.

The coins described above are new ; they have two swans instead of one, and their weight indicates that they were half the value of those on which we find a single bird.

MENDE, MACEDONIA.

No. 1.—Silenus standing naked by the side of an ass, which he is holding by the ear.

R.—MEND Δ AION, and a crow ; the whole placed within a hollow square. AR. 4. $37\frac{1}{4}$ grs. [broken.] (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Head of a bacchante, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—MEN. Diota. \mathcal{A} . 2. (*British Museum.*)

The territory of the Mendæans was famous for the production of excellent wine (*Athenæus, lib. i. cap. 23*) ; it is therefore not surprising that Silenus and Bacchus were

pre-eminently worshipped, particularly Silenus; the whole series of the coins of Mende bearing either his own figure, or some one of his attributes.

Both the coins I have described above are new; they were formerly in my collection, as were also the three published for the first time by Cadalvene (*Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined.* p. 64, Nos. 1, 2 and 4).

NEAPOLIS, MACEDONIA.

No. 1.—A mask, front view.

R.—Bunch of grapes, incuse. AV. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri, of Smyrna.*)

Several gold coins, remarkable for their extraordinarily diminutive size, were found a few years ago near Cavalla, a modern town of Romelia, occupying the site of the ancient Neapolis, in Macedonia; from this circumstance, added to that of the mask being the usual type of Neapolis, I assign it to that city. This coin was selected from the little treasure by its present owner; the remainder were of rude fabric, and types undistinguishable.

POTIDAEA, PALLENE.

No. 1.—Naked male figure (Neptune Hippias) on horseback, holding a trident horizontally; below the horse is a star.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 7. (*Mr. Payne Knight's Collection, now in the British Museum.*)

2.—Naked male figure on horseback, as last; but he is agitating a trident, which he holds horizontally on a level with his head.

R.—Indented square divided in four equal compartments. AR. 2. $41\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—A female head, wearing a singular head-dress with long plaited hair, placed in a hollow square.

R.—Horseman, as No. 1; beneath, a star. AR. 3. 44 grs. (*My cabinet.*)—Another, formerly mine, now in the British Museum, weighs 42 grs.

No. 4.—Another, as the preceding, but instead of the star, the letter II under the horse. AR. 3. 41 grs. (*Formerly mine, now in the British Museum.*)

5.—Another, but with IO under the horse. AR. 3. 41 grs.

The indefatigable and erudite Sestini was the first to publish one of these remarkable coins (see *Dissert. Num. Vet.* p. 64); upon the one he describes from the Cousinéry collection, the letter O was only visible, and he consequently advanced some ingenious reasons for supposing it to belong to the Odrysæ of Thrace. Several that have come under my notice consist of varieties as above described, the two last with II or IO and the figure of Neptune alluding to the name of Potidiæa, which is a sufficient authority for assigning them to this city. A notice I had written on the subject was read before the Antiquarian Society in 1832. I also communicated, in the previous year, my discovery to Mr. Millingen, who not only perfectly approved the proposition, but has published No. 5 in his last work (*Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins*, p. 47, pl. 2, No. 22), to which the reader may refer. The remarkable coin, No. 1, was published by the same writer in his *Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings*, 1831 (pl. 5, No. 1), as of uncertain origin, but at the same time he considered the fabric to be either Thracian or Macedonian.

ARCHELAUS, REX MACEDONIAE.

Horse at full speed to the right.

R.—APXEΛ. An eagle standing, his wings expanded, and looking backward; the whole placed within a hollow square. AR. 3. 28½ grs. (*Formerly in my possession, now in the British Museum.*) See plate, fig. 2.

The type of an eagle is new on the coins of Archelaus, but it occurs again on one of Amyntas? A coin published

by Sestini, who instead of APXE reads APTE, and has erroneously assigned it to Artemisium, a city of Eubœa. (See *Lett. Num.* tom. v. p. 46, tab. ii. fig. 24.)

PAUSANIAS, REX MACEDONIAE.

No. 1.—Youthful head, bound with a fillet, to the right.

R.—ΠΑΥΣ..... Horse walking to the right, placed within a slightly hollow square. AR. 6. 145 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*)

2.—Head, as last.

R.—ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ. Horse, as on the last; upon the animal's thigh is a caduceus. AR. 6. Plated. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—Horse running, to the right.

R.—ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ. Fore part of a lion. AR. 3. Plated. (*My cabinet.*)

It is surprising that, with the exception of No. 1, which is of good silver, no coins have yet been discovered of Pausanias but what are of copper, merely cased over with a thin plate of silver. In this species of fraud the ancients attained extraordinary skill, and coins of a similar description are not unfrequently found of all ages, even those of the most remote antiquity. Why those of Pausanias should be mostly of this kind is not easily explained. M. de Cadalvene, who published the coin No. 1, while it was still in my possession,—a coin so rare, or rather unique, in good silver,—observes, that although plated coins are considered by some numismatists, as executed by forgers, that opinion is inadmissible, for he says, “On ne saurait raisonnablement supposer qu’elles aient été fabriquées en si grande quantité que celles-la seules soient restées, et encore moins que le hazard seul n’eût conservé que celles-la;” he consequently imagines that they were struck with the knowledge and concurrence of the prince. Without denying the possibility of the latter opinion, I do not consider the former

untenable, but am rather inclined to think it the most probable. It is well known that the short reign of Pausanias, the son of Aëropus, was one continued scene of anarchy. He had succeeded in obtaining the throne in preference to several competitors who had disputed that honour with him after the death of Archelaus, and civil dissension did not cease till after his demise, when he was succeeded by Amyntas III. It is equally certain that such a state of public confusion is peculiarly favourable to all species of malpractices as well as the greatest crimes, and among the former, the forgery of the public money is highly probable. The temptation to those capable of imitating it, by which luxuries and power are to be obtained at a trifling expense, is too great to be resisted; some individuals are to be found in every community too much disposed to avail themselves of the advantage, particularly when impunity is almost certain. The money struck by royal authority was probably of pure metal, the existence of the one cited above proves that there were some of that quality coined by this prince. When the Macedonians, who could no longer support the cruel tyranny of Pausanias, had dethroned him and placed in his stead Amyntas III., father of Philip, besides the odious public acts which must have been repealed, it is more than probable that his money was withdrawn from circulation by being recalled, in which case that of good metal alone would be received, and the forged remain with its possessor, which was rendered useless by its extreme baseness; thus it would be easily explained why the majority of the coins of Pausanias that have reached us, and which, after all, are few in number, are of base metal. When I say my coin of Pausanias is of good silver, I should have observed that it does not appear quite so free from alloy as the money of Archelaus, his predecessor

sor, nor that of his successor, Amyntas, which were struck at the end of his reign, by which it may be presumed that a trifling depreciation was effected by special command of the prince on account of the exigencies of the state, and this hypothesis may be assumed when it is considered that the first coinages of Amyntas III. appear to be precisely the same; and as those struck by him subsequently are of good silver, it is a proof that the confidence established by his wise government had brought out abundance of the precious metal, which had remained hidden during the period of anarchy. Even some of the early coins of Amyntas are found forged in the same manner as those of Pausanias, which enables us to judge that order was not immediately restored, but that the facilities enjoyed by forgers still existed, and that the practice suddenly ceased, as attended with too great danger, when once the laws resumed their power.

No. 2 is one of the forged coins; it is of copper, merely covered with a thin leaf of silver; in regard to the type, it is precisely the same as that which precedes, and only differs from that and others published by the mark of a caduceus which is branded on the horse's thigh, by which it appears the practice of marking horses is of remote antiquity. Anacreon alludes to this custom (*Odes*), and says it was performed with a hot iron; the same mark, a caduceus, occurs on the reverse of one of my coins of Amyntas III. Animals are often represented with marks branded on different parts of their bodies on engraved stones. Winckelmann (in his *Déscrip. des Pierres Gravées de Hosc*, p. 543) has published several from that collection. Arrian says that Alexander's favourite horse was marked with a bull's head, from which he was called Bucephalus.

AMYNTAS III., REX MACEDONIAE.

No. 1.—Horseman at full gallop to the right, wearing the pileus on his head, a cuirass, and the chlamys over his shoulder, in the act of hurling a lance; the thigh of the horse branded with a caduceus.

R.—AMYNTA. Lion walking to the left, with a broken lance in his mouth. AR. 6. 163½ grs.

2.—As the preceding, but without the caduceus on the horse's thigh. AR. 6. 152¼ grs. See plate, fig. 3.

Both these coins were originally in my possession, and are now in the collection of the Bank of England. I believe another only is known, which is in the Ducal Cabinet at Milan. M. de Cadalvene has published the first,¹ and it is necessary to remark that the caduceus on the horse's thigh had been engraved on the die, and consequently forms a part of the type itself, and is not properly, as M. Cadalvene has stated, *a countermark*, which implies a supplementary type struck at a period subsequent to the fabrication of the coin, for a special purpose, and perfectly independent of the primitive die.

ALEXANDER III. MAGNUS, REX MACEDONIAE.


No. 1.—Head of Alexander the Great, bound with a fillet, to the left.

R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Lion walking, to the right. AV. 4. 42¼ grs. (*Formerly in my possession, and now in the Bank of England.*) See plate, fig. 4.

2.—Head, probably of Alexander, covered with the lion's skin, as young Hercules, to the right.

R.—No legend; lion walking, to the left. AR. 2. 14½ grs. (*Formerly mine, now in the British Museum.*) See plate, fig. 5.

3.—Helmeted head of Pallas, and the helmet without any ornament, to the right.

R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ Victory, her wings extended, standing to the right; a laurel crown in her right hand and a standard in her left; in the field, . Æ. 4. 59 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

¹ De Cadalvene, Recueil de Médailles Grecques Inédites, 4to., Paris, 1828; p. 101, fig. 2.

No. 4.—Head, as No. 2.

R.—ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtophorus sitting, to the left, the hasta in his left hand; in the field, a chimera, and the letters NO. AR. 7. 261½ grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*)

5.—Head, probably of the king, covered with the skin of an elephant's head.

R.—ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter, as last; in the field, a thunderbolt, and the letters OP beneath the chair. AR. 7. 230 grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*) See plate, fig. 6.

Antiquaries are divided in their opinion regarding the effigies on the silver and copper coins of Alexander the Great, some attributing them to Hercules, whilst others imagine they are intended to represent the portrait of the Macedonian conqueror himself. Visconti has taken a middle path, and supposes that only those of one or two cities offer the portrait of the prince under the attributes of Hercules, and that the rest bear the imaginary effigy of that divinity, an opinion he formed in consequence of the features widely differing from each other on some of the coins. When, however, it is considered how numerous were the cities which struck these coins, and the length of time their fabrication was continued after Alexander's death, due allowance must be made for the apparent difference in the state of the arts at the places and periods in which they were struck; for probably there did not exist equal facilities in each city for obtaining a likeness of the prince, or if it did, the skill of the artist might have been deficient. From the earliest period the subject of the types on the public money was peculiarly and exclusively devoted to the representation of the images or the symbols of the gods; we have, therefore, no example of the portrait of any kind on ancient coins anterior to Alexander the Great, but as that prince was considered to have been the son of Jupiter, and

was acknowledged such by the oracle of Ammon, he was enabled to pervert with impunity many of the most sacred institutions. If it is supposed then that his portraits are intended on these coins, as they bear the attributes of Hercules, it would appear that he was still desirous of conforming, in some degree, with long established usages rooted in religious and national prejudices; it however opened the way for further innovations by his successors.

The brilliant exploits of Alexander, during his short reign, not only furnished inexhaustible themes for the poets and historians, but are as often made the subject on ancient monuments of all descriptions. Independently of the coins just alluded to, the fabrication of which was continued long after his demise, for public convenience, being as it were an universal currency, we find, from time to time, other coins struck at a still later period. Of this description are the Nos. 1 and 2 in my list, the former in gold, and the latter in silver. On No. 1, the head is represented bound with a fillet, and doubtless offers a correct likeness of Alexander taken from some authentic bust of that hero. Visconti has published one in silver, in other respects the same; the style of execution of these, and particularly the form of some of the letters, the epsilon being circular, justifies the observation of Pellerin, that they were struck under the Roman Emperors as late as the reign of Alexander Severus; but as Plutarch assures us that Caracalla was accustomed to offer divine honours to Alexander, some antiquaries have imagined they were struck by his order. No. 2 bears no legend, but the type on the reverse is precisely the same as the preceding; it is a lion walking, alluding to the worship of Hercules, the tutelary deity of the Macedonian kings. On the obverse is the head of the king covered with the spoils of the lion. It

must be observed that the primitive weight of this coin cannot be obtained with any degree of certainty, as the edges have been reduced for the purpose of setting it in a ring.

No. 3 is peculiar from its offering a type similar to that hitherto found only on the gold currency of this king and some of his successors.

Although Pellerin has published some of the silver coins of Alexander, the accessory symbols, letters or monograms in the field of which, induced him to believe that they were struck in European Greece, yet Eckhel is of a contrary opinion, and imagines rather they were struck in those cities of Asia Minor and Syria, situated in the vicinity of the sea coast. Hitherto I have inclined to the opinion of Eckhel, as I have rarely known any of these coins to bear the slightest mark of being struck in Greece Proper. The coin No. 4, however, obliges me in some measure to relax from the rigour of such a decision, and to acknowledge the probability that the rule is not without exceptions. That coin bears in the field a chimera, and beneath the chair on which Jupiter is seated are the letters NO; the former was the type almost exclusively used by the Sicyonians, and the letters NO are also found on a coin of that people in my cabinet, and which are probably intended for the abbreviation of a magistrate's name. It is from these data that I have hazarded the opinion that the coin was struck to the honour of Alexander by the Sicyonians. I have used caution in proposing this classification, from the same symbols, as before remarked, being by some other people, and although the letters connected with the symbol form a singular coincidence, that might still have been the effect of chance.

A similar coin to No. 5 is published by M. de Cadalvene; it is exceedingly rare, and that author justly considers

that it goes far to confirm the opinion that the portrait of the prince is intended upon all the silver and copper coinage of Alexander; instead of the spoils of the lion, the head here is covered with those of an elephant, and the features differ in no respect from those on the other coins; the type on the reverse is the same. A king of Epirus and Ptolemy IX., king of Egypt, afterwards adopted the same type, both of whom were named Alexander, by which it would appear they desired to compare themselves with the Macedonian conqueror, a circumstance affording a still further confirmation that the ancients themselves considered the effigies on the coins of Alexander the Great to have been portraits of that prince. These being the first coins of Alexander where the head is seen decorated with the spoils of the elephant, it is difficult to say upon what occasion they were struck; perhaps on account of his victories in Upper Asia. Their fabric appears to be Asiatic; that of mine is from the hand of no common artist. M. de Cadalvene's was, as he observes, probably struck at Apollonia, in Caria, from the symbol of a Pegasus in the field and the letters ΑΠ beneath the chair; mine has a thunderbolt and the letters ΟΡ^Δ, which may indicate its being struck at Orthosia, a city situated in the same province.

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 9th April, 1840.

[To Thos. Burgon, Esq., for the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

* ΟΡΘΟΣΙΑ

XXII.

MEDALS OF THE PRETENDER.

[THIRD SERIES.]

(Continued from Vol. II. p. 182.)

No. 69.—A Thistle with this legend: FLORESCAT · ET · PUNGAT [Let it flower and prick].

Rev.—A Trophy legend: CON · R · C · S · HOC · NUM · D · EX PRÆ · JAC. 1750. (*See Numismatic Journal*, page 76, October, 1837).

No. 70.—Bust of Prince Charles to the right, neck bare; legend: REDEAT · MAGNVS · ILLE · GENIVS · BRITANNIÆ [May that great genius of Britain return].

Rev.—Britannia standing near a rock on the sea shore; in her right hand she holds a spear, her left rests on a shield; she is watching the progress of some ships; legend: O · DIU DESIDERATA · NAVIS [O Ship long time wished for!] Exergue, LÆTAMINI · CIVES · SEPT · XXIII. MDCCLII. [Rejoice, O Citizens! 23rd Sept. 1752].

No. 71.—Bust to the right in Cardinal's robes and cap; legend: HENRICVS · M · D · E · P · TVSC · CARD · DVX · EBOR S · R · E · Y · CANC [Henry, by the mercy of God, bishop of Tuscany, Cardinal, Duke of York, Vice-Chancellor of the Sacred Church of Ravenna]. Under the shoulder: FILIPPO · CROPANESE · F.

Rev.—Religion supporting in the left hand a Cross, in the right she holds a Bible open, at her feet rests a Lion, near her on the right, on the ground, lies the English crown and a Cardinal's hat; in the distance is the Church of St. Peter's; legend: NON · DESIDERIIS · HOMINVM · SED VOLVNTATE · DEI [Not by the desires of men, but by the will of God.] Exergue, AN · MDCCLXVI. [Year 1776].

No. 72.—Bust to the right in Cardinal's robes and cap; legend: VOL. III.

X

HEN · IX · MAG · BRIT · FR · ET · HIB · REX · FID
DEF · CARD · EP · TVSC. [Henry IX., King of Great
Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Car-
dinal, Bishop of Tuscany]. Under the shoulder, G · HAM
F. [George Hammerani, fecit].

Rev.—Religion supporting a Cross with her left hand, in her right
hand she holds a Bible shut ; a Lion, the English crown,
and Cardinal's hat at her feet ; St. Peter's Church in the
distance on the left, and a Bridge on the right ; legend :
NON · DESIDERIIS · HOMINVM · SED · VOLUN-
TATE · DEI [Not by the desires of men, but by the will
of God]. Exergue, AN · MDCCLXXXVIII. [Year 1788].

No. 73.—Bust to the right a little different from No. 72.

Rev.—Rather different.

No. 74.—Bust to the left, mantle over the shoulder, hair flowing ;
legend : CAROLVS · III · N · 1720 · M · B · F · ET · H
REX · 1766. [Charles III. born 1720, King of Great Bri-
tain, France, and Ireland, 1766].

Rev.—LVDOVICA · M · B · F · ET · H · REGINA · 1772.
[Louisa, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,
1772].

No. 75.—Bust to the left, hair curled, and drawn off the forehead ;
legend : LVDOVICA · CAR · III · M · B · F · ET · H
REG. [Louisa, of Charles III., Queen of Great Britain,
France, and Ireland].

No Reverse.

No. 76.—The same as No. 75, but no legend.

No. 77.—The arms of Great Britain, surmounted by a ducal co-
ronet, and Cardinal's hat ; a cord and tassels on each side.

Rev.—An inscription : HENRICVS · CARDINALIS · DVX
EBOR · S · R · E · CELLARIVS · SEDE · VACAN
1774. [Henry, Cardinal, Duke of York, Vice-Chancellor
of the Sacred Church of Ravenna, when the chair was
vacant, 1774].

No. 78.—A Pattern piece for a Crown ; bust to the right, flowing
hair, mantle and slight armour ; legend : IACOBVS · VIII.
DEI · GRATIA [James VIII. by the grace of God].
Under the bust, N · R [Nic. Roettier].

Rev.—A shield containing the arms of England, Scotland, Ire-
land, and France, surmounted by a crown ; legend : SCOT

ANGL · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX · 1716 [King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, 1716].

No. 79.—A pattern for Shilling; bust the same as the crown; legend: IACOBVS · VIII · DEI · GRATIA [James VIII. by the grace of God].

Rev.—Four small shields crowned, containing the separate arms of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland; between the shields are four sceptres, in the centre is a small thistle; inscription: SCO · AN · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1716 [King of Scotland, France, and Ireland, 1716].

No. 80.—This piece I consider to be a fanciful one.—Bust to the left of the young prince James; legend: IACOBVS TERTIUS [James III.]. With the reverse of the pattern for the shilling.

I have now brought to a close the list of the "Pretender Medals" as far as I have a knowledge of their existence, but I find in the following memoirs of Henry, the late cardinal of York, the last, in a direct line, of the royal house of Stuart, a medal of his with a different reading. The following account of a character, whose family once made a conspicuous figure in this country, may be considered interesting: Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, second son of James Stuart, known by the name of "The Pretender," and of Maria Clementina Sobieski, was born at Rome, 26th of March, 1725, where he almost constantly resided. As a pretender to the throne of Britain, he was never very forward in urging the pretension; and his general conduct was that of an inoffensive and respectable individual. Towards the close of the year 1745, he went to France, to put himself at the head of 15,000 men assembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the Duke of Richelieu, by order of Louis XV. With this army Henry was to have landed in England in support of his brother Charles: but though preparations were made for embarking these troops, though one part did actually embark, not a single transport left

Dunkirk road; and Henry, receiving intelligence of the issue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother and friends, he took orders; and in 1747 was made cardinal by pope Benedict XIV., and afterwards bishop of Frascati and chancellor of the church of St. Peter. From that time the cardinal of York, the name he assumed on his promotion, devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views, till his father's death, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head: "HENRICVS · NONUS · ANGLIÆ · REX." On the reverse a City, with "GRATIA · DEI · SED · NON · VOLUNTATE · HOMINUM." He died at Rome in the year 1801, aged 82 years.

W. D. HAGGARD.

XXIII.

UNPUBLISHED BRITISH COINS.—No. VII.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 19th, 1840.]

THE five coins represented in the accompanying plate, are particularly deserving the attention of our English Numismatists. The first four are in the collection of the Rev. Edward Trafford Leigh, by whom the originals were kindly forwarded for my inspection. No. 1 is very remarkable for the word or words, TASCIORICON, which appears in two lines within a compartment. All the letters are very distinct, except the R, which, from being imperfect at the top, appears somewhat like a K. This interesting coin is of *gold*, and weighs exactly 84

grains troy. Mr. Leigh informs me that he obtained it of a peasant at Rome some years since.

No. 2 is also of *gold*, and weighs grains. The obverse presents the usual type, but the reverse differs from any British coin yet published, and is remarkable for the neatness of its execution. (*Found at Dorchester, Oxon.*)

No. 3 is of *copper*, and bears on the obverse a rude full-faced head, surrounded with a nimbus (?) like some of those on the rudest Byzantine money, and totally different from any British or Gaulish coin which has hitherto come under my notice. The reverse bears the barbarous figure of some animal, in all probability intended for a horse. This coin is an enigma, and, on this account, it is necessary to state that its authenticity has not been questioned.

No. 4 is of *copper*, and bears on the obverse a boldly drawn human head; the reverse has a confused medley of objects (among which is the pentagon), probably the result of those successive imitations alluded to in former notices. This coin has more of the Gaulish than the British character.

No. 5. This coin is composed of the mixed metal termed *billon*, and is engraved principally on account of its appearing to be a rude imitation of one of the Channel Island type.¹ It is in the collection of John Bell, Esq., of Gateshead, who states that it was found more than fifty years ago, near Hexham.

I am unable to offer at present any further conjectures on the origin of these curious coins, and must therefore content myself with the placing them on record, together with such particulars as I have been able to obtain respecting them.

J. Y. A.

November 15th, 1840.

¹ Vide Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. p. 224, and plate I. No. 12.

XXIV.



ON THE NORTHUMBRIAN SKEATTAS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 19th, 1840.]

SIR,—Some time ago, Mr. Lindsay, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and since Mr. Hawkins, in the Numismatic Chronicle, suggested a new appropriation of the Skeattas hitherto given to Egbert, king of Kent: they have transferred them to the Northumbrian series, and the names which are found on them, hitherto supposed to be those of moneyers, have been raised to the regal dignity; especially the coins which have on one side a figure with a pastoral staff and cross, which latter they consider were struck by the joint authority of Egbert, Archbishop of York, and Eadbert, King of Northumberland. I think I can add something in confirmation of this new arrangement.

After reading the papers above alluded to, I inspected afresh several Skeattas (hitherto reputed of Egbert of Kent) now in my possession, and of which I give a sketch, with the name, but without the figure, of Egbert, and with an unusual name on the other side. This name I could not immediately make out, but it struck me that if the new appropriation is correct, it ought to be the name of some other king of Northumbria than Egbert, who was cotemporary with Egbert the Archbishop. Upon a second examination of the coin, and taking the liberty of reading part of the legend backward, it appeared to be EDIIHALD, or supposing the second I, which is near the edge, to be an imperfect letter, EDILHALD. I then

referred to Speed's Chronicle, and found that Eadbert, having forsaken the world, as was the habit of the Anglo-Saxon princes, was succeeded by his son Oswulf, and the very next year Oswulf by Edilwald, who reigned six years, during the whole of which time Egbert still remained in the see of York. The conclusion which I draw from this, is that my coin was struck by the joint authority of Egbert, Archbishop of York, and Edilwald (otherwise called Mollo) king of Northumbria. The names of kings given by Chroniclers do not often exactly correspond with those which we find on their coins, and EDIIH¹QFV is as near to Edilwald as Eotberehtus is to Eadbert, or ELFVA¹V to Elfwald.¹

Should my conjecture be admissible, another will be added to the series of Northumbrian Skeattas, and Edilwald will find a place between Eadbert and Alchred.

I am, &c.,

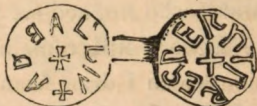
To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

F. D.

[In confirmation of the appropriation proposed in the foregoing notice, we here give a note from Mr. Hawkins, together with the cut of the coin, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1832, Messrs. Nichols and Son having, with their usual courtesy and kindness, obliged us with the loan of the wood-block. We cannot let this opportunity pass without adverting to the great importance of such rectifications, and of expressing our surprise that up to so recent a period these coins should, without any enquiry whatever, have been assigned to the Saxon kings of Kent, while their fabric and general appearance approximated so closely to those pieces

¹ See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. p. 3.

which, by the universal assent of English Numismatists, have been given to Northumbria.—[ED. NUM. CHRON.]



[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 19th, 1840].

THERE cannot be much doubt, but that your correspondent, F. D., is correct in supposing that the coin, of which he has sent you a drawing, was struck by the joint authority of Edilwald, king of Northumberland, and Egberht, archbishop of York. We may be quite certain that the letters AR followed the name of Egberht, if we compare the drawing with the woodcut of a coin which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1832, and though the reverse of that coin varies in some degree from the one sent you, I believe the difference to consist only in the blundering mode of spelling the same name, both being intended to express Ethelbald or Ethelwald. Supposing even that the name upon the reverse were that of a moneyer, it would not, in my opinion, invalidate the argument in favour of assigning to Northumberland the coin formerly supposed to belong to Kent. Upon pieces where the Northumbrian king's name alone appears, the reverse represents an animal which may perhaps have been a sort of badge or cognisance of that line of princes: where the name of the great northern prelate appears upon the coin the royal badge is omitted. The first may be considered as strictly regal coins; the others episcopal coins, issued by authority of the prelate, but containing upon the face of them an acknowledgment of the royal authority by whose license they were permitted to circulate. Thus we have upon Canterbury

episcopal coins the joint names of Iænberht or Æthilheard with Offa or Coenwlf. We have, however, archbishop Wulfred without any royal name, but with that of a moneyer upon the reverse; so, also, have we the York archbishops Eanbald, Vigmund, &c., with the names of moneyers on the reverse; we might therefore have archbishop Eegbert with a moneyer's name on the reverse, without our being at all obliged to consider Eotberhtus, Alchred, &c., as moneyers; these names appearing upon coins unaccompanied by any other name, which is never the case with that of a mere moneyer.

These observations upon Northumbrian coins give me an opportunity of explaining an apparent incivility towards Mr. Lindsay, and an apparent attempt to usurp his claim to having first proposed the removal to Northumberland of coins before assigned to Kent. This was done by him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1827, and had I ever seen or heard of that paper, I should certainly not have written the one which was printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for June, 1838, or at least only such a part of it as tended to confirm Mr. Lindsay's proposed arrangement.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning a coin of considerable rarity, perhaps unique, which has lately been acquired for the national collection. It bears on one side the name of Æthilheard, with his titles as archbishop (as it appears in Ruding, pl. xii. fig. 2), and on the other side it bears the name and titles of Offa (as fig. 1 in the same plate). This coin militates against the ingenious conjecture of L. Y. H. (see *Numismatic Chronicle* for April, 1840, p. 210), that Æthilheard did not bear the title of archbishop till the Pall, which had been removed from Canterbury by the desire of Offa, during the prelacy of Iænberht, was restored to that see by Coenwulf.

E. H.

VOL. III.

Y

XXV.

MEMOIR ON THE ROETTIERS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 17th December, 1840.]

WALPOLE, the digester and publisher of Vertue's "Anecdotes connected with the Arts in England," was the first to render any particulars of the Roettiers, whom he very properly designates as "a family of Medallists," and adds truly, speaking of king Charles the Second's time, "the medallists in this reign lie in a narrow compass, but were not the worst artists."

The restoration of the monarchy, in the person of king Charles the Second, in May, 1660, presented a vastly different tone of political influence compared with the Commonwealth authorities, under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, or that of his son Richard: hence the entire subversion of every appearance that the powers of the usurpation had ever existed, the annihilation of official seals, and the almost immediate proclamation of the noncurrency of the money coined and issued by the order of the state. The artists attached to the Mint in the Tower, appear, on the king's accession, to have been very few. Thomas Simon was then the chief engraver, his assistants being his brother, Lawrence Simon, and Thomas East, who had been, or was then, the apprentice of Thomas Simon. With the kingly authorities it was therefore only Hobson's choice, either to reinstate Simon and his fellows as the engravers of the seals and dies in immediate demand by the officials, or place Rawlins, and other inferior or inexperienced artists, in their room. The king's restoration was effected by his triumphal entry into London, on May 29th, 1660, and in three days after, on June 2nd, Simon was appointed,

*Thomas Simon, fine artist and
Cromwell's medallist*

by patent, chief engraver, and ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch in the duties of his office.¹

The coining of the money by means of the mill and press, which had been the enterprise of the Commonwealth authorities, in 1651, and for which purpose Peter Blondeau had been invited hither by order of the Parliament, was abandoned on consideration only of the great expense of erecting mills and engines, and other requisites attendant thereon: consequently (as with the exception of the pattern-pieces of 1656 and 1658, the productions of Simon's skill, no money had been struck by the mill in the Tower Mint), the first coinage issued in the name of Charles the Second was of the hammered sort, and in no way displayed the exquisite workmanlike qualities of effect or excellence as afforded by Simon's dies; hence we find that considerable dissatisfaction arose, and Pepys, in his Diary, Feb. 18th, 1660-61, mentions, "Walking in the gallery, at Whitehall, met with Mr. Slingsby, who shewed me the stamps of the king's new coyne, which it is strange to see, how good they are in the stamp [or die], and bad in the money, for lack of skill to make them; but he says Blondeau will shortly come over, and then we shall have it better, and the best in the world."

Blondeau was only an operative engineer, he knew

¹ The list of the engravers of the Mint, in the recent republication of Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, edit. 1840, Vol i. p. 45, is very incorrect: under the 12th Charles II., i. e. in 1660, Thomas Simon is named correctly, but from Snelling's manuscript list, the names of John Roettier, James Roettier, Norbier or Norbert Roettier, Philip Roettier, and Joseph Roettier, are most erroneously added as his coadjutors in the same year, when, in fact, neither John Roettier, nor his brothers Joseph and Philip, were then in England; and James Roettier, as also Norbier or Norbert Roettier, the sons of John, were not then born.

nothing of die engraving, for, in fact, the pattern pieces of 1651, designated as Blondeau's half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, were the work of Thomas Simon; the excellence in the striking, and the means of edging each piece, by an inscription or graining, were Blondeau's, apparently derived from his being the subordinate of John Varin, in the Mint of Louis XIII., at Paris. Varin, a Fleming, born at Liege, in 1604, having, after his establishment in the French Mint in 1639, established that principle there. Some difficulty appears to have fallen in the way, as Blondeau did not come hither so soon as was expected, and some little arrangement seems to have been required: perhaps Blondeau remembered the scurvy treatment he had experienced from the Mint officials on his previous sojourn in London, and from an item, charged 65*l.*, in Simon's accompt of claim for his services—"For my journey into France, for his Majesty's special service, I expended thirty pounds, and a month's time"—it would seem that Simon was the party sent to Paris to arrange as to his coming hither, and possibly to engage more assistance in the die-engraving department, and from his own knowledge to judge of the merit of the persons proposed. Walpole's ear-tickling story, that "the father of the Roettiers, a goldsmith and banker, assisted Charles II. with money in his exile, in return for which the king promised, if he was restored, to employ his sons, who were all engravers of seals and coins; the Restoration happened, and Charles, discontented with the inimitable Simon, who had served Cromwell and the republic, sent for Roettier's sons,"² is to be considered, *in toto*, as a mere fable, undeserving of any credit; and Folkes's

² *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, edit. Strawberry Hill, 1763, 4to. vol. iii., p. 93.

appears to be based on as fragile a foundation:—that, John Roettier having been presented to the king abroad, as a very eminent and excellent artist in his way, came over soon after the restoration, and was, by Charles II., appointed one of the gravers of the Mint.³ Certain it is, that John Roettier, a native of Antwerp, was then working in the Mint at Paris, and had for his apprentice the afterwards celebrated Karlstein,⁴ and that he was engaged, with a certainty of employment, in the Mint in the Tower, the contract or engagement being doubtlessly effected at Paris by Simon, at the time that he was treating with Blondeau.

On the authority of a manuscript, formerly Snelling's, it has been advanced, John Roettier "would not come over without his two brothers, Joseph and Philip;" this assertion would seem to be erroneous, as regards Philip: Joseph being two years the junior of John, and Philip twelve; unless, probably, the latter was to be considered as a subordinate, or as completing his novitiate under his elder brother's tuition.

These accessions to the mint operatives appear to have been obtained late in 1661, when the preparations for coining by the mill and press were commenced. An order in council, dated January 17th, 1661-62, directed a privy-seal, "to pay Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony Saint-Leger, Knts., Wardens of the Mint, 1400*l.*, by way of imprest, to be employed in erecting houses, mills, engines,

³ *Table of English Silver Coins*, edit. 1745, 4to. p. 106.

⁴ Arvide Karlstein, born in Sweden, in 1644, studied under John Roettier at Paris. He died at Stockholm, in 1718, and was succeeded by the no less celebrated Hedlinger, as director and engraver of the Mint of the memorable Charles XII. Mechel, *Eloge Historique du Chev. Hedlinger*, p. x.

and other materials for the coining of money by the mill.”⁵ Another order from the council at Whitehall, the king being present, on the 24th of the same month, orders “that Thomas Symonds, graver, be required speedily to bring in, and deliver to the officers of his Majesty’s Mint, all such counter-puncheons, charges, letters, and dyes, and all other tooles and engines for coining by way of the press or hammer, as he hath in his custody.” No instructions directed to Simon are, subsequent to this date, on record on the official books of the Mint.

On April 18th, 1662, Sir Ralph Freeman, Knt., Master and worker of the Mint, and Henry Slingsby, Esq., his deputy, reported to the council the several proposals made by them concerning the coining his Majesty’s monies by the mill and press, which were then approved. In this report to the council, the officers abovenamed certified “they had proposed unto Thomas Simon and John Roettier, gravers of the Mint,⁶ to accept of certain *præmia* therein specified for the furnishing the Mint with stamps [or dies] for coining in the new way; but that by reason of a contest in art between them, they had found it difficult to bring them to any agreement.” The rivalry here spoken of, is the first indication of the predilection against Simon. He and Roettier made their several designs or models for the new money, which, on being exhibited for the king’s choice, his Majesty is said to have approved those given in by Roettier, and which were accordingly ordered to be followed in the

⁵ Folkes, *ut supra*, p. 104.

⁶ In the recent republication of Ruding, the names of Thomas Simon and John Roettier, as engravers to the Mint, are correctly quoted from Folkes, p. 106, as pertaining to the year 1662, but, by a mischievous error at press, the names are printed as those of three Roettiers, thus—“Thomas, Simon, and John Roettier.”

puncheons and dies for the new money. Folkes, without due consideration, adds, "this preference so far exasperated Simon, who did not value his own performances less than they deserved, nor knew how to submit to his foreign rival, that he either thereupon immediately quitted the Mint, or for some misapprehended misbehaviour upon that occasion, was soon after removed from the office of one of the chief engravers."⁷

The Privy Council order, which had, in January, stripped Simon of all right of property in the dies and other *matériel* of the Mint, was followed by another of August 1st, in the same year, having for its object the acquisition of all the dies engraved by Nicholas Briot, for Charles the First, then in the possession of various persons, moneyers in the Mint, by one of whom some of the puncheons had been offered for sale. The Privy Council order, this incident occasioned, instructed Sir William Parkhurst, Warden of the Mint, to require all persons to deliver up into his custody all original puncheons, stamps, dies, or any irons for coining, formerly made by one Nicholas Briot, his late Majesty's engraver, or any other engravers, some whereof, their Lordships were informed, were then in the custody of Mons. Davaux, Mons. Le Roy, and Mr. Ramage; and in case of refusal, to give an account to the Board of the reason for such refusal. Sir William Parkhurst was also particularly to examine the person who offered for sale some of his late Majesty's puncheons, which were on that day exhibited to the Board. The result of the enquiries directed by this order from the Lords of the Privy Council is not on record.

The preparations for coining by the mill and press being nearly completed, Blondeau obtained letters of denization,

⁷ Folkes, ut supra, p. 106.

Nov. 3rd, 1662, and a grant for fourteen years, appointing him Engineer of the Mint in the Tower of London, for the using his *new invention* for coining gold and silver with the mill and press; and the fee of 100*l.* per ann. On the 5th of the same month, a warrant for coining the new money was issued to the officers of the Mint, but no coinage took place, possibly from a want of bullion, as on the 21st the king's pleasure-boats arrived at the Tower, from Calais, with 400,000 pistoles, the money received from Louis XIV. for the sale of Dunkirk. The king and the duke of York, on the 24th, went to the Tower, to look on this heap of foreign gold, which Pepys being desirous also of seeing, on learning the route of the king thither, followed in a coach, but was disappointed, as he relates in his Diary: "We saw none of the money, but Mr. Slingsby did shew the king the stamps [dies] of the new money, now to be made by Blondeau's fashion, which are very neat, and like the king."

Another warrant respecting the new coinage was issued on Jan. 19th, 1662-63, to the officers of the Mint in the Tower, but from the books of that office it appears none of the new milled money was coined there till the 6th of February. Pepys, in his Diary, under March 9th, notices: "Dined with us to-day, Mr. Slingsby of the Mint, who shewed us examples of all the new pieces, both gold and silver, made for the king, by Blondeau's way, and compared them with those made for Oliver, the pictures of the latter made by Simon, and those of the king by one Rotyr [Roettier], a German, I think, who dined with us also. He [Slingsby] extols those of Rotyr above the others, and indeed I think they are the better, because the sweeter, of the two; but upon my word, those of the Protector are more like in my mind than the king's, but both very well worth seeing. The crowns of Cromwell are now sold, it seems, for twenty-

five and thirty shillings a-piece." Pepys, with all his self-interested sycophancy, could not here withhold his impartial meed of superiority to the works of the inimitable Simon, who served a power less sweeter of the two to the personal interests of Pepys. The mention of Slingsby shews in what way the king's taste was directed: Roettier was a papist, the king more than half inclined that way, and the stern old republican Simon was too proud an object, from his distinction and merits, ever to be agreeable to the harpies and plunderers who then surrounded the throne; the opportunity was now come either to oust him from his official capacity, or to render its tenure any thing but agreeable to him. It will be seen, the splendour of the Cromwellian Protectorate presented too bright a day of sunshine for these courtly parasites.—Pepys, who with all his weaknesses had many good points, admits in his Diary, that "at dinner we talked much of Cromwell, all saying he was a brave fellow, and did owe his crown he got to himself, as much as any man that ever got one."⁸ If then the master called forth so warm an eulogium, it is clear, so meritorious an object as Simon was, but with principles differing from theirs, could not be well entertained by the dependants on a vicious and depraved court.

The money coined by the mill and press, was by proclamation, on March 27th, 1663, declared the currency of the realm; and Pepys, in his Diary, May 19th following, mentions his accompanying Sir John Minnes to the Tower, and "by Mr. Slingsby, and by Mr. Howard, Comptroller of the Mint, we were shown the method of making this new money—they now coine between sixteen and twenty-four thousand pounds a week."

⁸ Feb. 8th, 1666-67.

The directions which had been given for making the puncheons according to Roettier's designs or models, appear to have left little for Simon to perform in the preparation of the new coinage by the mill. He was ordered, Nov. 14th, 1662, to prepare the puncheons for the money intended for Scotland; those for the silver he delivered to Charles Maitland, General of the Scottish Mint of Edinburgh, on January 20th, 1662-63; and in his statement of claim for services in the Mint, there is a charge of thirty-five pounds "for altering of the stamps [dies] for the fourpence, three-pence, two-pence, and penny, by way of the mill, wherein I and my servants wrought two months." This charge has reference to the pieces having the king's bust extending to the edge of the coin, the legend commencing on the left side, from the breast. The alteration was from those having the bust within the legend, designated the first sort; which, from their extreme scarcity, ought to be classed among the pattern-pieces of Thomas Simon.

The expedition required in the preparations for the new coinage appears to have been the only cause for Simon's participation in the money-dies, here noticed: the seals for the various offices had by this time been nearly completed, and Simon would seem to have been left without employment. In August, 1663, a commission was directed to consider about the regulation of the Mint: Evelyn, in his Diary, mentions his being one of the commissioners, and attending on the 20th and 27th of that month, in that capacity; Simon now endeavoured to vindicate his own cause by an appeal to the king's majesty—hence the memorable Competition Crown, with the petition on its rim:—"Thomas Simon most humbly prays your majesty to compare this his trial-piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, or more

accurately engraven, to relieve him." Of this crown, twenty are said to have been struck, and presented to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and to others whose official consequence conferred a powerful influence with the king's authority, but it was of no avail. Evelyn mentions in his Diary, March 9th, 1663-4, that he "went to the Tower, to sit in commission about regulating the Mint; and now it was, that the fine milled coin, both of white money and guineas, was established."

Evelyn's mention of this fact gives rise to the conjecture that this was the last sitting of the committee, and Simon's claim, if at all discussed, was here disposed of. In Evelyn, Simon had no friend; he who looked on Milton as being infected with anarchical principles, and a disgrace to his country, could have little respect for Simon, who, if he did not receive an abrupt dismissal, was suffered to linger on in official indolence, having subsequently engraved a few seals only for foreign letters and dispatches, for Mr. Secretary Bennet, afterwards created Lord Arlington. At Midsummer, 1665, he appears to have retired, made up his claim for services till April in that year, and left the course free to the Roettiers; and though Simon is supposed to have died of the plague soon after, the writer has some reason to believe that Simon relinquished altogether his avocation of die engraving on quitting the Mint, and retired to the neighbourhood of Kippax in Yorkshire, and was living there several years after the supposed date of his decease, disgusted at the treatment he had so uncourteously experienced.

John Roettier, who by Simon's retirement had become the chief engraver of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, appears to have been a married man previous to his coming to England. His son, John, was possibly born

at Paris in 1661; his second son, born at London in 1663, was perhaps named James in compliment to the Duke of York; and his third son, Norbert, was born in 1665, at Antwerp, whither his wife, during the plague, had gone—Antwerp being the father's native place, and where, possibly, some of his family remained located.

By many it has been supposed the superb medal designated the "FELICITAS BRITANNIA," from the exergue on the reverse, was the work of John Roettier, now under notice; as such it is considered his chef-d'œuvre, and being in high estimation, has produced at sales large sums;⁹ but this is erroneous, the head, as stated by the family, was the work of his brother Joseph, afterwards the chief engraver in the French Mint at Paris. The medal, although having reference to the period of the restoration, was more than probably the produce of the leisure of the year 1665 or 1666; in the former no money having been coined, and in the latter the dies engraved only for some silver, brought in by, and coined for, the Royal African Company, with an elephant below the king's bust.

Pepys, in his Diary, March 26th, 1666, mentions Lord Brouncker and he going "to the Tower to see the famous engraver [Roettier], to get him to grave a seal for the [Admiralty] office, and did see some of the finest pieces of work, in embossed work, that ever I did see in my life, for fineness and smallness of the images thereon." Roettier, at his leisure, as in our day Signor Pistrucci has done, was astounding the groundlings with the minuteness of his labours; and in his Diary, February 25th, 1666-67, Pepys

⁹ Mr. Trattle purchased his specimen of this medal at George Keate, the poet's, sale, in 1801, for eighteen guineas: and Mr. Tyssen's, in April 1802, sold for twenty guineas.

again expresses his surprise at these minute wonderments:—"at my goldsmith's did observe the king's new medall, where in little, there is Mrs. Stewart's face,¹⁰ as well done as ever I saw any in my whole life, I think; and a pretty thing it is, that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by." The medal alluded to, by Pepys, is that having on the reverse a shield with Britannia on it, on an altar, supported by Pallas; behind are Hercules, Prudence, Peace and Mercury; Abundance, an incumbent figure, in the fore-ground. The legend, NVLLVM NVMEN

¹⁰ Mrs. Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, was the mistress, at this period, of Charles the Second, and supplanted, for a time, his kingly adoration at the shrine of Barbara, Lady Castlemaine. Evelyn, many years after, in his *Numismata: a Discourse of Medals*, printed in 1697, folio, p. 27, speaking of the skill of the Roman die engravers in the representation of certain Deities and Empresses, observes, "but such indeed are hardly to be distinguished by their effigies; and yet has Monsieur Roti [er], graver to his late Majesty Charles the Second, so minutely expressed the countenance of the Duchess of Richmond in the head of Britannia, in the reverse of some of our coin, and especially in a medal, as one may easily, and almost at first sight, know it to be her Grace." He adds: "And though in smallest copper, both for the persons represented and performance of the artist, such as may justly stand in competition with the antient masters, to name only those which he has made medalions, gold and silver, of the largest volume." Evelyn is decidedly in error in ascribing the figure of Britannia on our coin to any semblance of that of the meretricious Mrs. Stewart, who had attracted no notice for her demerits, notwithstanding her acknowledged beauty, until the date of her *liaison* with England's merry monarch, in April 1666. The pattern Quatuor Maria Vindico Farthings, with Britannia on the reverse, both varieties, were of the previous year; but Evelyn idolised the connections of Royalty, and was, when he published his *Numismata*, something too old to remember the minuteness of detail, but that such things were spoken of in his day, and were wont to be as agreeable to his ear as music's soft strains wafted by the evening breeze.

ABEST.—*No deity is wanting.* In the exergue, BRITANNIA.¹¹

By a warrant dated March 6th, 1666-7, Roettier was directed to make a new Great Seal, the charges for which amounted to 246*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; one of the items was "for breaking the old Great Seale, 5*s.*"¹²

The five-pound pieces, in gold brought from Guinea, struck from Roettier's dies for the Royal African Company, were first issued September 21st, 1668.

By letters patent, dated July 3rd, 1669, John, Joseph, and Philip Roettier were appointed his Majesty's engravers at the Mint, with the yearly allowance of 450*l.* per annum, during their natural lives. This is the first mention of Philip, the youngest of the three Roettiers.

Tickets for the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and the

¹¹ Evelyn's *Numismata*, p. 134. Pinkerton's *Medallic History*, pl. xxvii. No. 3.

¹² The old Great Seale, as it is here termed, was the work of Thomas Simon, who, on the restoration in 1660, engraved one which is given in Vertue's "Medals, Coins, Great Seals, &c. of Thomas Simon," pl. xxviii. By a warrant dated December 2nd, 1662, Simon was directed to prepare a Great Seal according to the draughts engraved in Gough's edition of Vertue, 1780, plates xxxix and xl. The charge for the last occurs in Simon's Statement of Claims, at 229*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, but none for the former, which creates some difficulty how it was possible two great seals should have been engraved in the short space of two years. The old great seal, mentioned to have been broken, would seem to have been that engraved only four years before.

Roettier's accmpt for engraving the great seal of 1667, is printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 199, and but for the assurance of the editor that the document has been literally followed, there appears on the face of it apparently more than one error; it is spoken of as "a Great Seale for his late Majesty," and the accmpt, with more probability, dated in 1671-2, and not 1677, as Joseph Roettier's name is included as one of the claimants, and it has been shewn he became chief engraver of the Royal Mint at Paris, in 1672.

Duke's Theatre, in Dorset Garden, were struck in 1671, from dies by the Roettiers; those of the Theatre Royal in copper, and of the Duke's in brass.

Early in 1672, John Roettier, Joseph Roettier, and Philip Roettier, his Majesty's engravers at the Mint, petitioned the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for 1012*l.* 10*s.*, the arrears of salaries due to them, as appeared by the certificate of the Hon. Sir Robert Howard, annexed. The petition, in the writer's possession, states—“Your petitioners being in great want of money, both for defraying the constant and dayly charges of the Mint, and the maintaining of their families with bread, and having so great an encrease of wages due to them, and nothing to maintain themselves but their salary, most humbly pray your Lordships to order the payment of the said money, without which, they and their families must perish.”

John Varin, the chief engraver at the French king's Mint, at Paris, died there, August 26th, 1672, and Joseph Roettier, by Colbert's influence, obtained the appointment. He left England, and in that year struck a fine medal, in the Paris Mint, on Louis the Fourteenth's restoration of the Military Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. A small roman *π*, below the bust of the king on the obverse, will possibly be the criterion by which the medals in the English series may be appropriated to him. Joseph Roettier also struck a medal, of no ordinary talent, in commemoration of his patron Colbert being created, in the same year, Prime Minister of France; the small roman *π* is below the shoulder. Colbert, the greatest statesman France ever gave birth to, was descended from a Scottish family—the Cuthberts, who settled at Rheims, in Champagne. He made a triumphal entry into London, on August 7th, 1668, as Ambassador from France. The Roettiers had probably

rendered him some services during his residence here at that period, and paved the way for Joseph Roettier's advancement to the post which Varin had previously so ably filled.

Evelyn, in his Diary, July 20th, 1678, mentions his going to the Tower, where he "saw Mons. Rotiere, that excellent graver belonging to the Mint, who emulates even the ancients in both metal and stone. He was now moulding a horse for the king's statue, to be cast in silver of a yard high." The house of Commons, January 30th, 1677-8, had voted seventy thousand pounds for solemnising the funeral of King Charles the First, and erecting a monument to his memory. Le Sœur's fine equestrian statue in bronze, originally cast, in 1633, for the decoration of the space before the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was, in 1678, erected on its pedestal at Charing Cross, the cost being defrayed by part of the parliamentary grant. Roettier's model would, therefore, seem to have been only an emulative attempt at the excellence of the original, no silver cast from his model being known. Philip Roettier had apparently left England for Flanders at this period; it is, however, certain that he quitted the English Mint in 1678, and from the specimens of his skill, known by his initials, was greatly inferior as an artist to his elder brothers.

A petition, in the writer's possession, of "John Roettier, his Majesty's engraver at the Tower," addressed to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, states—"there was due to your petitioner the sum of 400*l.*, for engraving two broad seales, whereof your Lordships were pleased to order him the summe of 200*l.*, part of the 400*l.*, some short time before your Lordships' last adjournment, with hopes of the suddaine payment of the

other 200*l.*," therefore prays "an order for the payment of the 200*l.*, being in great want and necessity to maintain his family, and put to hard difficulties and shifts for procuring money, being a stranger here in England."

The petition appears to have failed of effect, as the writer has also a letter, addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Rochester, which refers to the same claim:—

MY LORD,—Necessity forceth me againe to trouble your Lordship, begging your Lordship's order and directions for the 200*l.* in full, of the 400*l.* for making the two great seales, before your Lordships' adjournment, which I heare will be speedily, otherwise we shall be ruined, being put to great straights for monyes for maintaining my family, and paying the workemen att the Mint. This favour and good worke, I hope your Lordships will doe, and me, and mine, shall be ever bound to pray for your Lordship.

I am,

Your Lordship's most humble Servant,

27th August, 1684.

JO. ROETTIER.

Roettier this year engraved the dies for the copper tickets, for the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, having, on the obverse, the heads of Charles II., and Queen Catharine.

On the accession of James the Second, the die-engravers appear to have been John Roettier and Henry Harris, the latter appointed in 1680, 32 Charles II ;¹³ Joseph and

¹³ Snelling's list, quoted in Ruding's *Annals*, edit. 1840, vol. i. p. 45, where no mention is made of the engravers, under the head of James the Second. Walpole very ridiculously confounds this Henry Harris with Harris the player at the Theatre Royal, whose name was Joseph. *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c., Strawberry Hill, 1763, 4to., vol. iii., p. 95.

Philip Roettier having both quitted the Mint. Roettier engraved the Coronation Medal, in April 1685, and below the bust, in script characters, is J. R. conjoined. This appears to have been the mark of the elder Roettier, who, although he engraved the dies for the medal, seems to have done little else, as Thomas East, the pupil of Thomas Simon, was engraver of the seals during this reign.¹⁴ Considerable confusion seems to have been created in the conduct of the Mint, and a *scire facias* being directed by the king against Henry Slingsby, master and worker of the Mint, for non-fulfilment of duty, the surrender of his patent was enrolled in the Court of Chancery, April 20th, 1686. The year 1686 is the most common of all the pieces coined by James II.: in the dies of 1687 and 1688, in the smaller pieces particularly, the latter numerals are punched on the 6, so that the same dies served for the coinage of three years, a fact which may be advanced as a proof of the indolence of the die-engravers, or rather of Roettier, for he managed that Harris should have little or no interference in the business of the Mint.

Slingsby's necessities, after his ejection from the Mint, appear to have induced the proffer, on sale, of his collection of the Roettier Medals to Pepys, at the original cost prices. The autograph letter is extant in the Bodleian Library, Oxford:—

Oct. 11th, 1687.

SIR,—You being my ancient friend and good acquaintance, I cannot doe less than offer to put into your hands a general collection of all the Medalls made by Roettiers, of

¹⁴ East was succeeded by his nephew, John Roos, who continued in that office till the accession of King George the First.

which I had an opportunity to chuse the best struck off; and I am sure so full a collection no man in England has beside myself, which you shall have at the same rate I paid. When Roettier happens to die, they may be worth five or ten pounds more, and yet are not to be had, many of the stamps [dies] being broke and spoiled. I have sent you the list to peruse, which if you approve of, I shall much rejoice at; if not, pray return the list, for I have several friends will be glad to have them of

Sir, your very affectionate Friend,

and humble Servant,

H. SLINGESBY.

If you desire any off the king and queen's coronation medals, I have six of them I can spare at six shillings each.

LIST OF MONS. ROTIERS MEDALS, WITH CASES.¹⁵

	£	s.
*Great Britannia—FELICITAS BRITANNIÆ	4	10
*Duke of York—NEC MINOR IN TERRIS	3	14
*Late King's, for the Hospital—INSTITUTOR AUG.	3	2
*Compte de Montrée, Belgiaë et Burgundiaë Gubernator	3	2
*New Britannia—NULLUM NUMEN ABEST	2	3
*Duke of York—GENUS ANTIQUM	2	3
*Duke of Lauderdale—CONSILIO ET ANIMIS	2	0
*The King, for the Fire Ships—PRO TALIBUS AUSIS	1	19
*The King—RELIGIONIS REFORMATÆ PROTECTORI	1	17
*Col. Stranguiches—DECUSQUE ETC.	1	17
Bp. of Canterbury [Laud]—SANCTI CAROLI PRÆCURSOR	1	15
The King, for Bruges—REDEANT COMMERCII FLANDRIIS	1	9
*First Britannia—FAVENTE DEO	1	9
The King, for the Fire Ships—PRO TALIBUS AUSIS	1	8
The King's new Invention for Fortifications	1	7
[Qu. That engraved in Pinkerton, Pl. xxxii. No. 8.]		
The King, rev. Arms	1	14

¹⁵ Of those marked with an asterisk, the dies were retained by the Roettier family, and became, by purchase, the property of the late Matthew Young.

	£	s.
The King, <i>rev.</i> the Queen	0	18
King of Spain—FLANDRIÆ OSTENDÆ	0	18
Q. Dowager and S. Katharine—PIETATE INSIGNIS ¹⁶	0	18
King of Sweden's Inauguration, May 29, 1671	0	18
*King and Queen—DIFFUSUS IN ORBE BRITANNUS	0	16
The little one—King on one side, the Queen on the other	0	10
Sir Samuel Morland	0	10

Old Roettier, after the abdication of king James II., appears to have remained at his ease; he retained possession of his house in the Tower,¹⁷ and seemed to care little as to the result of the political strife of that day. He was still in the receipt of his salary by patent, and in the confirmation and grant of the appointment of Master and Worker of the Mint, to Thomas Neale, the successor of Henry Slingsby, dated April 2nd, 1689, 1 Will. and Mary, there is mentioned among the salaries to the officers: "To the three Roettiers, chief engravers, 325*l*;"¹⁸ *i.e.* to John, Jo-

¹⁶ The obverse of this medal was used in the first instance as the reverse of another, preceding it by two in this list. A medal allusive to her religious disposition must have been highly complimentary. Pepys, in his Diary, Nov. 25, 1666, records—"This being St. Katharine's day, the Queen was at mass by seven o'clock this morning, and Mr. Ashburnham do say, that he never saw any one have so much zeal in his life as she hath; and (the question being asked by my Lady Carteret) much beyond the bigotry that ever the old Queen mother had."

¹⁷ Lord Lucas, then Governor of the Tower, hated Roettier most heartily as being a papist; and Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, on his being committed to that fortress for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, mentions, in his Diary, Lord Lucas' visit to him, on "Saturday, Aug. 9th, 1690, I asked him to have Roettier the graver come to me. He said Mr. Dod should come with him, at any time, but he must not be alone with me, because he was a papist. Very pleasant!"

¹⁸ In the recent republication of Ruding, vol. i. p. 45, the Lansdowne Manuscript, No. 246, is referred to as the authority for mentioning the "three Roettiers" as the engravers in the Mint in 1689; but the reference is erroneous. The Lansdowne Manu-

seph, and Philip Roettier, though both the latter were residing abroad. Vertue thought that Norbert Roettier was the engraver of William and Mary's coronation medal; in this, however, he was mistaken, George Bower was employed to assist Henry Harris in the engraving of the new dies, and it was the former who engraved those of the coronation medal. Roettier's eldest son, John, seems to have followed some other occupation than that of an artist; and neither James nor Norbert had any employment in the Mint, till, on the death of George Bower, in 1690, James Roettier obtained his place. Norbert aimed at employment by producing various pattern-pieces for half-pence and farthings of king William and Mary, but the designs were miserably poor, and merely repetitions of the devices which had been promulgated, on the jettons struck from the dies engraved by his uncle Philip.

The copper coinage of 1694 was granted by letters patent to Sir Joseph Herne, Knt., and others, the Roettiers having nothing whatever to do with it; yet we find at a subsequent period an assertion boldly made, and which has passed in vulgar currency to this day. A writer has stated "a little after the revolution, when king William began to coin money, Roettier, who had coined for king Charles and king James, being an excellent workman, was kept still in the Mint; but the fellow, being a Jacobite, made king William's half-pennies so that the back part of the head represented a satyr's face with horns, alluding to a secret calumny

script, No. 250, supplies the notice of the three Roettiers as chief engravers; but this was a connivance, in which Neale was implicated, to give James and Norbert, the sons of John Roettier, an apparent authority for such appointments. The amount, 325*l*. there stated, was the pay received by the elder Roettier, though he performed none of the duties.

of his enemies. Upon this Roettier was turned out, went into France, and was taken into the French Mint, where his son continued to coin when I was in France."¹⁹ Walpole, who was always wonderfully taken with the marvellous, adopted this story from hearsay, and observes, in allusion to Norbert's patterns: "On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads on different sides, with a rose, a ship, etc.; but in 1694, it was resolved the heads should be coupled, and Britannia on the reverse. Hence arose new matter of complaint—some penetrating eyes thought they discovered a satyr's head couched on the king's. This made much noise, and gave rise to a report that king James was in England, and lay concealed in Roettier's house in the Tower. Norbert, on these dissatisfactions, left England, and retiring into France, where he had been educated in the Academy, was received and employed by Louis XIV., where, whatever had been his inclinations here, he certainly made several medals of the young chevalier."²⁰

Norbert did not quit England so early as Walpole supposed. James and Norbert Roettier advertised in the *London Gazette*, Feb. 18th, 1694-5, a large funeral medal, to preserve the memory of her late majesty queen Mary, on the obverse her head, and on the reverse the inscription, *SUBLATAM EX OCULIS*, etc. In copper, price 5s. Engraved and coined by James and Norbertus Roettier, at the Mint in the Tower of London. On April 22nd, following, the

¹⁹ *Daily Gazetteer*, June 13th, 1737.—This was in truth a vamped up story, quite consonant with the then prevalent belief that on the first halfpence of George II., struck in 1729, the right knee and thigh, from the accidental fold of the drapery, on the reverse, was a satirical design of the die-engraver to represent an Hanoverian rat gnawing into the bowels of Britannia.

²⁰ *Anecdotes of Painting*, Strawberry Hill, 1763, vol. iii. p. 95.

brothers advertised in the same paper, a copper medal of king Charles I.,²¹ having on the reverse a hand from the clouds, holding forth a crown of martyrdom; the legend—*VIRTUTEM EX ME FORTUNAM EX ALIIS*. Price 10s. gilded; 5s. plain copper; if bespoke in silver, price about 25s. This, like the queen's funeral medal, was announced as being engraved and coined at the Mint in the Tower of London.

The elder Roettier appears to have been, at this period, suspected of treasonable practices, and Capt. Matthew Smith,²² about the 10th of Jan. 1695-6, made a disclosure to Mr. Secretary Vernon, that Major George Holmes was commissioned to obtain from Roettier the dies of king Charles and king James, then in the Tower, to be forwarded to France, for king James to coin money for the payment of the forces with which he purposed to effect a landing in England; and although no particular notice of this information was taken at the time, it is certain that many dies were allowed to be taken from the Tower, and were used by various fraudulent coiners both in town and country; till about a year after, when one of them, named Thomas White, who had been apprenticed to a working goldsmith and watchmaker in Dublin, was detected as a coiner, and as such capitally condemned, when he made such disclosures as instantly caused a parliamentary committee to be constituted, for enquiry into the facts of the abstraction of the dies,

²¹ No little discrimination was exhibited in the design of this medal, the bust of the King is the side-faced portrait, in Vandyck's celebrated picture, forwarded to the sculptor Bernini at Rome, to execute a marble bust; and which has since been rendered familiar to most persons of taste, by the beautiful line engraving by William Sharp.

²² *Memoirs of Secret Service*, 1699, 8vo, p. 89.

White having publicly declared he could have dies from Roettier when he pleased. Norbert, fearing the results of this enquiry, fled to France. And it appeared that one James Hunter, employed in the Mint in the Tower, and another labourer, named Scotch Robin, were the persons who used to carry out the dies, and all the implements of coining which were ostensibly in the keeping of Roettier. They were carried to a gang of coiners in the Fleet prison, who were supplied with gilded copper blanks by a watch-gilder living close to St. Sepulchre, and the same struck from the guinea dies of James II.²³

The examination of White took place Jan. 13th, 1696-7, and the Committee was appointed on the following day. On the 27th of the same month, Dr. Newton, warden of the Mint, in an enquiry then before the House, stated the particulars of a further examination of White in Newgate, and had learned that Hunter, Russell, and Chapman, were at work, coining in the country, with several dies which Hunter, being a servant in the Tower, had stolen from thence. That White and Stroud had wrought together, and coined copper guineas in the Fleet prison.²⁴

1697 On Feb. 2nd, Mr. Arnold reported from the Committee appointed to examine what dies had been got out of the Tower, and by what means, and to enquire into the miscarriages of the Patent-officers of the Mint—

8yes "That they having examined some officers in the Mint in the Tower, in relation to the dies which had been clandestinely delivered out of the Tower, by some persons concerned in the coinage, do find, by the evidence of Capt. Harris and

²³ Silver gilded blanks appear to have been occasionally used; one of this description, from the guinea dies of 1685, is in the writer's possession, milled on the edge, as if a genuine piece.

²⁴ *Commons' Journals*, vol. xi. p. 678.

the Warden of the Mint—That several pieces of new crowns and half-crowns have been counterfeited lately, which they are positive are done with the dies that are in the Tower. *Dyes*

Roettier “And that it appeared to the Committee—That Mr. Roettier, who cuts the dies, and has the keeping thereof, and of the great press; and though Capt. Harris be the patent officer, and ought to have the inspection of the dies, yet that the said Roettier would never suffer him to come into the house where the press and dies were kept; and *P*

“That one Daniel Ware made a press for one White, who lies now under sentence of condemnation: and that White did tell him, he could have dies from Roettier when he pleased. *Roettier*

Roettier “And that the Committee do conceive it is too great a trust, and may be of dangerous consequence, for the said Roettier to have the custody of the dies, he being a Roman Catholic, and keeping an Irish Papist in his house, and having the custody of the said dies, it lies in his power to let them out when he pleases, or to coin false money in the Tower. *P*

Roettier “That the Lord Lucas has complained—That the Tower is not safe, while so many Papists are entertained in Roettier's house. *Roettier*

Roettier “And that it appears—That the said Roettier is a very dangerous person; and that the master of the Mint, the warden of the Mint, and the engraver, all declared the coinage might be carried on without the assistance of Roettier. *That the*

Roettier “And that the Committee had directed the house should be moved—That they would give directions for securing the dies and punchions in the Tower. *Dyes P*

“Ordered—That all the punchions, dies, presses, and

Roettier
other things belonging to his Majesty's Mint, in the hands of Mr. Roettier, in the Tower, be immediately seized by the Officers of the Mint.

① "Ordered—That the said Committee do also inquire into the miscarriages of the Mints in the Country."

On April 8th, the Committee made a further report, and rendered the following as the results of their enquiries:—

Mint Dyes
Dyes "That one Hunter, who was a servant to the Moneyers, conveyed away several of the Mint-dies; that it appeared either a Connivance, or a great Neglect, in [Roettier] the Person entrusted with the dies; and that both the said Hunter, and one named Scotch Robin, who was also concerned in the same Fact, have sheltered themselves in the Mint in Scotland.

Ann. "That 325*l.* per annum salary was allowed for the master-graver, his assistant-clerks, servants, and workmen. That old Roettier and his *Three* sons were brought over by Charles II, and the said 325*l.* allowed to the father, with the addition of 450*l.* per annum, by patent, under the great seal, to the three sons—viz., 150*l.* each for their several lives, which have been constantly paid him that remained here, notwithstanding one of them went several years since into Flanders; and the other fled to France, where he is now in the French King's service: *And,*

Roettier "Thomas Neale, Esq., a member of this honourable House, and master-worker of his Majesty's Mint, produced Articles of the Agreement made betwixt him and the younger of the Roettiers, to pay him, the said Roettier, over and above the said 325*l.* per annum and 450*l.* annuity, the further sum of 800*l.* yearly; though it appeared to the Committee, at the same time, that Henry Harris, Esq., was sworn into the office of graver to his Majesty's Mint, and hath a patent for the same; and that the said Roettiers are

Roettier
Roettier
The Journal of the House of Commons,
XT, 686.

not only violent Papists, and refuse to take the Oaths, or to subscribe the Association, as by Law they ought to do; yet they still continue in the House belonging to his Majesty's Chief Graver; and have received the said Three Salaries, over and above what they have received from France; for it appeared to the Committee by two Letters out of France, written by Daniel Arthur, who is outlawed for high treason, and directed to the said Roettier, with two several Bills of Exchange from France, even since the Act of Parliament that makes it Capital to hold Correspondence with France, which Letters were taken in the House of one Connigs, a Merchant, amongst several other very treasonable Papers and Correspondences.

“And it further appeared to the Committee, by the Evidence of Mr. Aaron Smith, that he hath seen another Letter from the said Daniel Arthur to the said John Roettier, wherein he mentioned the Stipend, or Salary, from the French King to the said Roettier.

“And it appeared to the Committee, by the Information of several Witnesses, as Mr. Brown, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Pigeon, and others, that John Roettier, the younger, was in the Company of Rookwood and Bernardo, the assassins, when they were apprehended; and was himself suspected to be in that Conspiracy, having at that time provided himself of Horses and Arms, at his own House in Essex, where he entertained very ill company, to the great Terror of the Neighbourhood; that there hath been messengers sent out, and a Warrant of high Treason, against him, by the Honourable the Lord Lucas, but he is fled from Justice.

“The Committee do observe, that old Roettier is still continued in the Graver's house, in the Tower, though he will not, nor did ever, own the King, or do any one thing as a Graver, since the Revolution; and that the Governor of

(2) 2nd, XI, 775, 776

the Tower hath declared to some ^Mmembers of this Committee, he is a dangerous ^Person to be in the Tower, and that he would remove him, if he could.

“Resolved—That it is the ^Opinion of this Committee, no officer of the Mint ought to have or enjoy any place in the same for ^Life.

“Resolved—That the house be moved, that an humble Address be made to his Majesty, that no ^Tgrant or ^Patent, do pass for ^Life, but *quam diu se bene gesserit*.”²⁵

It is difficult to reconcile some apparent inconsistencies in this report, though rendered to the highest authorities. Roettier had not three sons till some years after his establishment in the Mint, and the only persons officially employed by Charles II., were the three brothers, John, Joseph, and Philip Roettier, whose salary was to be 150*l.* each, per annum. From this report, however, it appears the elder Roettier had a distinct salary of 325*l.* for special services, and that 150*l.* per annum for the three brothers, John, Joseph, and Philip, was in fact received by John for the use of those abroad. It was Philip, who in or about 1678 went to Flanders, and entered into the king of Spain's service as moneyer there; but the reference to the other who fled to France, can have allusion only to John or Norbert Roettier, the sons of Simon's competitor.

Neale's agreement with the younger of the Roettiers, would seem to imply some arrangements with James Roettier, the son of John, who was then by authority employed in the Mint.

What coercive measures, if any, were directed against Roettier do not appear on record; it is stated, that lord Lucas, by placing a guard about his house in the Tower,

²⁵ *Commons' Journals*, vol. xi., pp. 775-777.

to prevent a treasonable correspondence, rendered him so uneasy, that labouring under the inquietude and infirmities of old age, and grievously afflicted with the stone and gravel, he quitted the Tower, and, being rich, took up his residence in Red Lion Square.

James Roettier, his son, whose appointment as engraver in the Mint, upon Bower's decease, has been noticed, received some hurt by a fall from his horse, and retiring to Bromley for the air, took cold and died there in 1698.

Norbert Roettier, the younger son, on his escape to France, appears from the committee report to have obtained employment at the Mint at Paris, as doubtless he would, his uncle, Joseph Roettier, being then the chief engraver; and we find, by the several medals and jettons engraved by him for the Stuart family, that he was employed by them from 1697 to 1712,²⁶ when Otto Hameranus appears to have been taken into their service.

John Roettier, according to Walpole's account, survived till 1703, when he died and was buried in the Tower: his brother Joseph also died at Paris in the same year; hence it is accounted for, why the dies, the property of John Roettier, should have become the property of Norbert Roettier, and were sent to him at Paris; he having become, in his uncle's stead, Engraver General of the Monies of France. Norbert appears not to have married till after this period, for James, his only son, was born at St. Germain en Laye, in 1707, his other children being two daughters, who surviving the rest of the family till a recent period, were

²⁶ In the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. II. p. 125-132, Mr. Haggard has supplied some interesting *notitia* of these medals, but by some oversight, has ascribed the initials not to *Norbert* but *Nicholas* Roettier.

the two old ladies, upon whose demise, the family interest in the Roettier dies having ceased, they became a vendable property, were purchased as a speculation by a person named Cox, who brought them to England, and eventually disposed of them to the late Mr. Matthew Young. By him they were placed in the hands of Mr. A. J. Stothard, who prepared them for a re-issue; a number from each were struck, and the dies, as the writer has been informed, were then by a process softened, a punch driven into each, to deface them, and are now deposited in the collections of the British Museum.

Norbert Roettier died at Paris, in May 1727, and was succeeded in his office as Graveur General des Monnoies de France, by his cousin Charles Joseph Roettier, the son of Joseph Roettier, an event which Hedlinger has commemorated in a beautiful medal, as a complimentary memento of their friendship. James, the son of Norbert, came to England sometime in or about 1730, accompanied by his cousin James, whose father subsequently succeeded the younger Philip, as engraver of the King of Spain's Mint in the Low Countries. The object of Norbert's son was to obtain leave to strike medals from the dies engraved by his grandfather, John Roettier. The particulars are somewhat clearly detailed in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. III. p. 57. On his return to Paris he married the daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Launay, the French king's goldsmith,²⁷ and succeeded to the office and emolu-

²⁷ Mechel, in his *Eloge Historique du Chev. Hedlinger*, p. ix. *note*, mentions this Nicholas de Launay; that he was born at Paris in 1647, and died in 1727. There is evidently some error here, because in the text Launay is there said to have entrusted Hedlinger with the commission to commemorate the birth of the infant son of Louis XV., born September 4th, 1729, by a superb

ments of his deceased father-in-law. Snelling, whose information was derived sometime between 1765 and 1770,²⁸ supplies a list of the Roettier dies then in his possession,²⁹ and mentions that he then had "a son in partnership with him, who was a good sculptor, and had made a bust of the king his master, Louis XV., and another," as Snelling had been informed, "of his prime minister, the Duke de Choiseul."³⁰

Walpole says the particulars of the Roettiers he records, Vertue received in 1745, "from the surviving sisters of Norbert Roettier. Their mother, who had a portrait of her husband John, which the daughters sent for, died in Flanders sometime about 1720." This statement is wholly erroneous: Norbert Roettier had no sisters: the females alluded to were his daughters, who appear to have resided sometime in England. One of them was afflicted with a severe fit of the stone, and the Birch MS. in Museo, No. 4436, art. 310, contains the particulars of her case, and her sufferings under that malady, from October 1739 to March 1740. She is described to have been then about twenty-five years of age; and the manuscript is in the autograph of Dr. Cantwell, who attended her. Their mother was therefore the wife of Norbert Roettier, and was possibly a Flemish or a Dutch woman, who being ill, might

medal, engraved in Hedlinger's Works, pl. xxxviii. No. 2; and for which the king presented the artist with a gold snuff-box.

²⁸ Bindley's transcript of Snelling's Paper had interpolations inserted by him, which is proved by the fact of his description of the Medal of Locke, with the date 1774. Snelling died in 1773. The dates, as connected with Joseph Roettier, p. 58, are all manifestly wrong. Varin died in 1672, Joseph went to Paris immediately after, and in fact, in the same year; and Colbert did not die till 1683.

²⁹ Numismatic Chron. Vol. III. pp. 59, 60.

³⁰ Ibid. p. 58.

have returned to the place of her birth and died there seven years before the decease of her husband.

The son of Charles Joseph seems to have distinguished himself on his medals as "Roettier the Younger." A medal of *LYDOVICVS XV., PIVS MVNIFICVS*, has below the bust—*R. FILIVS*, and on the rev. *S. SVPVTHV AREA, 1754—ROETTIERS FILIVS*.

A six livre piece of the Paris Mint, dated 1771, has a stork resting on its left leg, as the engraver's or Mint mark—the words *ROETT. FIL.* below the drapery on the shoulder.

The annexed genealogy of the Roettier family, somewhat hastily drawn up at the request of a respected member of the Numismatic Society, will shew more clearly, and at a glance, the diverging of its various branches.

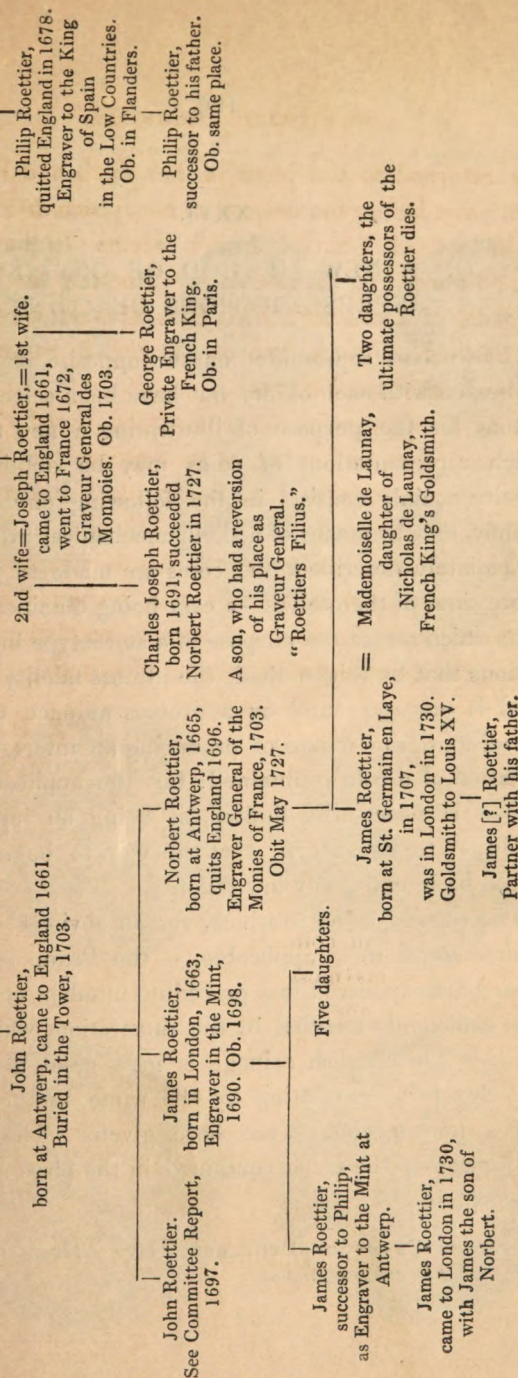
J. H. BURN.

10, *Agar Street, Strand.*

ROETTIER, of ANTWERP.

VOL. III.

2 C



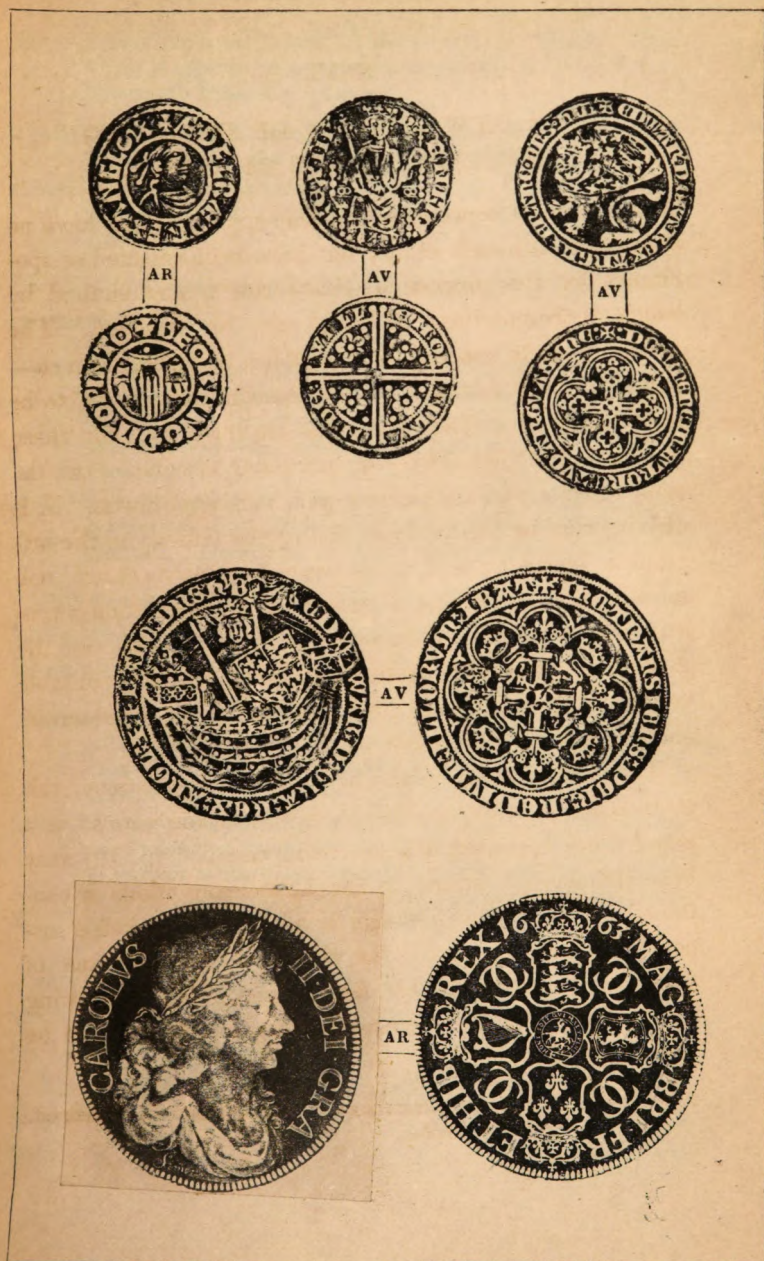
XXVI.

ON A NEW METHOD OF OBTAINING
REPRESENTATIONS OF COINS.

THE five coins represented on the opposite page have no connexion with each other; but have been selected as specimens for the purpose of illustrating a new method by which representations of coins may be obtained. The novelty mainly consists in the following circumstance—namely, that by means of a slight mechanical process, to be immediately described, the coins are made to print these impressions of themselves—a cast being obtained from the coin, which serves the purpose of a stereotype block. It is obvious that by this method, the utmost fidelity to the original is ensured; and by a process at once cheap and expeditious, the means of producing an interesting representation of a coin is obtained; but the application of the process is necessarily limited, it being an indispensable condition to its success, that the coin to be represented should be in extremely low relief.

The class of coins to which, for an obvious reason, this method seems most applicable, is the Saxon series; as a paper which appeared in a preceding number (p. 19) may have sufficiently testified by the illustrations which it contained. The English coinage is in a great measure susceptible of representation by the same method; and of this a few specimens are here given. The following description of the coins contained in the plate may not be unacceptable.

- 1.—SILVER PENNY OF ÆTHELRED. *Obv.*—Head of Æthelred.
Æthelræd rex Anglor.



Rev.—A hand between A. and W. *Beorhnoth mo. Winto.* From which it appears that this coin was struck at Winchester; Beorhnoth being the moneyer.

2.—GOLD PENNY OF HENRY III. *Obv.*—The king seated on a throne, holding the sceptre and orb. *Henric. rex III.*

Rev.—A cross botone voided, extending to the edge of the coin; in each quarter, a rose between three fillets. *Willem on Lunde.*

Of this coin only three specimens are known to be in existence.

3.—HALF FLORIN OF EDWARD III. *Obv.*—A lion sejant, crowned with a banner, charged with the arms of France and England, quartering, fastened to his neck and flowing over his shoulder. *Edwar. D. Gra. rex Angl. et Franc. Dno. Hyb.*

Rev.—A cross, having at each end and in the centre an open quatrefoil; the whole within a quatrefoil, a lion in each spandril. *Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me.*

Only two specimens of this coin are known, and until very lately, the specimen under consideration was presumed to be unique.

4.—NOBLE OF EDWARD III. *Obv.*—The king standing in a ship, with a sword in his right hand, and a shield bearing the arms of France and England, quarterly, in his left. *Edwar. D. Gra. Rex Angl. et Franc. Dns. Hyb.*

Rev.—Within a compartment of double moulding of eight arches, an ornamental cross, having in the centre the letter L., each limb of the cross terminating in a fleur de lis. A lion passant guardant under a crown in each quarter. *Ihs transiens per medium illorum, ibat.*

Only two specimens of this variety of Edward III.'s noble are known to be in existence. It was struck in his eighteenth year.

The singular scripture text inscribed on the reverse has been the subject of considerable discussion; but the most natural way of accounting for it, is to suppose that it was

adopted with reference to the great naval victory obtained by Edward over the French, in commemoration of which this coin was struck.

- 5.—CROWN OF CHARLES II. This is the celebrated trial piece engraved by Simon; inscribed round the edge with the touching petition which that neglected artist addressed to the giddy monarch.

THOMAS SIMON . MOST . HUMBLY . PRAYS . YOUR .

MAJESTY

TO . COMPARE . THIS . HIS . TRYALL . PIECE . WITH . THE . DUTCH . AND . IF
MORE . TRVLY . DRAWN . & . EMBOSS'D . MORE . GRACE-FVLLY . ORDERED . AND
MORE . ACCVRATELY . ENGRAVEN . TO . RELIEVE . HIM .

The process by which the annexed impressions are obtained, may seem unnecessarily protracted; but the reader is assured that such is by no means the case. A cast from the coin is made in plaster, from which cast a sulphur cast is formed. A second cast in sulphur is made from this; from which a second in plaster is made. Finally, an impression is obtained in type metal from the plaster cast last mentioned, and this serves as a species of stereotype block, from which representations of coins may be struck off. The merit of this ingenious invention is due to Mr. John Doubleday; by whom the blocks here used were fabricated.

It only remains to state, that the originals of these coins are to be found in the British Museum. They were obligingly communicated by my friend Edward Hawkins, Esq., to whom I am also indebted for the few particulars concerning them here offered.

J. W. B.

Brunswick Square, Dec. 19, 1840.

MISCELLANEA.

ORIENTAL COINS FOR SALE.—Extract of a letter addressed to Dr. Lee, from Dr. Bernhard Dorn, dated St. Petersburg, 27th August.

8th September, 1840.

"I also beg to present to you a list of Oriental Coins or Medals to be sold by the Academy of Sciences, which list you may communicate to whomsoever you like. The collections all consist of Samanide and Tatar medals of the golden horde, which are very scarce in all the other countries besides Russia. The different collections are composed of the same medals, only some are less complete, and were made up from the Persian contribution money, paid to Russia after the last war. The collection or collections desired will be sent over to England by the Academy immediately on receiving the sum fixed for price."

Collections of Oriental Medals (of the *Samanide* and *Tatar* dynasties of the *golden horde*) to be sold by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

		Roubles Banco.
No. 1.—337 pieces	(3 gold, 294 silv., 40 copp.)	price 2000
2.—264 „	(2 gold, 233 silv., 29 copp.)	„ 1300
4.—234 „	(1 gold. 208 silv., 25 copp.)	„ 1200
8.—171 „	„	„ 555
9.—158 „	„	„ 474

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—We give the following "notice," which covers the temporary fence surrounding the ruins of the Exchange, because it is, in many points of view, curious.

Notice is hereby given, that any workman who finds any coin, or other curiosities, in excavating the foundations of the New Royal Exchange shall take the same to Mr. H. H. Russell, the clerk of the works, who will keep an account thereof and of the finder's name, and, at the conclusion of the excavation, he will be liberally rewarded. But if, after this notice, any workman is discovered secreting any such coins or curiosities, he will be prosecuted for felony.

18th Nov. 1840.

(Signed) R. & G. WEBB.

This singular document originates in the "*City Authorities!*" Far be it from us to check the endeavours of our city rulers to

lay some claims to the title of conservatives if their pretensions were founded in sincerity; but the above strange advertisement is evidently only issued from some other motive than a wish to preserve the antiquities. The court of common council has been reprobated most justly for its indifference towards the preservation of works of ancient art discovered in the city; but its members, who know little of history beyond that of their respective wards and families for the last two generations, cannot understand what antiquarians would have done, and are too ignorant to be taught; but they want credit for doing something, and hence this *notice*.

We beg leave to ask the committee who have the doing of these things, where the coins and other curiosities (as they call them) are to be found after they once come into their hands? Can they be referred to for any useful purpose? Can they ever again be identified or authenticated? Has the committee for "City Improvements," and the London Bridge committee, ever taken care to preserve, for a scientific purpose, any one object of antiquarian interest found in the city? What has become of the coins and other remains found in digging the approaches to London Bridge? The chairman and members of a certain committee know; and so do we, and one of these days we shall, perhaps, be inclined to tell what we know on the subject.

C. R. S.

Cork, Oct. 31, 1840.

COINS FOUND AT DUNGARVAN.—A small hoard of silver coins said to have been found at Dungarvan, County Waterford, was lately brought to Cork; they consisted of about 200 coins, of which about forty were of Edward III. in bad condition, about one hundred and forty of Henry V. and VI., the remainder, about twenty, consisted of pennies of Edward I. and II. struck at London and York, one half-groat of David II., one groat and three half-groats of Robert II., and two Flemish sterlings; the entire came under my inspection, but I only examined minutely 142, which consisted of the following:—

Edward I. Pennies,	London	.	.	3
do.	York	.	.	1
Edward II. Pennies,	Canterbury	.	.	1
do.	London	.	.	1
Edward III. Groats,	London	.	.	9
do.	York	.	.	2
				<hr/>
				17

	Brought over	17
Edward III. Half-groats, London	.	5
do. York	.	2
Edward III. Penny, London.	.	1
do. York	.	2
Flemish sterlings	.	2
Scotch, David II. Half-groat	.	1
Robert II. Groat	.	1
Half-groats	.	3
Henry V. London Groats, with star	.	8
Henry V. and VI. London Groats	.	5
Calais do. annulets	.	48
do. cross crosslet M.M.	.	12
do. cross pierced M.M.	.	7
Half-groats, London	.	1
do. Calais	.	6
Pennies, London	.	1
do. York	.	8
do. Calais	.	2
Half-pence, London	.	10
		<hr/>
		142

Of the groats with annulets at each side of the head, two wanted the annulets connecting the pellets on the reverse, and one had only the pellets in one quarter connected by an annulet. The coins of Henry V. and VI., particularly the groats, were mostly in fine preservation; the other coins almost all in very bad condition.

JOHN LINDSAY.

PENNY OF EDWARD THE ELDER.—A few months since a coin of Edward the Elder came into my possession, which is, I think, an unpublished variety of the very numerous types of that prince; it resembles, both as to obverse and reverse, the coin of Alfred, Ruding, pl. 15, No. 10, having small pellets on the reverse instead of crosses; the legend of the obverse is EADVVEARD REX, reverse BVRNHELIMO, and from its resemblance to the coin I have mentioned was probably struck in the commencement of Edward's reign. It is not a newly discovered coin, having been for some years in an Irish cabinet.

JOHN LINDSAY.

TO OUR READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

It will be perceived that the present Number concludes the Third Volume of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, which is composed of *three* instead of four Numbers, as heretofore. This has been done agreeably to an arrangement made with the Numismatic Society. The work will in future appear, as usual, *quarterly*; but it will bear the title of the

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE;

AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

By the arrangement referred to, Members of the Numismatic Society may, if they please, be provided with the work, on application to the publishers, or to the bookseller, and the payment of *nine shillings* to the Treasurer of the Society, in addition to their annual subscription. Each Member will be entitled to a copy of the PROCEEDINGS, *gratis*, which may also be had of the publishers, Messrs. TAYLOR and WALTON, Upper Gower Street; or of Mr. JOHN HEARNE, Bookseller to the Society, 81, Strand.

The next number will be published on the 1st April, 1841.

THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.,

SECRETARY TO THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1841.—JANUARY, 1842.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—*Or. Fast.*

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M.D.CCC.XLI.

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TO
THE LORD ALBERT CONYNNGHAM, K.C.H., F.S.A.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
AN ADMIRER AND COLLECTOR OF
BRITISH, SAXON, AND ENGLISH COINS,
AND
A ZEALOUS PROMOTER OF NUMISMATIC SCIENCE,
THIS,
OUR FOURTH VOLUME,
IS
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

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ERRATUM:—Page 153, line 27, for *Menassian* read *Menapian*.



H.A. Ogg

RUDE COINS DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE;
AND
JOURNAL
OF
THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

I.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL
GREEK COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 19th November, 1840.]

AEGOSPOTAMUS, CHERS. THRACIA.

No. 1.—Female head, wearing earrings and a richly ornamented diadem.

R.—ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ. Goat walking, to the left. Æ 2½. (*My cabinet.*)

The coins of this city are beautifully executed; this in my cabinet is of a much smaller size than those already published.

AGATHOPOLIS, CHERS. THRACIA.

No. 1.—Male juvenile profile, bound with a fillet, to the right.

R.—ΑΓΑ within an olive crown. Æ 3. (*Cabinet of M. Stefano Garreri, at Smyrna.*)

VOL. IV.

B

No. 2.—Same head.

R.—ΑΓΑΘ. An owl, standing. Æ 2½. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Same head.

R.—ΑΓΑΘΟ. Same type as last. Æ 3. (*Cabinet of M. Stefano Garreri, at Smyrna.*)

4.—Same head.

R.—ΑΓΑΘΟ. An owl with two bodies attached to one head. Æ 3. (*Same cabinet.*)

5.—Same head.

R.—ΑΓΑΘ. Owl upon a spear head. Æ 3. (*My cabinet.*)

The legend, in abbreviation, on these very singular coins induces me to assign them to a city of the name of Agathopolis, which I presume must have been situated in, or near, the Chersonesus of Thrace. It is only mentioned by Pachymere, lib. v. cap. iv., where he speaks of Michael Palaeologus refusing to cede to Constantine, king of Bulgaria, the cities of Mesembria, Anchialus, Sisopolis, and Agathopolis. I am of opinion that this city must have derived its name from Agathocles, son of Lysimachus by his first marriage, and that it is his portrait which is represented on the obverse of these coins. It is well known that Lysimachus changed the name of several cities in honour of his family. We have Cardia, which adopted the name of Lysimachia; Ephesus and others, that of Arsinoe, from his wife; and as Agathocles was the eldest and most valiant of his sons, it is not improbable that a similar honour was reserved for him. The fabric and type of these coins, as well as the localities where they are found, concur in confirming my attribution.

ALOPECONESUS, CHERS. THRACIA.

Profile of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—ΑΔΩ. Diota, in the field, a symbol of a conic form. Æ 3. (*My cabinet.*)

The only peculiarity of this coin is the cone, which appears as an adjunct, for the first time: they generally bear a small figure of a fox, the logograph of the name of the city. A coin attributed to Alopeconesus by Dumersan (*Description des Médailles du Cabinet de M. Allier de Hauteroche*, p. 26, tab. iv., fig. 1), belongs to Alea, in Arcadia, or, according to Millingen, to Alos, in Thessaly: the legend should read ΑΛΕ, instead of ΑΛΩ.

CARDIA, CHERS. THRACIA.

Female head, front face.

R.—KAPΔΙΑ. Lion, walking to the left, looking backward; beneath is a wheat-ear. Æ 4. (*My cabinet.*)

The female head is probably that of Ceres. She is always represented in profile on the published list of the coins of Cardia.

CHERSONESUS, CHERS. THRACIA.

Female head, front face.

R.— $\frac{\text{XEP}}{\text{PO}}$. An ear of barley. Æ 1½. (*In my cabinet.*)

The coins of Chersonesus are extremely rare; this of mine is different from the few yet published. The coin assigned to this city by Sestini (*Descr. Num. Vet.* p. 97, No. 1), and Mionnet (*Suppl.* tom. ii. p. 525, No. 17), is misplaced. On a fine example in my cabinet, I read distinctly KEP instead of XEP. It is the same coin, in my opinion, as that in Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 348, No. 101, under Cerasus, in Pontus. The coin in question is evidently of Thracian origin; the Diota, in shape, perfectly resembles that on the coins of Cypsela and Philea, two cities of that

province, engraved in Cadalvene (pl. 1, figs. 4 and 9). Sestini, in his *Classes Generales*, presumes Mionnet's coin may belong to Crithosium or Crithote, in the Chersonesus of Thrace; but all the coins I have ever seen of Crithote read KPI. I am at a loss to assign a place for the coins with KPE. It must be observed, however, as the letters are distributed thus $\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ K & P \end{smallmatrix}$, they admit of more than one manner of reading. They may be so placed for KPE or KEP. I can vouch, however, that the first letter is a K.

CRITHOTE, CHERS. THRACIA.

Sestini has attributed to the city of Arisba, in Troas (*Lett. e Diss. Num. Con.* tom. ii. p. 71, No. 7), a coin which belongs to Crithote. He reads API; the first letters being imperfect led to the mistake. He classes also another coin to Arisba (loc. cit. No. 6) equally incorrectly. Cadalvene, pl. i. No. 12, restores the former coin to its proper place, which he was enabled to do from a fine coin once in my possession, and now in the Bank of England. It stands described in my catalogue as follows:—

Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—KPI. Grain of barley. Æ 3½.

Sestini's second coin, No. 6, Cadalvene, pl. i. No. 13, also assigns to Crithote; and he erroneously quotes my cabinet for the examples he saw, instead of that of M. de Hauteroche, having misconstrued a note I gave him on the subject. That coin, however, belongs to Chersonesus, in the Chersonesus of Thrace, and should read XEP. M. de Haute-roche's coins were badly preserved. I saw them both at Paris; the first letter, which Sestini took for a K, is a X;

the E is obliterated, and the third letter is, as described, a P.

A beautiful coin of Crithote is also published by Sestini, from M. de Hauteroche's cabinet, which he, as well as Mionnet, reads ΚΡΙΘΟΣΙΩΝ; described as follows:—

Laureated head of Apollo, front face.

R.—ΚΡΙΘΟΣΙΩΝ. Grain of barley. The whole within a wreath of wheat ears. Æ 5. (See Sestini Lett. e Diss. Num. Con., tom. vi., p. 24; Mionnet, Suppt. ii., p. 533, No. 59; and Dumersan, loc. cit., p. 27, tab. iv., No. 8.)

I merely refer to this coin, as M. de Hauteroche remarks that both Sestini and Mionnet have omitted a letter in the legend, and that it should read ΚΡΙΘΟΥΣΙΩΝ; but on referring to his plate I cannot perceive the Υ, nor is it visible on a very fine specimen I saw and noted at Constantinople, in the collection of a friend.

MADYTUS, CHERS. THRACIA.

No. 1.—ΜΑΔΥ. Dog sitting, to the right; behind is a star.

R.—A bull butting; above, a fish. Æ 4. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the British Museum.*)

2.—ΜΑΔΥ. Dog, as last, behind is an ivy-leaf.

R.—Bull butting (no symbol). Æ 3. (*My cabinet.*)

Millingen, I believe, is the only writer who publishes a coin of Madytus (*Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings*, p. 43, pl. iii. No. 7), from the collection of the Chevalier Paulin, at Rome. The two above described differ from the one he cites by the adjuncts of the fish, star, and ivy leaf. Madytus was the port at which Xerxes disembarked his army from Asia when invading Greece; the fish upon No. 1. marks its maritime situation, as the ivy leaf and

ear of corn alludes to the worship of Bacchus and Ceres. The dog refers probably to the promontory Cynossema, from the tomb of Hecuba, who threw herself into the sea from this spot, and was transformed into a dog.

SELYBRIA, CHERS. THRACIA.

No. 1.—ΣΑ (very archaic letters). A cock, walking to the left.

R.—Four indented triangles meeting in the centre, forming a square, giving the appearance of the sails of a wind-mill. AR 3. 66 grs. (*My cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 1.

2.—Another; the square on the reverse divided in four equal square compartments. AR 3. 63 grs. (*My cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 2.

3.—Α (the Σ obliterated). Cock, as the preceding.

R.—Indented square, as No. 2. AR $1\frac{1}{2}$. $25\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 3.

4.—Head of Hercules, bearded, and covered with the lion's skin; to the right. (Very ancient style of workmanship.)

R.—Cock, to the right, within a granulated square; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR 2. $25\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 4.

These coins might be supposed to belong either to Himera in Sicily, or to Dardanus in Troas; the cock being the principal type on the currency of both those cities. I am, however, satisfied with the correctness of the attribution I propose, from a certain knowledge of their all having been found at different periods in the ruins of the ancient Selybria, by an inhabitant of the now modern village which occupies the same site, and is still called Selyvria. Another coin, found at the same place, is now in the possession of a friend of mine, resident at Constantinople, which reads ΣΑΛΙ, and bears the same type of a cock.

Pomponius Mela alone writes the name of this city, which was situated near Perinthos, "*Selymbria*," whilst all other ancient geographers write *Selybria*, from *Selys*, who, according to Strabo, founded the city, and *Bria*, which, in the Thracian language, signifies "*city*." It appears, however, from our coins, that its correct orthography, at the time they were struck, must have been *SALYBRIA*. I have only further to remark, that the coins are of ancient fabric, and that this is the first time any currency of this city has been brought into notice.

SESTUS, CHERS. THRACIA.

No. 1.—Head of Ceres, crowned with a wreath of wheat-ears, to the left, and wearing ear-rings.

R.—ΣΗ. A naked figure of Mercury standing; the *causia* attached and falling behind his head; he holds the *caduceus* in his extended right hand; in front, a *diota*; behind, a grain of barley. Æ 4. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΣΗ, *Diota*. Æ 2. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Female head, to the left, her hair bound up gracefully with a sort of reticulum.

R.—ΣΗ. Old terminal figure, front face; in the field, a monogram, **Π**. Æ 2. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Head, front face of Bacchus, crowned with a large ivy crown.

R.—ΣΗΣ. An arrow; in the field, **Π**. Æ 2. (*My cabinet.*)

All these varieties are new; they were all brought to me, together with many others, in bad preservation, from *Sestos*, and amongst them were four coins like those given by *Hauteroche*, *Mionnet*, and *Millingen*,—assigned to *Sala*, but which *Strebor* justly restores to *Sestos*. (See *Sala*.)

LEMNOS, INS. THRACIÆ.

ΛΗΜ. Helmeted head, to the right.

R.—Male bearded head, to the right. Æ 5. (*Cabinet of the Chevalier Ivanoff, Russian Consul-General at Smyrna.*) See plate, fig. 1.

HEPHÆSTIA, LEMNOS.

Bearded head, perhaps of Vulcan, to the left.

R.—ΗΦΑ, between two torches. Æ 3. (*Same cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 2.

MYRHINA, LEMNOS.

No. 1.—Bust of Diana, a quiver suspended over her left shoulder.

R.—ΜΥΡΙ, within a laurel crown. Æ 4. (*Same cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 3.

2.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΜΥΡΙ. Owl standing, front face; in the field, an olive branch. Æ 3. (*Same cabinet.*) See plate, fig. 4.

The descriptions of the four preceding coins were kindly communicated to me by their proprietor, the Chevalier Ivanoff, with an accompanying note, stating that they were all received by him from the place of their origin. That with the letters ΛΗΜ for *Λημνίων*, which I assign, without the least hesitation, to the island of Lemnos, is highly curious and interesting, as it is the only coin that has yet reached us bearing the name of the island. The three other coins of Hephæstia and Myrhina are unedited.

PATRAUS. REX PAEONIAE.


No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—ΠΟΑΡΤΑΥ (*sic*). A horseman, helmeted and wearing a cuirass, piercing with a lance a prostrate enemy, who is defending himself with a Macedonian shield.
AR 6. 201½ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Head, as last.

R.—ΠΑΤΡΟΥ (retrograde). Type, as last; in the field, a helmet. AR 6. 192½ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Another, with YOTPAH (*sic*). Type, as last; in the field, an uncertain symbol of a conic form, with a ring at the extremity. AR 6. 194½ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

4.—Another; in the field, the monogram, . AR 6. 196 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

A feeble light has lately been thrown upon the chronology of the kings of Paeonia, by the discovery of a remarkable inscription a few years ago in the Acropolis of Athens. (*See Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique de Rome, for 1833, and L'Ancienne Athènes de M. Pittakys, p. 314.*) From that authority we are informed that Patraus was the son of Audoleon; he consequently must take precedence in the list of kings of Paeonia whose coins have reached us. (*See Numismatique des Rois Grecs. p. 11.*) The four coins described above, of this prince, differ from those already published, merely by the accessory symbols, or the strange transposition of the letters of the legend on Nos. 1 and 3, which shows the extreme negligence of those employed in their execution.

father

AUDOLEON. REX PAEONIAE.

Head, front face of Pallas, helmeted and wearing a necklace.

R.—ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ. Horse walking to the right, his bridle dragging on the ground; beneath, a caduceus. AR 6. 193¾ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

I have nothing to remark on this coin, except to call attention to its peculiar preservation and superior fabric.

VOL. IV.

C

LYCCEIUS. REX PAEONIAE?

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—ΑΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ. A naked figure of Hercules, sitting on the ground, strangling a lion, his left arm round the neck of the animal, and his right lifted up in the act of striking. On the neck of the lion is the letter Γ in relief, and below, a bow and quiver. AR 6. 196 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

2.—Naked youthful male head, to the right.

R.—ΑΥΚΚ . . ΟΥ. A horse grazing, to the right. AR 3.
(*My cabinet.*)

This king, Lycceius, being unnoticed by any ancient historians, has been ranged by numismatists in the series of the kings of Paeonia, from the great similitude which exists between his coins and those of Patraus and Audoleon, in weight, fabric, and peculiar appearance of the metal; he may, however, have ruled over some other people in the vicinity of Paeonia, of which we have no record. Eckhel (*Syll. tab. xiii. fig. 5*), was the first to describe the only coin then known of this prince, from the Museum at Florence. On that example the final letter is obliterated by a perforation, which raised a doubt in the mind of the author of the *Numismatique des Rois Grecs*: he suggests the possibility of the legend being ΑΥΚΚΕΙΟΝ, in which case, instead of the name of a prince, it might with greater propriety be assigned to the city of Lyncus, the capital of the Lyncestae. The same author, however, rejects this opinion, and attaches himself to the original attribution of Eckhel, on becoming acquainted with the coin published by Cadalvene from my collection, and now in the Bank of England, on which the perfect state of the legend admitted of no further doubt.

The coin No. 1, described above, is another fine example, also once possessed by me, but which has passed into the collection of Mr. Stewart. It differs from that in the

Bank of England by the addition of the letter Γ, stamped in relief on the neck of the lion—not as a counter-mark impressed after the fabrication of the coin, but forming part of the original type. The letter also, it must be remarked, is of that peculiar form in use during the reign of Philip of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great. What this letter alludes to is a mystery; and I am at a loss to offer an opinion. With regard to the coin No. 2, a similar one (except that the head of Apollo is laureated) is published by Mionnet (Suppl. tom. v. p. 108, No. 68), and assigned to the city of Alexandria Troas; I presume on account of the type—a horse feeding: but I have no doubt it belongs to Lycceius. It is worthy of remark, that my coin came to me from Thessalonica, in company with three coins of Audoleon, and two of Patraus, all of this small size.

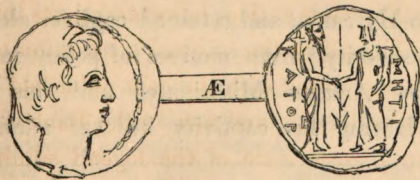
H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 9th April, 1840.

II.

UNEDITED COIN OF DEMETRIUS THE SECOND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 18th Feb. 1841.]



DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to announce to the Numismatic Society a new type of Demetrius II.

No. 1.—Head of Demetrius, slightly bearded? profile to the right.

R—....MHTPIOY...KATOPOΣ. Fortune standing to the left, regarding a Parthian, who takes her hand; on his back a quiver; between the figures, Υ. Æ. 4½.

2.—Ditto, unbearded.

R—Ditto. Æ. 4½.

British Museum.

Two coins of this type exist in the collection of the British Museum, and they have apparently been unedited. Their discovery is due to Mr. Doubleday—a member of this Society, whose practical knowledge of Greek and other numismatics is so well known to its members—and at his request I have drawn up the following historical elucidation of this truly valuable type. I shall first consider the contemporaneous event, and then give its application to the coin. Demetrius the second, the Theos Philadelphos Nicator of the currency, entered Parthia¹ in the 173rd year of the Seleucian era, about July, 139, B. C., in the 2nd of the 160th Olympiad, according to Clinton, who differs in his chronology about two years from that proposed by Frölich.² In his march into Media, towards Babylon,³ to crush the rebellion of Diodotus Tryphon, he was captured by a satrap of the Parthian monarch, about the commencement of the Seleucian year 175, November 138 B. C., and after having been paraded in triumph through various cities, was sent into Hyrcania, and retained captive, although not treated with severity,⁴ from motives of policy rather than humanity, by Arsaces Mithridates and his successor Phraates. During his captivity he was admitted into

¹ Cf. Clinton. *Fasti Hellenici*. Chron. of Syr. Kings, c. iii. 328, 334.

² *Annales*, p. 76, 132.

³ Cf. Joseph. *Ant.* xiii. 5, 11, 6, 1.

⁴ Justin. *Lib.* xxxviii. c. 9.

alliance with the court of the Arsacidæ, and married Rhodogyne, the daughter of the first and sister of the second monarch. There are no means of determining the precise date of this alliance, which probably took place when the political state of Syria and preponderance of the power of Diodotus Tryphon rendered it necessary to weaken the influence of the *de facto* Syrian monarch by holding him in check through fear of the restoration of the captive *de jure* king.⁵ His Parthian nuptials however excessively irritated his wife Cleopatra, the widow of Alexander Bala, and she married Antiochus VI. or Sidetes, Demetrius' brother, in order to secure to herself the crown against the power of Tryphon. These very nuptials were subsequently the cause of the death of Demetrius before the walls of Tyre. The duration of the captivity of Demetrius was about nine actual, or ten current, years. On the present coins we have, on the right, the figure of the fortune of the king, $\eta \tau\omicron\upsilon\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma \tau\upsilon\chi\eta$, which received among the Syrians divine honors,⁶ taking the hand of the Parthian monarch, who is represented dressed in the usual costume of that people, with a quiver on his back. This must allude to the hopes held out to Demetrius of receiving his kingdom, and his alliance with Rhodogyne. A similar figure of Fortune, seated, and holding a sceptre instead of a rudder, is the leading type of the tetradrachms of Demetrius I., and also appears on the small brass coins of Alexander II. On the smaller silver

⁵ Justin. loc. cit. regnumque Syriæ, quod per absentiam ejus Trypho occupaverat, restitutum promisit.

⁶ Cf. Treaty between Magnesia, Ephesus, &c., A.C. 245, in which the oath was by the Earth, Sun, Moon, Mars, Minerva, &c., $\text{KAI THN TOY BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΤΥΧΗΝ}$. Marble in the Sheldon Theatre, at Oxford. Cf. Not. ad Justin. 8vo. Oxon. 1705, p. 297; and Frölich, Ann. p. 132, who gives it in minuscule characters.

coins of the first Demetrius, the figure of Fortune is replaced by the Cornucopiæ, alluding to the Fortune of the king. But the general type approaches more nearly that seen upon the tetradrachms of the Arsacidæ, where the monarch is represented seated on a throne, while the figure of a female in the mural tiara of cities, presents him with a crown and holds in her hand a palm branch. From this it is probable that the coin was struck by some one of those cities, induced, by the insupportable tyranny of Tryphon with the dislike to Cleopatra and her third husband, to cast their eyes and wishes towards the restoration of Demetrius promised, but never performed, by the occupiers of the Parthian throne; which at last rendered the restraint of his captivity so unpleasant that he made three attempts to escape, the last of which proved successful. The features on the obverse are youthful and scarcely bearded, and his youth, and probably Greek manner of shaving, were sarcastically treated on his second attempt to leave his new connections, golden tali being given him to upbraid his boyish levity⁷ (*talisque aureis ad exprobationem puerilis levitatis donatur*). On his return to Syria he wore the crisp curls and flowing beard of the Parthians, a costume he preserved till his decease.

I have stated this type to be unedited, for that described by M. Mionnet,⁸ if identical, must have been taken from a coin too indifferently preserved to admit of its true explanation. In the one described by him, reading βασιλεως Δημητριου Νικατορος, are two female figures standing, each with a Cornucopiæ; but an inspection will readily convince

⁷ Justin. loc. cit.

⁸ Vol. V. p. 62, No. 541, one also cited by him from the Mus. Theupoli. No. 1231 has a figure holding in the right hand a long torch, in the left a bow, a doubtful type.

the examiner how easily, on a badly preserved specimen, the Parthian attire and quiver might be supposed to represent an ample peplos and Cornucopiæ.

Believe me to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your's very sincerely,

SAMUEL BIRCH.

7, Hawley Terrace ; Nov. 24, 1840.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq., &c., &c.

III.

UNEDITED COINS OF THE LOWER EMPIRE.

THEODORE VATATZES-DUCAS-LASCARIS.

- ΘΕ ΠΟ The Virgin and the Emperor Theodore standing,
 ΟΔΩ ΤΗC both front face, the Virgin wearing the *stola*, the
 ΡΟC ΛΑC circle of glory around her head, and placing her right
 ΔΕ ΚΑ hand on the head of the Emperor. Theodore is richly
 C P habited, and holds in his right hand the *Labarum*,
 and in his left something indistinct. By the side of
 the Virgin ΘΥ (the usual letters MP are omitted).
 Ρ IC.XC The Saviour sitting, front face, the circle of glory around
 his head, his right hand elevated, and in his left he holds the
 sacred volume. In the field is the monogram Α. *A concave coin in gold.*

ALL the earlier writers who have treated on the coins of the Byzantine Emperors, have apparently shrunk from the difficulty that exists in assigning to their proper owners coins in various metals that bear the name of Theodorus. Excluding Theodore Mangaphus, who reigned only one year, from 1188 to 1189, there remain three others of that name; Theodore Lascaris, called the first Emperor of the

Greeks at Nicæa, Theodore II., Angelus, who founded the empire of which Thessalonica was the capital, and Theodore Vatatzes-Ducas-Lascaris, grandson of the first, who also ruled at Nicæa. The Baron Marchant (*Melange de Numismatique*, Lettre xxiv.) is the first who was bold enough to undertake the task: an intimate acquaintance with this generally neglected series of coins, and a profound knowledge of the history of the middle ages, afforded facilities which enabled him to acquit himself with rare success. M. de Saulcy (*Essai de Classification des Suites Monétaires Byzantines*) follows in the more general classification of the Byzantine series, and he approves fully Marchant's way of disposing of the different coins of the Theodori.

The coin described at the head of this notice is unpublished, and is the more curious, as it bears the name of "Lascaris," ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΔΕΠΙΟΤΗΣ ΛΑΣΚΑΡΙΣ. The latter name is imperfect on my coin, but no doubt can exist, as by the aid of two others I have been enabled to read the whole of the legend. There can be no doubt then, that this coin belongs to one of the two Emperors of the Greeks who reigned over that part of the empire of which Nicæa was the capital; but it remains to be determined if it was struck by the founder of that dynasty, Theodore Lascaris, or his grandson Theodore Vatatzes-Ducas-Lascaris. M. de Saulcy observes, in his valuable essay, that Lascaris not being descended from any of the great families who had supplied so many sovereigns to the Byzantine throne, and only being allied to one of them, the Angeli, by his marriage with the daughter of Alexius III. (*Angelus*) would probably prefer styling himself simply δεσποτης on his money, rather than a name so unknown to royalty as was that of Lascaris. This remark of M. de

Sauley is certainly spurious, and if correct, my coin must be attributed to the grandson, Theodore Vatatzes-Ducas-Lascaris, who would not have had the same motive for suppressing a name that through his mother and grandfather had already been sufficiently ennobled. I am the more inclined also to prefer attributing it to the younger Theodore from what is stated by Pachymere, where he says, that "under John Ducas Vatatzes (father of Theodore) the standard of the gold coin was two-thirds fine and one-third alloy." Προτερου μεν γαρ επι Ιωαννου του Δουκα το διμοιρον του ταλαντου των νομισματων χρυσος ην απεφθος. (*Andron. Pal. lib. vi. cap. 8.* quoted by Sauley, page 596.) and further, the same historian, (*lib. vi. cap. 8.*), says, that "Theodore continued to use the standard for his gold money as adopted by his father," and the coins exactly correspond to this standard, as I have had proof by an experienced artist. Pachymere's remark may be still more useful, for as he informs us that John Ducas Vatatzes used a standard of two-thirds fine for the fabrication of his money, it is permitted to suppose that he was the author of a new system; in which case, if any coins in gold of the first Theodore should reach us, they may be distinguished from those of his grandson by being of finer metal. It only remains for me to speak of the monogram in the field on the reverse of the coin, formed thus A, which occurs also on a silver coin of Theodore published by Marchant, and which that writer imagined alluded to the name of Lascaris, as it appears again upon the gold money, in company with the name of Lascaris on the obverse in full length. It must be admitted that the author's application is very ingenious.

Before dismissing the subject, it will not be out of place to remark, that this coin, with half a dozen others exactly

alike, and as many of Michael VIII. Paleologus, formed part of a deposit of nearly a thousand gold coins found last year near Smyrna. Besides those ten or twelve coins, all the remainder were of an Emperor *John*, and similar to that in Sauley, pl. xxvii. No. 2. attributed by him to John II. Comnenes Porphyrogenitus. I wish to call the attention of the curious to this circumstance, because I cannot satisfy myself why the coins of Theodore, emperor of Nicæa, and Michael VIII., emperor first at Nicæa, and afterwards at Constantinople, when the Latins were expelled from that capital, should be found in company with such a large quantity of money of John Comnenes Porphyrogenitus, who reigned a century before. What adds to the singularity is, that all these coins of the three Emperors are in exactly the same state of preservation, which would not have been the case had a portion of them been in circulation so long; the same similitude is to be observed in the quality of the gold, all of them being of the standard of two-thirds fine to one alloy.¹ The type also of both those of Theodore and those of John are so alike that they cannot be distinguished but by the legend they bear; and whereas in many cases the coin has been struck carelessly, and the letters are not visible, it is impossible to say to which they belong. As to myself, I am incompetent to explain this singular anomaly. If they are not of John Comnenes, to whom can they belong? Their resemblance with the coins of Theodore Vatatzes Lascaris would settle the question, if it were not for the presence of the legend

¹ The gold coins of the Comnenes family are of higher standard than these, if I may judge from a few coins in my possession of Alexius and Manuel Comnenes his predecessor, and successor of John Comnenes Porphyrogenitus.

ΠΟΡΦΥΡΥΓΕΝΕΤ. to which John Vatatzes of Nicæa could have had no claim, as previous to his marriage with Irene the daughter of Theodore Lascaris, he merely held an eminent station at the court of his father-in-law. Neither can we assign them to the John Vatatzes Ducas Lascaris, son of Theodore II. of Nicæa, that prince having died in his youth, whilst the Emperor portrayed on the coin wears a strong beard; a further proof they could not have been struck for this last prince, is the quantity, which shows they must have belonged to a powerful sovereign, whose reign was of long duration.² In this state of perplexity I must satisfy myself with having pointed out the fact, and leave it to others to determine the question.

MICHAEL VIII. PALÆOLOGUS.

×. ΟΠ The Saviour sitting between the letters IC.XC; before M ΑΑ him is the Emperor Michael kneeling, supported by St. ΔΕ ΕΟ Michael; the heads of both the Saviour and the Saint are Π Α surrounded by a circle of glory. ΜΡ. ΘΥ the Virgin seated on a richly ornamented throne, the circle of glory round her head, and the infant Jesus on her breast. (*A gold concave coin in my possession.*)

At the death of the Emperor Theodore Vatatzes Lascar III. his son and successor, John, being still a minor, was left to the guardianship of the great domestic, George Muzalon; but Michael, the son of Andronicus Palæologus, by first assassinating the guardian, took the charge upon himself,

² There were two emperors of Trebizond of the name of John, the first began to reign in the year 1275, and was the first who took the title of King, his predecessors being satisfied with that of *Duke*. The title of Porphyrogenitus, therefore, would not have suited him better than John Vatatzes of Nicæa. The second John of Trebizond is less admissible as a candidate for our coins, as he is supposed to have reigned as late as 1449.

and by grasping progressively the various grades of power, was finally proclaimed Emperor conjointly with his ward John, at Nicæa, in January 1260. For a short time Michael allowed his pupil to enjoy ostensibly some portion in the government, but in the following year, after depriving him of his sight, the young prince was led into captivity to a castle in Asia, where he remained till death relieved him from his misfortunes and sufferings. It was about the same time (July 25, 1261) that the dynasty of the Latin emperors at Constantinople terminated, and Michael transferred his capital there in the same year, after having reigned at Nicæa about eighteen months.

Pachymere (*in Andron. Pal. lib. vi. cap. 8.*) informs us that Michael Palæologus changed the ancient type of the gold *aureus* and placed on the reverse the plan of the city of Constantinople. *Υστερον δε ετι Μιχαηλ, της πολεως αλουσης, δια τας τοτε κατ' αναγκην δοσεις και μαλλον προς Ιταλους, μετεγεγραφα το μεν τα των παλαιων, της πολεως χαραττομενης οπιθεν*; and this testimony is confirmed by the coins which have reached us, as may be seen by those published and engraved by Pellerin (*Lettres*, page 180) and Saulcy (*Suites Monétaires Byz. pl. xxxii. No. 1.*) the presence of this type upon those just cited is a proof they were struck after Michael had taken possession of Constantinople.

The coin in my cabinet, described above, differs from those published, it offers on the reverse an image of the Virgin sitting. I am therefore inclined to consider that it was struck previous to the others, and whilst Michael was merely emperor at Nicæa: it therefore must be ranged with the coins of the dynasty which was closed by Michael transporting his seat of government to Constantinople, and is particularly interesting, as it enriches the series of

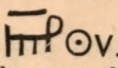
the Nicæan emperors, which is sufficient excuse for my making it known to the curious.

With all due deference to M. de Saulcy, I must point out what I consider to be an error: he says, "Pachymère ajoute encore que Michel-Paleologue fit subir au titre des *Aureus* un nouvel abaissement, et que sur vingt-quatre parties ils n'en continrent plus que neuf d'or fin. Ce récit s'accorde parfaitement avec le témoignage des monumens numismatiques." Instead, however, of the testimony being confirmed by the coins themselves, I find, on the contrary, that those of this emperor, both of the published type and the one I describe for the first time, are exactly of the same standard as the coins of Theodore Lascaris, and those I have had occasion to mention of John, which are 16 carats fine and 8 alloy, as I have ascertained by actual experiment, executed by an eminent refiner of metals. It follows then, that if Pachymère is correct, that the debasement of the money he alludes to occurred at a later period, none of which has yet been discovered.

My coin of Michael with this new type was the only one that came to my knowledge, amongst the deposit found near Smyrna, mentioned in my observations on the coins of Theodore Lascaris, but I have seen another in the cabinet of my friend, the Chevalier Ed. de Cadalvene at Constantinople.

THEODORE, WIFE OF MICHAEL VIII. PALÆOLOGUS.

No. 1.	+	+	The Empress Theodora standing front
	ΘΕΟΔ	Δ8K	face wearing a richly ornamented crown,
	ΩΡΑΕ	ΑΙΝΑ	with strings of pearls suspended on each
	VCΕΒΕ	ΠΑΛΛ	side. She is closely enveloped in the
	ΡΑΤΗΑ	ΑΙΟΛΟ	<i>Stola</i> which descends, so that her feet are
	ΥΤ89	ΓΗΝΑ	not visible, and she stands upon a kind of
	A		cushion. In her right hand is a long sceptre, and her left is laid upon her breast.

R.— . The Virgin seated front face, the circle of glory around her head, with the infant Jesus on her lap. (*Piombo in my collection, magnitude 11 of Mionnet's scale.*)

No. 2. Another similar, excepting some trifling difference in the disposition of the legend, and that the Empress holds the sceptre over her left shoulder.

Although these two monuments may be considered as seals and not coins, yet some numismatists admit them in their collections, with the view of completing their series, and as they are unpublished, they will not be considered out of place here.

Theodora, on these seals, adds to her own name, that of Ducina and Palæologena, which she was entitled to do, being the daughter of John Ducas and wife of Michael VIII. Palæologus. She died the 16th of February, 1304, leaving two sons;—Andronicus, who succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, and Constantine, called Porphyrogenitus, on account of his birth occurring after the usurpation of his father. I have nothing further to remark on this curious seal, excepting that the reverse offers exactly the same figure of the Virgin as is seen on the gold coin of her husband, here given for the first time.

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 22nd March, 1840.

[To Thos. Burgon, Esq., for the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF MERCIAN PENNIES, BEARING
THE INSCRIPTION, "CEOLWULF," OR "CIOL-
WULF REX."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 18th, 1841.]

SIR,

A fresh arrangement of these pennies was proposed some years ago by Mr. Hawkins, with the sanction of another excellent numismatist, according to which the order of Ruding is reversed, and those on which the king's name appears with an E, are given to the successor of Coenwulf; those with the I, to the last of the Mercian monarchs. In support of this arrangement, two arguments were brought forward; one, from the workmanship of the coins, the other, from the circumstance of one of them having been minted at Canterbury.

It is with some reluctance (on account of the known skill and judgment of these gentlemen,) that I venture to offer my reasons for assenting *only in part* to this new arrangement.

I do not see any objection to the assignment of those on which the name of Ceolwulf is written with an E, to the first king of that name. The type, indeed, of many of them, resembles that used by Burghred, and this, I doubt not, led Ruding to place them next to his coins; but their workmanship, and the names of the moneyers on them, make such an arrangement very improbable.

So far, then, I agree with Mr. Hawkins; but I cannot agree with him in transferring all the coins on which the letter I appears in the word Ciolwulf to Ceolwulf II.; and,

in particular, I cannot think that that with the inscription DUOBIRNEA CARTAS belongs to him. Mr. Hawkins says, "Ceolwulf I., who only reigned one year, was, during the whole of that short period, cotemporary with Baldred, king of Kent, and could not, in any part of his reign, have had the privilege or the power of coining money in the city of Canterbury." Now, I confess, I do not see why he could not: he reigned when the Mercian power was yet unbroken; he succeeded to the authority over Kent, which his predecessors had acquired and maintained. Beldred was, like Cuthred before him, but a tributary king; and could not have prevented the Mercian monarch from establishing a mint in the capital of the subordinate kingdom. Besides, there is a strong probability that Coenwulf and Offa exercised such a power. Where were those coins minted which have on one side the names and titles of those kings, and on the other side, the names and titles of Jaenbuht and Othelhaed, archbishops of Canterbury? In all probability they were minted in that city. Further, the moneyers of Cuthred and Baldred are most of them also moneyers of Coenwulf. Does not this look as if the latter king employed Kentish moneyers while there were yet kings of Kent? as we are pretty sure (from the like evidence of moneyers,) that Egbert died after their expulsion. On the other hand, Ceolwulf II. reigned when Mercia had lost its high station amongst the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. He was but the nominee of the Danes, set up and put down at their pleasure; and it is not likely that he thought of extending his dominion to any other kingdom beyond the confines of Mercia; and Kent, the kingdom in question, had long since changed masters, and become subject to Wessex.

On these grounds I am inclined to believe that the coin minted at Canterbury belongs to Ceolwulf I.

With respect to the *other* coins on which the king's name is written with an I, I think there are reasons why most of them should also be appropriated in the same manner. We find on them (rare as they are,) several of the moneyers of Coenwulf; Ealhstan, Ceolhard and Sigistif are in Ruding; one with the name of Dunn is in my possession; but we have not, as far as my knowledge goes, *a single one* of the numerous moneyers of Burghred. This, to my mind, is a very strong argument against their being appropriated to the later Ceolwulf.

The types also are more of the period of the first king of that name; the large M, in the centre of some of them, appears on one of the coins of his predecessor Coenwulf; on a coin of his own, spelt with the E; and on several of those of Berhtulf: it does not appear afterwards. The cross on the coin, engraved in *Archæologia* (vol. xxiii. pl. 33, fig. 16), is also of the earlier period; it is found on the coins of Coenwulf and Beornwulf, but not on those of Burghred. For these reasons, but chiefly on account of the moneyers' names, I am inclined to give most of the coins in question (as well as those which read with the E, which Mr. Hawkins has already given,) to Ceolwulf I.

There are, however, some on which I should not, without inspection, like to venture an opinion.

1st. That in Ruding, pl. vii. fig. 2, on which is the name of Dealing, one of Alfred's moneyers, and of peculiar workmanship, if the engraving is correct.

2nd. That found at Gravesend, and engraved in the *Num. Chron.* The type, and the company in which it was found, mark it as belonging to the later period; the moneyer's name is no obstacle, for if it is not found on Burghred's list, neither is it found on that of Coenwulf,

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or his immediate successors: the workmanship will probably decide the appropriation of this coin.

3rd. I add that which appears in Ruding, pl. 27, because the moneyer's name is the same as the last; in other respects, it appears like those which I think should belong to the earlier period.

I have not said any thing as yet with respect to the argument drawn from the peculiar formation of letters and features, observed as common to those coins, and those of Burghred. I do not doubt the fact, stated by so good a judge, probably with the coins before him; but, admitting this, is there not still a *difference* of workmanship? Are not Burghred's coins neat in comparison of the others (Mr. H. may smile at the idea of Burghred's coins being neat, but all things are good in comparison with those which are worse)? However, this part of the subject I leave to those who have better opportunities of inspection, only observing, that in a coin in my possession with the I,¹ there is not that remarkable triangular formation of features and letters.

I have written a great deal on a small subject, but I must add one remark more; that the different mode of spelling the king's name with an E or I, is no objection to all the coins belonging to one king; a variation precisely similar is found on the coins of Egbert, where A and O—and on the coins of Baldred, where A and E—are used indifferently.

I remain, yours, &c.

F. D.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

¹ It is fair to state, that the first letters of the word Ciolwulf are read with difficulty on this coin, but I have always read it in the same way, with an I, long before I thought of the subject of this letter.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mr. Hawkins has kindly communicated to me the result of a comparison of the coin found at Gravesend, with the engravings of pl. 33, vol. xxiii. of the *Archæologia*, and with the coin itself, No. 14 in that plate, and says that in workmanship it closely resembles the latter, and is somewhat similar to No. 3. I should therefore think, that to which the coin of Ceolwulf, No. 14, is given, the Gravesend coin must be given also; and *that* in Ruding, pl. xxvii., will probably go with them.

V.

LEGENDS ON BRITISH COINS.

SIR,—Coins of the type engraved in the last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. III., page 152) are very rare; the following notices of them are all that I have met with:—

Mr. Ruding mentions (note, page 99, vol. i.), although he confesses his inability to explain, a coin with TASCIOVRIOON; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1821, January, page 66) one is engraved of similar type, though of smaller module than that figured in the *Chronicle*; on this last also the legend ^{TASCIO}VRICON is very distinct. In a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1838), I assigned these coins to *Uriconium*, the capital of the Cornavii, a town which still preserves some traces of its ancient name in Wroxeter; and those on which the word SEGO appears to another British town, *Segontium*, now Caernarvon, instead of Segonax, the Kentish chief. There can, I think, be no doubt of the correctness of this attribution, but I must here observe, that some time after I had communicated my remarks on this

subject to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I discovered in a note to *Gough's Camden*, that the latter class of coins had been long since assigned to Segontium; so that the merit of having first correctly explained their legends belongs not to me, but to the learned Editor of that valuable work.

We have then on British coins the names of four of the ancient cities of this island:—CAMVL-*odunum*, Colchester, on the money of Cunobeline; SEGO-*ntium*, Caernarvon; VERLAMIO, near St. Alban's; and VRICON-*ium*, Wroxe-ter. This list, we must hope, will ere long be considerably augmented.

The next word, TASCIO, is frequently met with on the money of this period. Many explanations have been offered, but none that is entirely satisfactory. Perhaps the most so is to be found in Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities* (art. *Coins*). That eminent antiquary seems to think that the pieces on which this word appears were a recoinage of more ancient money.

SOLIDO.—This word, which occurs but once, has been conjectured to be the name of a moneyer, and if so, is, I conceive, not the only instance in the British series. The other appears on the coins in Ruding, plate xxix. 3 and 4, similar in their types, but different in execution. We read in both BODVOG. I would refer my readers to a plate in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., of a patera, inscribed with the name of the artist, BODVOGENVSF. The coincidence between the legends on the coins and the inscription on the patera is so striking, that I willingly hazard a conjecture, that the artist who moulded the one, engraved the dies for the others.

Yours, respectfully,

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

Leeds, 23rd Feb., 1841.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

[In thanking our correspondent for his ingenious communication, we take leave to offer a few remarks which have occurred to us on perusing it. In the first place, the supposition that the name of a moneyer appears on these coins is, in our opinion, and that of our best informed numismatic friends, totally inadmissible. Although the original meaning of the Greek types, from which those of the British money were evidently borrowed, may have been misunderstood and perverted, yet (with the exception of the coins of Cunobeline) we have no evidence whatever that the British moneyers *invented* the subjects they have represented: it is not, therefore, likely that they would establish the practice of placing their names on the money they executed. Equally inadmissible, in our opinion, is our correspondent's conjecture respecting the meaning of the legend TASCIORICON and its modifications. When coins bearing this legend are known to have been dug up on the site of the ancient Uriconium, we trust that we shall be the first to chronicle the discovery, and to award to our correspondent the merit of having appropriated another British coin to its locality; but, until then, until we have authenticated accounts of such discoveries, we shall continue to think that the coins with these legends were struck in a more central part of Britain. The same objections apply to the coin with SEGO, which, though it may not signify *Segonax*, is very likely to be part of the name of a British chief. With regard to the words TASCIO and TASCIA, we venture to remark, that with our present very limited knowledge of British coins, it is exceedingly unsafe to speculate on their meaning. *Conjecture* is a word positively abhorrent to the ear of a sound numismatist, who will wait patiently for *more evidence*, while others, less experienced, will rush at once to conclusions. The word SOLIDO is an enigma, especially when we consider that it is not found on the coins of the Greeks, and that the style of the British coin upon which it appears is after the Greek model.

Our readers will recollect the coins of Honorius with the legend EXAGIVM SOLIDI, but neither their type nor the time of their issue can be cited in illustration of this remarkable piece which is so entirely Greek in appearance.

Lastly.—Interesting as is the legend BODVOGENVSF on the patera described in vol. xxvii. of the *Archæologia*, offering, as it probably does, a Romanised *British name*, it appears not sufficient to sanction our correspondent's conclusion. We trust these remarks will be received in the spirit in which they are offered: our correspondent has excellent qualifications for the task he appears to have imposed upon himself, and we have little doubt he will ere long throw some new light on this subject, so interesting to the British Antiquary and Numismatist.—*Ed. Num. Chron.*]

VI.

RUDE COINS DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND.

THE eleven coins engraved in the accompanying plate are well deserving the attention of the numismatist, although he may, and indeed will, find their appropriation a matter of considerable difficulty. As the localities in which some of them were discovered are known, we shall offer no apology for their figuring in a plate to the exclusion of pieces more elegant of fabric, and more intelligible in legend. Should their appearance here attract the notice and elicit the observations of our numismatic friends on the Continent, it is probable that we may obtain some light by the aid of which the origin of some of them may be ascertained; but at present we can do little more than place them upon record, in accordance with the views of our valued correspondent, Mr. Burgon, to whose paper (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. I,

p. 36) we refer in justification of our proceeding. The coins here engraved are as follow:—

No. 1.—For permission to make a drawing of this coin, which is of gold and in excellent preservation, we are indebted to the Rev. E. Gregory, of Bridge, near Canterbury, who at the request of Lord Albert Conyngham, kindly forwarded it for that purpose. The style of workmanship will remind the collector of Saxon Coins of the pennies of Ciolvulf (*Ruding*, pl. vi., No. 2); but the moneyer was incapable of forming an intelligible legend, if he really designed to engrave one: in all probability the piece itself belongs to the Visigoth Series.¹ The reverse bears a most barbarous travesty of Victory marching with a garland and palm branch! Pieces of a somewhat similar character are occasionally discovered in England, and we lately saw one which had a loop affixed to it, so that it might be worn as an ornament, like the more elegant mounted medallions of the Romans. This coin was found in a field near Canterbury.

No. 2.—This remarkable piece is of gold, and in the cabinet of W. H. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich, who states that it was discovered a few years since at Sutton, near Dover. The obverse presents what is no doubt meant for a helmeted bust, with an attempt to form a legend. The reverse is difficult to describe: it *appears* to bear the figure of a spread eagle, charged with a harrow or portcullis; but what the objects are really intended to represent it would not be easy to pronounce. This coin does not appear to be of English origin, but in all probability belongs to the Merovingian series, of which numerous examples have from time to time been published by M. Cartier in the *Revue Numismatique*.

No. 3.—A skeatta, resembling this in almost every

¹ See Lelewel, *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, pl. i., Nos. 22 and 26.

respect, is engraved in *Ruding* (pl. i. No. 25); but the piece here represented is in such remarkably fine preservation, and is so well struck, that we have been tempted to add it to this list. Assuming, as we unquestionably may assume, this coin to be of Saxon origin, we have here direct evidence that the Saxon moneyers would have imitated the Roman coins had they possessed sufficient skill. The prototype of this piece is evidently that little brass Roman coin of the time of Constantine, with the galeated bust and VRBS ROMA; reverse, the wolf and twins. That coin is constantly found in England, and there is no doubt that in the time of the lower empire immense numbers were in circulation in Gaul and Britain. The origin of the figure on the *reverse* of this sceatta it is not so easy to discover. This example (of which there are several in the British Museum) is in the collection of W. H. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich, who obtained it at Richborough, where it was discovered.

No. 4.—The figure on the obverse of this piece appears to have been copied from some of the Byzantine coins; the reverse bears a figure of what has been called a dragon, an object often represented on coins of this class. This coin was discovered at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, and is in the collection of the Rev. Edward Trafford Leigh, by whom it was, with others, obligingly sent for our inspection.

No. 5.—The possessor of this curious piece (the Rev. E. T. Leigh) mentions that it was found at Dorchester, Oxon, and is of opinion that it is a Saxon coin, an opinion from which, after due examination and deliberation, we, with all deference, must dissent. The portion of the legend around the rudely drawn crowned head presents the letters CHVON, forming, in all probability, part of the name CHVONRAD, *Conrad*. The reverse bears in tolerably well-formed Runic characters the legend $\uparrow IXIDM \uparrow$.

With regard to the six remaining coins, which are in the collection of the British Museum, we have the following observations to make. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, appear to bear regal busts. No. 7 has a galeated head, which appears to be a rude, though spirited, copy of the common small brass coin of Constantine. It is very probable that Nos. 10 and 11 are prelatical money. The straggling letters which we find in some of these pieces, appear to be attempts to copy legends which the *artists* could not read, and which they could but imperfectly imitate. Referring again to No. 3, which has the representation of the wolf and twins, we cannot help recording our opinion, that it may probably be the origin of that nondescript delineation which has puzzled so many of our English numismatists. (See the plates of Sceattas, pl. 1, Nos. 5 to 16, in Ruding). The very perfect preservation of the coin, No. 3, in the plate accompanying this notice, shews that the whole body of the figure intended for a wolf is formed by curved strokes. In the types of the Sceattas given by Ruding, these strokes are most barbarously imitated, and the original design is lost in successive copies. No. 6, the reverse of which our artist has by mistake placed upside down, appears to present an earlier example of this copying. The animal's head is bent downward like that of No. 3; but in this specimen there appears to be no attempt to represent the two figures beneath it, which we conceive to be intended in the presumed rude copies given by Ruding. Referring the reader to the very judicious remarks of the Chancellor Thomsen, of Copenhagen (*Num. Chron.* Vol. III. p. 116), who observes, that in the well executed copies we see the earliest attempts to imitate well executed coins, and that the ruder pieces are the latest, we think the opinion we

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have ventured on the hitherto puzzling type of the sceattas in Ruding's first plate, will be admitted by our numismatic friends.

J. Y. A.

VII.

REMARKS UPON THE NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF EAST ANGLIA DURING THE VII. & VIII. CENTURIES.

VERY confused accounts are given in all the chronicles, respecting the succession of the East Anglian princes, during the eighth and ninth centuries. The following dates, the result of careful enquiry, may, I think, be relied on:

- A.D. 690. BEORNE ascended the throne and reigned 26 years. In
- 716. ETHELRED succeeded him.
- 738. ETHELRED II. (By Holinshed he is sometimes called Ethelbert; but it is nearly certain that Ethelred was his name.) After a reign of 52 years, he was succeeded by—
- 790. ETHELBERT, who, in 1793, was murdered by Offa. To

BEORNE

it is probable that the Skeattas, which read BEONNA REX, must be assigned, notwithstanding the difference in the name. Of his successors, Ethelred I. and II., no coins have yet appeared; the piece which in a former paper I attributed to the latter, I have reason to believe belongs to a more recent date. I shall recur to it shortly.

ETHELBERT.

I think it not unlikely that the penny in Ruding's 3rd plate, so long assigned to Ethelbert, king of Kent from

748 to 760 (and by some antiquaries suspected), may belong to this unfortunate prince. It may, indeed, be doubted whether this form of the penny was in use at so early a date as the reign of the Kentish Ethelbert, and the elegance of the piece now before us is an obstacle to its being appropriated to him. In the form of the letters, the engraving of the portrait, and the braiding of the hair, it resembles the money of Offa. The Runic letters **ᚠᚱᚠ** (LVL) which accompany the name of the king on the obverse, cannot be explained otherwise than by supposing them to be the name of a moneyer, (although not usually found in such a situation), and this confirms my conjecture, since the same name occurs on coins of Offa and Coenwulf. It may easily be shewn that none of the coins of Offa in Ruding's Plates, belong to a much earlier period than the accession of the East Anglian Ethelbert;¹ it is very probable that they were all minted during the last ten or fifteen years of his reign. That the genuineness of the piece now before us should have been questioned, merely from the occurrence of the wolf and twins on its reverse, appears strange, when we consider not only the different imitations of Roman types upon Saxon coins, but the frequent findings in this island, of the small brass money of the lower empire, impressed with the same device. At any rate, the East Anglian has fully as strong a claim, as the Kentish prince, to this penny. The murder of Ethelbert in 793 was a fatal blow to the independence of East Anglia, and though we are certain that kings did reign in that province, between this prince and Edmund, their names have perished.

¹ Ruding supposes those with the portrait, generally considered the work of foreign artists, to be amongst the latest of his money. I cannot entirely agree with that learned gentleman on this point.

In a paper printed in the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. II. p. 47), I endeavoured to supply the names of two of these kings by means of the coins of *Eadvald* and *Eanred*. Permit me here to state more explicitly the reasons which led me to assign these coins to East Anglia; and first with regard to the pennies of

EADVALD

assigned by Ruding to Athelbald, king of Mercia 716—755, and engraved pl. IV. figs. 1 & 2.

Now there was no king of Mercia, of the name of Eadvald. One of Offa's immediate predecessors, indeed, was named Athelbald, but as all the Chronicles and his own charters, agree in the spelling of his name, and as the coins in question read most distinctly Eadvald, they cannot belong to him; and as there is no other king of Mercia who can claim them, they must be removed from that series. Neither can they belong to so early a date as the reign of Athelbald; for since Offa held the Mercian sceptre nearly forty years, it is reasonable to suppose that those of his moneyers whose names appear on coins of Coenwulf, his successor, and of Egbert, could hardly have worked for him at the beginning of his reign; and that such specimens of his money as bear the strongest resemblance in types, &c. to those of Coenwulf, belong to a period immediately antecedent to that monarch's accession. Now, on examining the pennies of Eadvald, we remark on the first, a very close resemblance in the arrangement of the obverse, as well as the reverse, to a penny of Offa, figured in Sir A. Fountaine's Tab. IX., No. 8 (not in Ruding), except that the moneyer's name is LVL. One of Coenwulf (Ruding, pl. 6, fig. 18), has a similar reverse, with the same moneyer as the above cited coin of Offa. Several pieces of Offa

(Ruding, pl. iv., figs. 19 to 22, and v. 23, 24), and of Coenwulf (pl. vii. 29; pl. xxviii. 15, 16), have the king's name and title in three lines on the obverse, as on this of Eadvald.

The second piece presents a similar reverse to, and the same moneyer's name as, the coins of Offa (pl. iv. 19; pl. xxix. 14). The name *Vintred* appears also on a coin of Offa (pl. v. 28), and on two of Coenwulf (pl. vi. 6 and 19). The resemblance I have here traced between the pennies of *Eadvald* and those of Offa and his successor, will warrant the conjecture that the former were issued about the commencement of the reign of Coenwulf, by some cotemporary prince. I can, indeed, see no reason to alter the opinion I have long entertained, that they present the name of a king who reigned in East Anglia, during the early part of the ninth century.

Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, is said to have appointed his brother, Athelstan, regent of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, the kingdoms which his father had subdued. East Anglia, which had placed itself under the protection of Egbert, is not mentioned; probably it was then governed by an independent sovereign, who may have been

EANRED.

The exact correspondence of execution and type remarked between the penny of this king and the money of Ethelwulf, Ethelbert, and Berhtulf, in my former letter, still induces me to think that it is erroneously assigned to the Northumbrian Eanred. The non-appearance of the moneyer's name, *DES*, on any part of the stycas which have yet come to light, is an obstacle to this appropriation. Should any silver money of Eanred exist, I should expect it would resemble the stycas, as does that figured in Sir A.

Fountaine's tables, and the sceatta of his successor, Ethelred. Until the year 867, we have sceattas and stycas of different kings of Northumbria and archbishops of York; whilst the earliest pennies of this kingdom, if we remove this from the series, are perhaps some of the *Sancti Petri Moneta*, then those of the Anglo-Danish princes, Sihtric, Anlaf, and Regnald.

We now come to consider the penny of

EDELRED,

unique in every respect as regards Anglo-Saxon numismatics. Its obverse presents the well-known Carolingian type of the Christian temple, surrounded by the name and title of Edelfred. On a former occasion, I supposed this coin to have been struck by the joint authority of Edelfred and Beorne, about 758. It appears, however, that twenty-two years elapsed between the death of Beorne and the accession of Ethelfred; and indeed a fresh examination of the piece under discussion has satisfied me, that the penultimate letter of the reverse is not *R*, but *A*, of a form frequently occurring on the coins of *Athelward* and *Edmund*; so that instead of BEORNHRE, we must read BEORNHAE, the name of a moneyer.

The Christian temple first appears on the coins of Charlemagne, with great reason supposed to have been minted posterior to his Italian expedition, and copied from a Roman model. His money of this type is, however, extremely rare; not so that of Louis le Debonnaire, his son. In the opinion of M. de Saulcy (*Revue de la Numismatique Française*, 1837, p. 356), the type of the temple was adopted on the currency of Louis, towards the middle of his reign, about 830; in that of Charles le Simple it disappears from the coinage of France.

The scarcity of the coins of Charlemagne impressed with this type, prevents us from assigning this piece to Ethelred his cotemporary, who died in 790; and if, as it appears probable, it was a copy of some coins of Louis, we cannot fix its date earlier than 830. The resemblance which, in some respects, it bears to the coins of Athelward and Edmund, excludes Ethelred of Northumberland and Ethelred of Wessex from all claim to it, and the moneyer's name BEORNHAE, which is found on coins of Edmund, confines it to the East Anglian series.

Mr. Lindsay has conjectured that

BEORHTRIC,

a penny of whom is engraved in Ruding's third Plate, was another of these unrecorded kings of the East-Angles; and the close affinity which exists between it and the coins of Athelward, shew the correctness of that gentleman's opinion. The earliest coins of Egbert are undoubtedly those figured in Ruding's fifth plate (moneyers, *Babba* and *Udd*), these erroneously assigned to Ecgrid, the son of Offa, and that in plate xxviii. (moneyer *Oba*); then those with the portrait; and lastly, those in which his name is spelt *Ecgebercht*, and none of these bear the slightest resemblance to this penny of Beorhtric. It is difficult to account for the presence of the letter A on this, and the pieces which bear the names of Athelward, Edmund, and Ethelstan. It has been supposed the initial of *Anglorum*, was placed on the money of this kingdom, for the same reason that \mathfrak{M} appears on that of Mercia, and this conjecture is intitled to some consideration.

A coin of Coenwulf, on which this letter occurs (Ruding Plate vi., Fig. 6), may have been minted in East-Anglia,

since the moneyer's name, *Wintred*, is found on one of the above-mentioned pieces of Eadvald; and those of Ceolwulf and Berhtulf of the same type, may be admitted as evidence that these princes had not relinquished their claim to the sovereignty of that province. The appearance of the same letter on some pieces of the West-Saxon Ethelwulf, may be accounted for on the supposition that they were issued in Kent, under his authority, by his brother Athelstan, and so marked with the initial of his name. One of these has the name of the mint *Doribi*, in the field of the obverse, a strong confirmation of this hypothesis. On the Northumbrian stycas, however, we find both A and ω , and this cannot be accounted for on the same grounds.

There is a curious penny of Ethelstan (Ruding, Plate ix., Fig. 4), on which the letter A may have a different signification, being apparently connected with ω in the field of the reverse. Beginning with the obverse legend, the coin must be read thus :—

+EDELSTAN	+REXANL
\bar{A}	$\bar{\omega}$

I will reserve a few remarks on the coins of Athelward, Ethelstan, and the *Sancti Eadmundi Moneta*, for a future opportunity.

If the preceding remarks be correct, we have on coins alone, the names of five kings, respecting whom history is silent, to fill up the blank of sixty years in the East-Anglian annals. They may be arranged as follows :—

EADVALD,	his coins, connected by types and names of moneyers, with those of Offa and Coenwulf, will warrant us in supposing that he reigned about A.D. 800.
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EANRED, from the resemblance of his penny, in type and style of execution, to the money of Ethelwulf and Berhtulf. I should place his reign about 840.

EDELRED, type copied from the deniers of Louis le Debonaire, and moneyer of Edmund : and

BEORHTRIC, the type of his penny connecting it with those of

ATHELWARD, generally acknowledged to belong to this series, must all have reigned between 840 and 855.

These coins become doubly important, considered as monuments of kings not recorded in history, and the only evidence that they ever reigned.

D. H. H.

Leeds, 6th March, 1841.

A drawing of the coin of Edelred (original in the British Museum), was forwarded with a former paper.

VIII.

ON THE IRISH COINS OF EDWARD IV.

BY AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., M.R.I.A.

[Published in the Nineteenth Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Dublin, 1840. 4to. pp. 49.]

THE study of the various coinages which took place in Ireland during the reign of Edward IV., is peculiarly attractive, from the number and variety of his coins which have reached our times ; and the difficulties hitherto in appropriating many of them to the precise period at

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which they were issued from the several mints, has added considerable interest to the investigation. Dr. Smith has observed, it is a remarkable circumstance, that during the first seven years of this reign, seven distinct coinages were issued from the Irish mints. Some of them present several varieties of their types; but the history of the period is much embarrassed by the gross frauds then practised in the authorised, as well as the illegal Irish mints.

The solving of these difficulties, and the affording a more lucid means for the appropriation of specimens of the coinages in Ireland, during the reign of Edward IV., have been Dr. Smith's main object; and in this most ably has that gentleman been both assiduous and successful. He divides the history of the coins into four sections, each distinguished by its peculiar type.

The first includes those coins, the type of which was peculiar to Ireland.

The second, or Hiberno-English type, comprises those coins, bearing devices peculiar to the Irish mint on the obverse; and on the reverse, the motto of the English mint, "*Posui Deum*" etc.

The third, the coins similar in type to those of Edward struck in the English mints; and,

Fourthly, those denominated the Anglo-Irish type; having on the obverse, a shield, bearing the arms of England and France quarterly; and on the reverse, three crowns in pale, a device peculiar to the Irish coinage.

The type of the coins comprised within the first section, are those having on the obverse, a crown within a tressure, no legend; and on the reverse, a cross, with pellets, within the quarters, the legend denoting the place of mintage. No coins of this type are known to have issued from any other mint than that of Dublin.

Grafton, in his continuation to Harding's Chronicle, printed at the close of 1542, in reference to Edward IV.'s endeavours to reform and redress the public weal, in the four years following the discomfiture of Henry VI.'s adherents at the battle of Towton Field, in March 1461, adds, "Besides he coined money, as well gold as silver, the which at this day is current. The which gold was in royals and nobles, and the silver was groats, so that in his time, this kind of coin came up." Grafton has here blundered egregiously, as the groats of Edward III. sufficiently testify; yet, it is certain, Edward IV., early in the first year of his reign, in August 1461, appointed "German Lynch, of London, goldsmith, warden and master-worker of our moneys and coynes within our castle of Dublin, and within our castle of Trymme," to strike certain pieces of silver, in Galway;¹ as appears by the confirmation of the letter patent, by the parliament of Wexford, in 1463. It is thus shewn who was the master-worker of the Dublin mint at the accession of Edward IV.; and in the first year of this reign, it was enacted by the parliament held at Dublin, a maille, or halfpenny, and a quadrant, or farthing of silver, with the crown on the obverse, and the cross and legend on reverse, similar to those of the last year of Henry VI., should be struck in the Dublin mint, but no specimens of this type are known.

In the next year, 1462, a farthing of copper mixed with silver, having on one side a crown, with suns and rosés within the circumference of the crown; and on the other a cross, with the place of mintage, was ordered to be struck in the castle of Dublin. The discovery of the only known

¹ Simon, Append. No. viii.

specimen of this coinage, in the cabinet of Lieutenant-Colonel Weld Hartstonge, by Dr. Smith, is announced in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ii. pp. 21—23. The several varieties of the coins of this first section, are minutely detailed in the first plate, beautifully etched, from the exquisite drawings of Dr. Smith.

The second section, the Hiberno-English type, comprises several distinct varieties. The first sort, on obverse, a crown, with legend, the king's name and titles; reverse, the cross and pellets, similar to the English groats. The second, a rose of five leaves on obverse, with legend of king's name and titles; on the reverse a sun in splendour, charged with a rose of five leaves, or an annulet in the centre, the legend being the place of mintage. A third, on obverse, the king's head, with legend of name and titles; on reverse, the sun in splendour, with charge as before, the legend denoting the place of mintage. Other varieties approach the distinctions, in ornament and arrangement, of the coins produced by the English mints at London, York, and Durham.

Dr. Smith places the first issue of this coinage in the year 1463, and we find them to have been struck at the mints of Dublin and Waterford. The place of mintage in the latter city, which Dr. Smith has omitted to mention, was "in a place called Dondory, *alias* Raynold's Tower."

The groat, on obverse, a rose; and on the reverse, the sun in splendour, figured in Dr. Smith's plate 1., No. xxii., would seem to be a unique specimen. It was formerly in the Grainger Collection, whence it was purchased with a Trim groat of Edward IV., a half groat, and penny, with the sun reverses, by Thomas Hollis, in March 1766. Snelling engraved it in his first additional plate to Simon, No. 19; and, again, in one of the plates to Archdeacon

Blackbourn's privately printed *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*, 1780, 4to., in which work, p. 834, it is mentioned. When the Hollis cabinet was dispersed by auction, in May 1817, it was purchased by the late Matthew Young, and is now part of the superb collection of the late highly respected Dean of St. Patrick.

The small copper piece (pl. I. No. 21); on obverse, a shield bearing three crowns, two and one, and on the reverse, the sun in splendour, charged with a rose, is doubtless a farthing of the coinage of 1463, and has been very properly appropriated by Dr. Smith.

Ruding, in reference to the devices on these coins, has stated, "the rose on the badge of the House of York, and the sun was first introduced by Edward upon the coins. This impress he adopted, in commemoration of an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, immediately before the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire, when three suns were seen, which shone for a time, and then were suddenly conjoined in one. As Edward was then victorious, he took for his impress a sun, which stood him in good stead at the battle of Barnet;"² assertions, which having obtained acceptance by some numismatists, may deserve some particular notice.

The White Rose, said to have been derived from the castle of Clifford, and the especial distinctive insignia of the royal house of York, is supposed by some writers to have been borne as a badge by Edmund of Langley, fifth son of Edward III., created Duke of York by his nephew Richard II., and from whom, by the marriage of Anne Mortimer with Edmund's second son, Edward earl of March, and the representative of the House of York,

² *Annals of the Coinage*, edit. 1819, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 359.

claimed the crown of England as Edward IV. This appropriation does not appear correct. The rose was certainly a badge of the Plantagenets,³ and on the coins of John, has a place on the obverse, within the triangular form, which on the coins of that monarch, Henry III., and Edward I., were symbols of the Trinity. That the white rose was not the badge of Edmund of Langley, first duke of York, is almost proved by the ancient painting at Wilton House, near Salisbury, in which Richard II., kneeling before St. John, St. Edmund, and St. Edward the confessor, is attended by angels, who are represented as wearing collars formed of white roses, intermixed with broom-pods. Yet the device of a sun, charged with a white rose, and the motto, "*Dieu et mon Droit*," was certainly one of the badges of Edward IV.

On Edward IV.'s great seal, the rose and sun are separately displayed; and the two figures formed the ornaments of a collar given by that monarch to his adherents. In the Rous roll, his brother, George, duke of Clarence, is represented as holding in his hand such a collar, to which is pendant a lion, a distinctive badge of the house of March.

The sun, as a royal badge, was of much earlier use than the time of Edward IV. The sun, in splendour, had already appeared on the reverse of the coins of John, subordinate, however, to another royal badge, the star of five points, and a crescent; and it is perhaps deserving of notice, the star of five points on the obverse of the Irish coins of Henry III., takes the place of the rose on those of John. The star of five points, according to the religious devices of early times, had reference to the star of

³ One of the badges of Edward I. was a rose *or*, the stalk *vert*.

Bethlehem, which led the magi to the place of the nativity. Simon Fitz-Mary, sheriff of London, founded in 1247, at Bishopsgate, near London, a priory called Bethlehem; and on the breast of the capes of the monastic costume worn by its inmates, was a star of five flaming points, *gules*; in the centre a circle, or annulet *azure*, or sky-colour. A portion of the armorial insignia of the same house, was on a chief *azure*, an etoile of sixteen rays. The number sixteen further seems typical of the same allusion. Sir John Maundeville, a traveller in the fourteenth century, describing the chapel of the nativity at Jerusalem, says, "Besyde the quier of the chirche, at the right side, as men comen downward *sixteen* greces [or steps], is the place where our Lord was born, that is full well dyghte of marble, and fulle richly peynted with gold, sylver, azure, and other colours: and three paces besyde, is the crybbe of the ox and the asse."

Edward III., in 1376, in a grand tournament in Smithfield, for the gratification of his lady-love, Alice Pierce, caused her to ride by his side in a triumphal chariot, as "the Lady of the Sun." In a contemporary illuminated manuscript, describing Richard II.'s voyage to Ireland, and his return in 1399, one of the paintings represents the king's ship, on the main-sail of which, the sun in splendour is spread forth in magnificent effulgence. Gower further alludes to the same monarch, in an unpublished poem, yet extant, under the device of the sun. By Edward IV., as a Yorkist, the sun appears to have been borne, as also by Queen Elizabeth, a Tudor, as it constituted one of the main ornaments among the royal devices, which decorated the banqueting-chamber erected by her order in April 1581, for the reception and entertainment of her Gallic gallant, the Duke of Anjou. These facts are sufficient

to shew, that as a royal badge, it did not originate from the incident assigned in the quotation from Ruding.

A genealogical roll, deducing the descent of Edward IV. from Henry III., and shewing his claim to the crown, by deduction from Edmund of Langley, first duke of York, and his wife, Isabella of Castile, from its illuminations and paintings, appears to have been finished soon after, if not immediately upon, his assumption of the regal dignity. In this, the two parhelia, or fictitious suns, formed in connection with the great luminary, as they appeared previous to the battle of Mortimer's Cross, on Feb. 2nd, 1461, are distinctly delineated, as also the form of the sun when eclipsed. The historians of the period seem to have passed *sub silentio* the fact of the eclipse; but another and more pictorial illumination supplies further and more interesting detail. Edward, in the midst of his army,⁴ has his eyes directed to an appearance of three suns in the firmament, from which is directed towards him a stream of rays bearing three crowns; these are indicated by a line above the painting—"Sol in forma triplici: sic Edwardo R. Anglie." In the illumination, a hand protruded from a cloud, holds forth a label, on which is—"Veni: Coronaberis, de capite Amana, de vertice Sanir et Hermon." Another label placed immediately over Edward's head has these words—"Dñe quid vis me facere." The first is deduced from the Latin Vulgate, Canticles iv. 8; and the latter from Acts ix. 6. Edward's claims are here specifically

⁴ Among the soldiery to the right stands a flag-bearer, bearing a pennon, on which is painted a black bull, an early badge of the house of Clare or Clarence, through which family the line of York derived their right to the throne. On the front of the George Inn, at Glastonbury, the arms of Edward IV. are supported, on the dexter side by a lion, and on the sinister, by a bull.

detailed, as "Earl of March, son of Richard duke of York, and heir to the crowns of England, France, and Castile." The disputed point whether the three crowns in the after-coinage of Edward IV., and Richard III., implied the armorial insignia of Ireland, is therefore set at rest, notwithstanding the assertion by George Chalmers, that a Commission, appointed in the reign of Edward IV., to ascertain what were the arms of Ireland, reported as their answer, The arms were three crowns in pale.⁵ Edward evidently assumed the three crowns as indicative of his claims, and they were retained by his successor; but why continued by Henry VII. is somewhat problematical. Mr. Lindsay, in appropriating to the latter monarch the coins placed by Simon to Henry VI., is certainly in the right, and establishes the fact of coins being struck expressly for Ireland by Henry VII.; but the latter were probably minted in the tower of London, in the same manner as those of Henry VIII., bearing in the legend—"*Civilitas Dublinie*,"—were issued from the Tower Mint: he at no time having had any authorised mint in Ireland.

The conflicts which arose by the partial successes of the Lancastrian party, for a brief period placed "the sun of York" in obscurity, and the imbecile Henry VI. was reinstated on the throne, Oct. 25, 1470, only to be flung down with fatal effect by the more powerful efforts of the Yorkists. Edward again entered London as a victor on April 11, 1471; Henry's short day of regality passed away, and the representative of the house of York was restored. That this was a period when many base unauthorised coins were struck in Ireland, cannot be doubted; and, from

⁵ Caledonia, vol. i., p. 463. The commission referred to by that historian, is not known by heraldic writers.

Dr. Smith's researches, we find many made in Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Kilmallock, were by the act of 1472, declared as false coins; and, in 1476, were further declared void, and forbidden to be received in payment.

Of the seven cities and towns, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Limerick, Trim, Waterford, and Wexford, in which the coins described in the third section were minted, only four, viz., Drogheda, Dublin, Trim, and Waterford, are recognised as legal mints in the acts which have been preserved. In 1473, it was enacted that the coins should be struck for the time to come within the Castle of Dublin only, and in no other place in Ireland; yet it appears Limerick retained or recovered authority to coin money at a subsequent period; and the power to coin money within the castle of Trim was conceded in 1478, to Henry, Lord Grey, Lord Deputy, by the name of Seneschal and Treasurer of the Liberty of Meath.

The class of coins constituting the fourth section, are, as Dr. Smith observes, of "a very remarkable type," and may be denominated the Anglo-Irish type: on the obverse, a shield, bearing the arms of England and France quartered; and on the reverse, three crowns in pale: a device at no time represented on the coins produced in the English mints, but peculiar to the Irish coinage. Fynes Moryson, who wrote after the accession of James I., and from his family connections with persons of authority in Ireland, might be supposed to speak of these coins with something like a knowledge of the purport of the device, very vaguely describes them as "cross-keale groats, with the Pope's triple crown;" in fact, no further evidence is required to prove his utter ignorance of the matter in point. Sir James Ware, the most distinguished of the writers on the antiquities and history of Ireland, was unable to solve the problem of the

meaning of the three crowns, beyond the conjecture of their "denoting the three kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland;" an opinion in which Simon concurred. This opinion Dr. Smith has, however, rebutted, by adopting the suggestion of the Rev. Richard Butler, of Trim, that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland from the time of Richard II., to the time of Henry VII., founded mainly on two points: on the grant of arms to Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created marquis, and almost immediately after, duke of Dublin, viz., so long as he should be Lord of Ireland—*Azure*, three crowns *or*, within a border *argent*; and, secondly, the crown for the first time appearing on the first distinct and separate coinage for Ireland, authorised in 1460, by the parliament held at Drogheda, before Richard, duke of York, lord-lieutenant, which declared the independence of Ireland, and enacting that it should have a proper coin, separate from the coin of England.⁶

The positions assumed by the Rev. Richard Butler are, in the opinion of the writer, hardly tenable; and for these reasons: the coat granted to Robert de Vere, was doubtless the armorial insignia of the banner of St. Edmund; and as a royal coat could only be borne by a subject by the monarch's special permission; secondly, the bearing such arms ceased with this individual, and they are not shown to have been borne or displayed by any other person, or in any way, as the armorial insignia of Ireland.

The assertion that the crown first appears on the coin

⁶ The reference is to Simon, Appendix V., which is dated 23 Hen. VI.; but it should have been the 38 Hen. VI., that year ending August 30, 1460: Richard, duke of York, arrived in London on the second day of the meeting of parliament at Westminster, which assembled on Oct. 9th in that year, to obey, as he believed, the call of that parliament to the throne of England.

authorised by the parliament held at Drogheda, in 1460, and that the declared independence of Ireland were direct proofs that the crown, or the three crowns, constituted the armorial device of Ireland, is in no way capable of supporting the position of that gentleman, within whose comprehension it appears not to have fallen, that the persons constituting the parliament held at Drogheda, were favourable to the pretensions of Richard, duke of York; and that in that act they virtually severed the dominion of Ireland from the crown of England. The act expressly describes one species of coin "on which shall be imprinted, on one side, a lion, and on the other side, a crown, called an *Irlandes d'argent*; to pass for one penny sterling." Here is directly and unblushingly told the duke's pretensions—he claimed the crown of England as heir of the house of March. The lion was the badge of the house of March; and the crown was that of England, which he sought. The separation of Ireland, if it had been carried into effect, affording to the duke a species of sovereignty, which would enable him to make head against the partisans of the house of Lancaster, whose representative then occupied the English throne, in the person of the imbecile and weak-minded Henry VI. How then, can it be said, the crown here found on the Irish groats and pennies ascribed to Henry VI., affords proof that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland? The crown appears as part of the duke's device; but the time had not arrived when the armorial badge of the house of March could be placed with safety on the coins struck expressly for Ireland; and the reverses consequently show the place of mintage instead. Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV., was killed at the battle of Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.

The three crowns, two and one, appear but on one piece

of money, issued, doubtless, after the accession of Edward IV., and have a close similitude to the arrangement of the banner-device of St. Edmund, and to the arms borne on a shield by Robert de Vere, duke of Dublin; this fact would no doubt occasion the arms in that form to be withdrawn, and the three crowns, indicative of his right to the crowns of England, France, and Castile, of themselves being sufficient to occupy the field of the coin, were heraldically displayed in *pale*. These observations will possibly frustrate the qualification Dr. Smith has given to the suggestions of the Rev. Richard Butler, when he observes (p. 39), "His opinions appear to derive some support from Sir James Ware's account of the three crowns, as denoting the three kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland; for if we take into consideration the devices on both sides of the coin, we find the arms of England and France quartered on the obverse; and on the reverse, the arms of Ireland [*i. e.* the three crowns]. Now it is probable Sir James Ware knew Ireland had been represented by arms of some kind, but that he committed the mistake of supposing the device on the reverse alone represented three kingdoms instead of one."

With the Rev. Richard Butler's opinion, that the three crown groats, bearing the title of *Rex Hibernie*, were struck to further the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, in his claim to the throne of England, in 1487, under the title of Edward VI., and were not of the period or reign of Edward IV., the writer begs to add his humble concurrence; in his opinion, the point is fully established by the facts already advanced.

Dr. Smith's investigation on the Irish coins of Edward IV., has placed him in the first class of Numismatists, by the unceasing patience of his enquiries, the good sense and solidity of his arguments, and the urbane manner in which

he courts an examination of the positions he steps boldly forward to maintain, when not altogether in concurrence with opinions which have retained ground from misconceptions, or previous mis-statements. The plates, beautifully engraved by Kirkwood, from most exquisite drawings by Dr. Smith, exhibit ninety-three varieties of the coins of this reign, from the cabinets of the leading Numismatists of Ireland, the Rev. Richard Butler of Trim, the collection of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, Lieut. Col. Weld, Hartstonge, John Lindsay, Esq., of Mary Ville, near Cork, and Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork. B.

IX.

COINS OF ROMANUS I. AND II.

THE correct appropriation of ancient coins being the principal aim of all numismatic researches, the following may perhaps be an acceptable contribution to the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle.

A Byzantine coin of copper came into my possession some time ago, on which I observe the common type of Constantine X.¹ struck upon a piece of one Romanus,²

¹ *Obv.*—+CONST BASIL RΩΩ

Bust of the emperor, his right hand on his breast, his left holding a globe, surmounted by a cross.

Rev.—+CONST
ENΘEO BA
SILEVS R
ΩΩEON

See "Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Coins," vol. ii. p. 401.

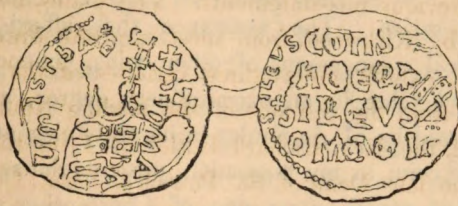
² *Obv.*—+RΩMAN BASILEVS RΩΩ

Bearded bust of Romanus, holding in his right hand the labarum, in his left a globe, surmounted by a cross.

Rev.—+RΩMA
NENΘEΩBA
SILEVS RΩ
ΩAIΩN

Figured in De Saulcy's work, pl. xxi. fig. 6.

certainly the first of his name, since the second could not appear alone on the imperial money, until after the death of his father Constantine.



The coins of this type, presenting on the obverse a bearded bust, long assigned to the younger Romanus, were restored by the Baron Marchant to Romanus I. M. de Saulcy objects to this restitution, and assigns the following reason for adopting the arrangement proposed by the earlier commentators on Byzantine numismatics. That the legend of the reverse is $\text{R}\omega\text{M}\alpha\text{N}\ \text{EN}\ \text{O}\epsilon\omega\ \text{BASILEVS}\ \text{R}\omega\text{M}\alpha\text{I}\omega\text{N}$, whilst the pieces of Leo VI. and Constantine X. almost always present the letter O, and the word $\text{ROM}\epsilon\text{ON}$, instead of ω and $\text{R}\omega\text{M}\alpha\text{I}\omega\text{N}$; and that since the coins of Nicephorus Focas present the same reverse legend, it is more probable that the pieces in question belong to Romanus the younger, than to Romanus I.³ An examination of the plates to De Saulcy's work (xix. xx. and xxi), will shew that no argument drawn from this source can have much weight, since it appears that the forms $\text{R}\omega\text{M}\alpha\text{I}\omega\text{N}$ and $\text{ROM}\epsilon\text{ON}$ are used indiscriminately on the coins of Basil I. and Constantine VIII. (Pl. xix. 2 and 3), and $\text{R}\omega\text{M}\alpha\text{I}\omega\text{N}$ is found on the silver money of Leo VI. (Pl. xix. fig. 8). The piece now before us is decisive of the controversy,

³ "Essai de Classification," p. 228.

proving that these coins were issued previous to those of Constantine X., consequently by Romanus I.; and confirming the opinion of the Baron Marchant. Re-issued coins, like the present, are, I believe, peculiar to the Byzantine series. The assistance they afford to the chronological arrangement of other coins, enhances their interest and value in an extraordinary degree, a subject ably discussed by M. de Sauley in his truly elegant work⁴.

Another coin, in my possession, presents the same type of Romanus, struck upon one of Constantine and Zoe (Pl. xx. fig. 3.)

D. H. H.

1st March, 1841.

X.

REMARKS ON A PAPER ENTITLED "MEMOIR ON THE ROETTIERS."

MR. EDITOR,—In the last number of the Numismatic Chronicle you have published a Communication entitled a "Memoir on the Roettiers," the writer of which, in the slashing Pinkerton style, impeaches the testimony of all who have written on the subject—Horace Walpole, Martin Folkes, John Evelyn, Mr. Bindley,—and even questions the correctness of the date in an official paper (the Roettier Petition and Accompt) which is in your own possession, and was printed *verbatim et literatim* under your own eye.

When a writer professes to correct others he should give evidence that what he himself puts forth is capable of being substantiated, but the Author of the "Memoir" gives

⁴ Ibid. pp. 63, 250, &c.

no authorities for many of his assertions respecting the Roettiers, except a few unimportant extracts from the Mint records and the parliamentary journals, which of course do not bear at all upon the family history.

The Bindley Paper states that Joseph Roettier did not return to France until 1678, which is borne out by the petition from John in behalf of the *three* brothers (see Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 198). for making a great seal in 1677.¹ The author of the "Memoir" asserts that it was in 1672 that Joseph left England, and therefore assumes that the date in the petitioner's account is an error, but he gives no authority in confirmation of his statement; whereas Bindley derived his information from Snelling, who had it from one of the family, a chain of evidence we conceive in every way satisfactory. True it is that Joseph Roettier succeeded Warin in the Paris mint, and as the latter died in 1675, (according to Walpole) it is not improbable that two years more might elapse before the election of his successor was finally settled, or Joseph had completed his engagements in England.

The Bindley MS. states that "John would not come over without his two brothers, Joseph and Philip." This the Author of the "Memoir" considers "erroneous," but advances no authority in support of his assertion—his

¹ The correctness of this date is in some degree corroborated by an official note, of which the following is a correct copy :—

"TO THE AUDITORS OF THE IMPRESTS.

"Gent^l—The Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ty} Treasury direct you with what convenient speed you can to certify them whether it appears by any accounts before you that any money hath bin paid to John Rottier Engraver of his Ma^{ty} Mint and Seales, for working and making two Great Seales one in the year 1671 and the other in the year 1677. ✓

I am Gent^l Your most humble Servant

Treasury Chamber,
5th June, 1684.

HEN. GUY."

objection resting only on the fact that Philip was twelve years younger than John, an objection which must go for nothing, since it fails to shew that the youngest brother was not arrived at manhood.

Walpole's statement of the connection between Cha^s II. and the elder Roettier previous to the Restoration, is treated by the Author of the "Memoir" as a "mere fable undeserving of any credit," as is also Folkes' story to the same effect,—but as we have only his own *ipse dixit*, and not a shadow of proof advanced to substantiate it, we must be allowed to distrust a mere flippant denial. Walpole, as well as Bindley, had his information from members of the Roettier family, which in common fairness ought to be considered the most authentic—we know that Charles II. acted generally less from regard to merit than from personal favoritism or obligation, and yet, with all his faults, we believe that he would never have given John Roettier, a foreigner, a preference over Simon an Englishman, unless from some principle of that kind, which must have arisen from services rendered to him by Roettier when abroad. Thus Walpole's story is not an improbable one in accounting for the king's patronage of the Roettiers.

The Author of the "Memoir" goes on to say that Thomas Simon had a brother named Lawrence; but we can find no evidence of any other brother than Abraham, of whom there are some interesting notices in Vertue's "Works of Simon." Neither Walpole nor Vertue appear ever to have heard of any Lawrence Simon, and Abraham alone, as far as we can learn, was assistant to Simon at the Mint.

Thomas Simon was *not* "appointed by patent, chief engraver on the 2nd June, 1660," only three days after the king's entry into London. It was on the 2nd June 1661, that his appointment as "*one of his Ma^{ties} chief gravers*"

took place; it is so stated in two instances by Vertue, and we have ourselves *seen an official copy of the patent!*

The Author of the "Memoir" calls Simon "a stern old republican," though he omits to inform us how he obtained a knowledge that such were his political principles, when all contemporary accounts of Simon are so extremely meagre. It does not follow that because he wrought under the commonwealth and the Protector, that he therefore held Republican opinions; for we see him equally willing and eager to work under the royal patronage, as is in evidence by the Petition Crown. But the Author of the "Memoir" seems to have had a point to obtain—a wish to throw some obloquy on Evelyn²—for Simon's republicanism is put forth as the occasion of Evelyn's enmity to him, though the one is equally with the other, as destitute of proof as we believe them to be false in fact. The amiable and all-accomplished John Evelyn, the scholar, the christian, and the numismatist, could not have been insensible to the great merits of Simon as an artist, and his claims as an Englishman; and it would require something more than vague insinuations or conjectures to satisfy our minds on a point so much at variance with our notions of Evelyn's character.³

² His sneer at Evelyn in the note at page 169 of the "Memoir" is undeserving of any notice.

³ In a recently published work, "A Modern Pyramid to a Septuagint of Worthies," the writer of which is a well-known member of the Numismatic Society, Evelyn is thus noticed:

"A more admirable character than that of John Evelyn is not readily to be met with. Religion, Patriotism, and universal benevolence were the Lares and Penates of his home. Born and bred in an age hypocritical or enthusiastic, Evelyn preserved the quiet tenor of his way as a pious and persecuted churchman; a devoted royalist, he inveighed with indignant grief against 'the execrable villains who murdered our excellent king;' he lived consistent, respected and beloved, and went to the reward of a faith-

By the author of the "Memoir" it is stated, that he "had some reason to believe" that Simon, after "*quitting the Mint*," in 1665, "retired to Yorkshire, and was living there several years after the supposed date of his decease." It would have been more satisfactory had he acquainted us with his *reasons*; for by omitting them we are unavoidably led to suspect that they are very slight. Whatever they are, they are annihilated by the circumstantial evidence afforded by the "Petition" of his widow, and other official papers, read before the Numismatic Society on the 18th of February last, that Simon died in the latter part of 1665, or in the beginning of 1666, which agrees with the prevalent and popular tradition, that he was among those who perished of the plague. We are moreover convinced, from the same sources, that, though part of the work that belonged to his office was given to Roettier, Simon never received an "abrupt dismissal" from the Mint, or a dismissal in any shape—that he never "retired in disgust"—but remained in full work, in seal and medal-making, to the day of his death, which is further confirmed by the large claim of 3,000*l.* his widow had on the Government.

At page 172 of the "Memoir," an extract from Evelyn's Diary (in 1678) is given, relative to Roettier, who "was now moulding a horse for the king's statue, to be cast in silver, of a yard high." Of course, this must have been a statue of the reigning king, Charles II., and it is not very clear to us what connection the author of the "Memoir" finds between this statue and Le Sœur's statue of Charles I., which had been cast in bronze many years previously, and on a scale considerably larger.

ful servant of God at the advanced age of eighty-six. The moral of his epitaph is worth recording, from its truth: "All is vanity that is not *honest*, and there is no solid wisdom but in true piety."

The passage in the "Memoir" relative to Mr. Stothard and the Roettier dies, is in the main particulars erroneous. Mr. Stothard himself, and we use his name advisedly, is our authority for the contradiction.

On a careful perusal of the "Memoir," it appears to us to contain little information relative to the *private history* of the Roettiers that was not already known to us from "Walpole's Anecdotes," and the Bindley MS.* Though the author questions their testimony, he is indebted to them for his main facts. Wherein he differs from them he is supported by slight authorities, or by no authorities at all; and we cannot give him credit for having had any new or exclusive sources of information. If he had, he would have surely told us who Francis Roettier, born at Paris in 1702, was. No such name appears in his genealogical table. Our conclusions are that many things he asserts are either assumed or speculative: we have shown in several instances that they are so.

B. N.

London; 1st March, 1841.

* First printed in No. X. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

MISCELLANEA.

THE NEW PENNY PIECES.—The following paragraph appeared in the "Times" newspaper of the 18th January, from whence it was copied into the "Mirror" of the 23rd of the same month.—"NEW COINAGE FOR 1841. A beautiful specimen of new coins has just been issued from the Mint, consisting of penny pieces. They are materially different from those now in use, as there is no lettering upon them, with the exception of the date. On one side is a most excellent medallion likeness of her present Majesty, richly and elaborately finished, and as it nearly occupies the whole of one of the sides of the pieces, has a magnificent effect. On the obverse is a figure of Britannia, similar to those on the fourpenny pieces, under which is placed the date. The outside of the rim is perfectly smooth, but it is raised in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the figure on the body when in use. The die from which this new issue has been made is highly creditable to the advanced state of the arts in this country, and the finish of the coins produced in working from it cannot be excelled in the most valuable metals."

It is quite clear that the writer of this paragraph had never seen the coins he pretends to describe, or he was practising a stupid hoax upon the editor. There is lettering upon them; on the obverse "*Victoria Dei Gratia*," and on the reverse "*Britanniar: Reg: Fid: Def:.*" The head does *not* occupy nearly the whole of one side of the coin, being no larger than on those of William IV. The figure of Britannia is on the reverse, and *not* on the *obverse*, and the date is *not* placed under the Britannia, but under the portrait. The "outside of the rim" is *not* raised more than (if so much as) in the copper coins of the two last reigns, and scarcely protects the lettering, much less the "figure on the body when in use."

Editors of newspapers and other periodicals subject themselves to serious animadversion when they propagate these egregious mistakes. In the present instance, it could only have arisen from their not taking the trouble to be correctly informed, which might have been easily done, for at the very time that the above paragraph appeared in the "Times" hundreds of these pennies had been issued, and were in the hands of the public.

B. N.

MONSIEUR DE LA SAUSSAYE'S WORK ON GAULISH COINS is at length announced as in the press: it will be published in *quarto*, with an Atlas of fifteen plates, containing representations of a vast number of pieces executed under the experienced eye of the author, whose knowledge and attention to this class of coins encourages the hope that his work will be found most serviceable to the English numismatist. We feel assured that many of our friends, who possess what they suppose to be British coins, will discover their error by means of this work, which will shew us what pieces really belong to the Continent.

MR. HAWKINS' WORK ON THE ENGLISH SILVER COINAGE is completed, and is announced for publication. It is an octavo volume, containing 308 pages, and 47 plates of British, Saxon, and English coins, engraved under the accurate and practised eye of the writer, whose long experience and practical knowledge have enabled him to produce a work which must find a place on the book-shelves of every collector of our English money. We shall shortly render a detailed account of this volume.

AUTONOMOUS COINS OF SPAIN.—We have merely time to announce the appearance of a new work by Monsieur de Sauley, entitled "*Essai de Classification des Monnoies Autonomes de l'Espagne*," in 8vo., with twelve plates of legends and alphabets. We hope shortly to render some account of this work, which must tend to raise these hitherto neglected coins in the estimation of the numismatist.

THE REVUE NUMISMATIQUE for November and December, which has just reached us, contains the following Memoirs and Dissertations. 1. Types des Médailles Grecques—Le Taureau à Face Humaine; par M. de Witte. 2. Restitution à la Lycie de Médailles attribuées à Rhodanusia; par M. Adr. de Longpérier. 3. Eclaircissements sur le Système Monétaire de l'Égypte, sous les Lagides; par M. Letronne. 4. Lettre à M. Adrien de Longpérier, sur une Monnaie Inédite attribuée à Théodebert; par M. Millingen. 5. Essai d'Attribution du Tiers de Sol Mérovingien de Vindovera; par M. A. Chabouillet. 6. Observations sur quelque Monnoies des Dixième et Onzième Siècles, frappées à Senlis, Chinon, Orléans, &c.; par M. du Chalais. 7. Observations sur les Monnoies de Haynaut au Nom de Guillaume; par M. L. Deschamps.

DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN BRASS AND OF ENGLISH SILVER COINS.—The *Ipswich Journal* of March 20, gives accounts of

the discovery of Roman brass coins at Holbrook, on the river Stour, and of silver of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James and Charles, at Hadleigh. The former are said to be of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantine, Constans and Constantius in middle brass and in fine preservation, and the latter are asserted to comprise all the varieties of the mint of Charles I., some having mint-marks and distinctions not mentioned in Ruding, and hitherto unpublished. It is to be hoped that the owners will permit their examination by the Numismatic Society or by some competent collector.

ROMAN COINS AT KNPWELL IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Friday, January 17th, 1840, in the parish of Knapwell, County Cambridge, some men hollow-draining in a field now pasture (ten years since arable land), about 18 inches below the vegetable soil, in strong clay, discovered a quantity of Roman coins not contained in any box or vessel, much corroded and having the appearance of old buttons with the shanks off. On collecting them together, washing them, steeping them in vinegar, and scouring them in salt they discovered them to be of silver. Their subsequent history is contained in the fact of their being eventually committed to my care, and on examination they proved to be Denarii of the following Emperors and their consorts,

	Varieties.					
Vespasian	-	-	-	-	-	4
Titus	-	-	-	-	-	2
Domitian	-	-	-	-	-	4
Nero	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trajan	-	-	-	-	-	10
Hadrian	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sabina	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ælius Cæsar	-	-	-	-	-	1
Antoninus Pius	-	-	-	-	-	11
Faustina the Elder	-	-	-	-	-	7
Marcus Aurelius	-	-	-	-	-	3
Faustina the Younger	-	-	-	-	-	7
Verus	-	-	-	-	-	2

It would be difficult to discover beyond all controversy the circumstances connected with the deposit of these coins, there being no traces of encampments, fortifications or tumula in the immediate vicinity. At Eatonford, upon the banks of the Ouse and within a mile of the town of St. Neots, Hunts, was a *campa æstiva* of the Romans, recently illustrated by the Rev. G. C. Gorham in his history of St. Neots. From this

camp was a road or trackway for military purposes, which still remains connecting it with Camboritum (Cambridge) and from thence with Camulodunum (Colchester). Knapwell Lordship is situated on the north side of this road, six miles N. W. of Cambridge. About four miles N. W. of Knapwell, the road is crossed by the British Ermine Street, subsequently adopted by the Romans, which commencing in London, (Londinium) passed through Royston two miles and a-half from the Ustrinum at Littington, described by Mr. A. J. Kempe in the 26th vol. of the *Archæologia*. After crossing this road at the distance of four miles from Knapwell, it proceeds through Godmanchester (Durolipons) to Lincoln, (Lindum).

In the year 1818, two British celts (granite), and a Roman spur in my collection (the former answering to the description of those delineated and described in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, Vol. I. p. 15). were discovered lying together, in digging a hole for a gate-post at Hartford, close to the river Ouse, a fordway leading from Durolipon, across the Ouse, into the fens of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, defended by a mount of considerable elevation.

This fact will perhaps assist in throwing some light on the subject.

The Iceni, who occupied this tract of country, were always jealous of the Roman usurpation, and, frequently rising in revolt, must have had many skirmishes with their oppressors; after one of which the celts and spur might have been lost, and during the same, or a similar event, a detachment of Roman forces may have been temporarily established at Knapwell to guard that military pass, and the coins secretly deposited for safe custody; and, from the chances of civil war, never until now exhumed. The village of Knapwell is in the hundred of Papworth's Deanery of Bourne, about seven miles S.E. of Godmanchester.

I am your obedient servant,

ROBERT FOX.

MEDAL OF MEHEMET ALI.—A Medal of Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, is being engraved in England as a memorial of respect for his character as a promoter of science and commerce, and as an advocate of religious toleration.

His highness had long endeavoured to cultivate a friendship with England. He had revived commerce, and had thrown open an overland route to India. Travellers were protected; emigrants encouraged. The Royal Society of England were being accommodated with an observatory on the banks of

the Nile, built at an enormous cost, at the expence of the Pacha. In short, as fast as the influence of the previous long and tyrannical Turkish rule could be counteracted, Egypt was being regenerated, Alexandria was once more likely to become the seat of learning.

The medal will be executed in bronze at 15s. and in silver at 30s. each. One of our first artists (Mr. A. J. Stothard, Medal Engraver to the Queen) is employed to engrave it from an original painting of his Highness. Subscribers will be pleased to send their names and address to Mr. Charles Roach Smith, 5, Liverpool Street, City, London, as early as possible, as the die for the obverse is completed.

C. R. S.

TO OUR READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The present Number is the first of a new Volume, and, in consequence of an arrangement made with the Numismatic Society, bears the title of the

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE; AND JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

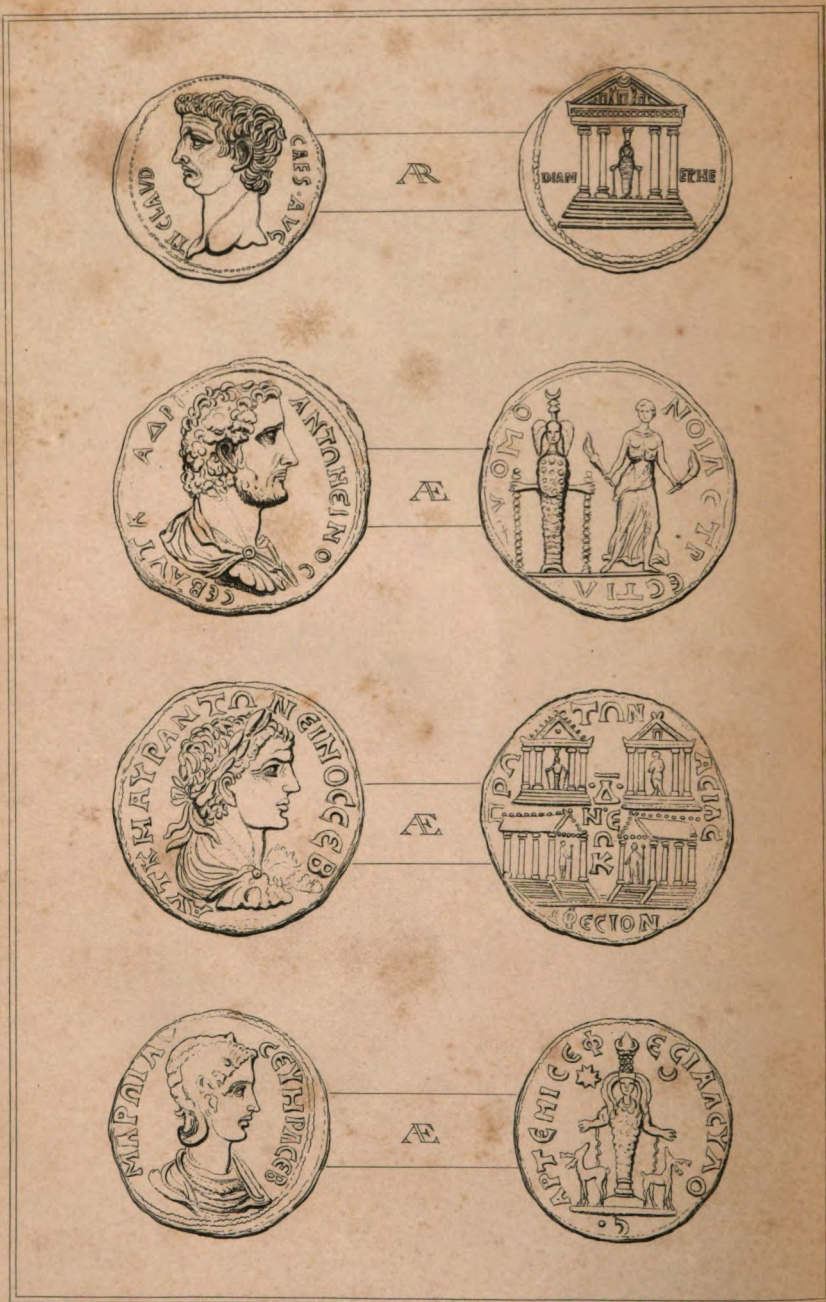
By the arrangement referred to, Members of the Numismatic Society may, if they please, be provided with the work, on application to the publishers, or to the bookseller, and the payment of *nine shillings* to the Treasurer of the Society, in addition to their annual subscription. Each Member will be entitled to a copy of the PROCEEDINGS, *gratis*, which may also be had of the publishers, Messrs. TAYLOR and WALTON, Upper Gower Street; or of Mr. JOHN HEARNE, Bookseller to the Society, 81, Strand.

* * M. Rollin, 10, Rue Vivienne, Paris, has kindly offered to take charge of letters or packets intended for transmission to the Editor in England.

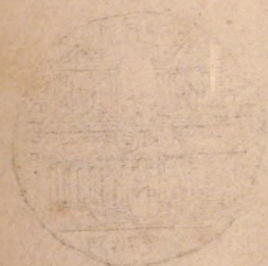
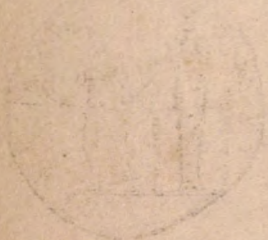
The next number will be published on the 1st July, 1841.

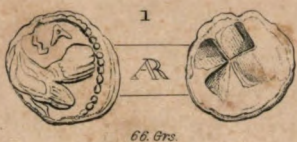
ERRATUM.

In page 146, 8th line from the bottom, for "Plutarch assures" read
"Herodian assures."



COINS OF EPHEBUS.





SELYBRIA,
CHERSONESI THRACIAE.

LEMNI INSULAE.

XI.

REMARKS ON EARLY SCOTTISH COINS, AND ON
THE ARRANGEMENT OF THOSE BEARING
THE NAME OF ALEXANDER.

WHETHER we have coins of any Scottish king prior to William the Lion, has been a question long agitated, and never satisfactorily settled. Nothing has been produced, which can, with any degree of probability, be assigned to Alexander I.; and the piece engraved in the Pembroke Plates, and copied by Anderson and Snelling, as of David I., is generally considered a blundered penny of William, whose money at present takes precedence in the numismatic series of Scotland. That, however, coins do exist of his predecessors is very probable; but so imperfect are the specimens which have reached us, that more or less uncertainty attaches to them all.

Dr. Jamieson, in a very interesting memoir, printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, (vol ii. p. 304,) has published the description of some coins of David I. and Malcolm IV., in his own possession. The reverse type of those of David is a cross with one large pellet or three smaller ones in each angle (the last apparently minted at Roxburgh); that of Malcolm presents a small cross in each angle of the larger one, as in the contemporaneous coins of Henry II. The heads are to the left.

Of the five pennies found together in the Isle of Man, and figured in p. 41 of Snelling's Miscellaneous Works, No. 1 is, perhaps, of Stephen (of the type, pl. i. 25); No. 2 belongs to William the Lion, of Scotland; as Cardonnel, pl. i. 1 and 15, and 3, 4, and 5, have been generally con-

sidered of Scottish origin. Nos. 3 and 4 have the same reverse, and a similar bust on the obverse, except that on No. 3 it regards the right, and on No. 4 the left. It is almost futile to speculate on the origin of coins in such wretched condition, but if No. 3 be correctly engraved (and from Snel-ling's well-known accuracy we may suppose it is), the second letter is an A; so that, considering the company in which it was found, and that the type resembles one of Henry (in Ruding, Supp. part ii. pl. ii. fig. 6), and perhaps those of David published by Dr. Jamieson, we cannot be far wrong in assigning this coin and No. 4 to Malcolm, the cotemporary of Stephen, and predecessor of William. No. 5, evidently of the same age, might be given to David, but that the second letter seems to be an O.

In Ruding's second supplement, pl. ii. there is another coin, figured No. 21, which I have long thought might belong to Scotland. It was found along with coins of Stephen, William his son, and Henry I or II. near Salisbury, and by its first possessor, Mr. Woolston, was considered a relic of the Baronial mints in the reign of Stephen. In this opinion Mr. Ruding most certainly did not concur, but conjectured that it might be Danish. The type of its reverse occurs on the money of Stephen and Henry II.; its obverse presents a bust to the left holding a sword, and the letters—COM. I do not doubt, that if entire, we should have the name MALCOM on this piece. We must, however, be content to wait for more perfect specimens of early Scottish money; so, leaving conjecture, we will proceed to tread on safer ground, and take history for our guide.

I entirely concur with Mr. Lindsay in the opinion expressed in his interesting communication to the Gentleman's Magazine (1828, part ii. p. 116), that the pennies in Cardonnel's pl. i. 1 and 15 were the first, and those with his

head to the right and long sceptre,—reverse, short double cross and hexagonal stars, (Cardonnel 16 and 18, Snelling 4 and 14), the second coinage of William. The latter must have been that of 1195, when, as Sir James Balfour informs us, “King William altered the stampe and standard of his coyne.” We have next, as the latest, and for the rarest, of William’s money, those which present his head to the left, with or without a small sceptre, and on the reverse, a short double cross, and hexagonal stars. This type appears on the money of Alexander II., and was continued throughout his reign; for I consider *all* the pennies with the long cross, whether double or single, to belong to Alexander III. In thus differing from all who have hitherto written on this subject, I am supported by the authority of Sir J. Balfour, who in his “*Annales*,” under the year 1250, says, “This year King Alexander renewed the stamp of his coin, making the cross to touch the uttermost point of the circle, which in his predecessors’ reigns it did not.” To Alexander III. then, we must give all the coins which have a long cross on the reverse, and they must be arranged as follows :

- I. Head to the left, crown of pearls, and long cruciform sceptre.

- II. Head to the left, crown and long sceptre fleury.

- III. Head to the right, crown and sceptre as the last. All have the same reverse, a long double cross, with hexagonal stars in the angles. In each variety we note a gradual improvement in the execution.

- IV. Head to the right, crown and small sceptre fleury; reverse, a long single cross. Of this type, acknowledged to belong to Alexander III., there are five varieties, distinguished by the stars and spur-rowels in the angles of the cross.

That the single cross was adopted from that of the coins

of Edward I., of the issue of 1279, is highly probable; and this gave rise to the doubt expressed by Snelling and Mr. Lindsay, whether some of the long cross money, hitherto assigned to Alexander II., might not belong to his son. Undecided, however, where the line of distinction should be drawn, they did not seem to consider themselves justified in disturbing the old arrangement.

It is curious to observe, that each change of the form of the cross on English money was nearly cotemporary with a similar change on that of Scotland; and here let us revert to the reign of Henry III.

Numismatists, I believe, are not agreed, whether the pennies bearing the name of Henry, and having on the reverse a short double cross, with a cross of four pellets in each angle, were the latest coinage of Henry II. or the first of Henry III. Were not the evidence in favour of their appropriation to the third Henry irresistible, I should have great hesitation in offering an opinion contrary to that of one so eminent in numismatic science as Mr. Hawkins. Under the year 1248, Matthew Paris, speaking of the great recoinage of that year, says, "*Cujus inquam monetæ forma a veteri diversicabatur in tantum, quod crux duplicata limbum literatum pertransibat.* In reliquis autem, pondere, capitali impressione, cum literato titulo, permanente ut prius;" proving that a short double cross distinguished the earlier money, and that, with this exception, the later coinage much resembled it. It is hardly possible that evidence, that too of a cotemporary writer as was Matthew Paris, could be more explicit. Were any confirmation wanting, we have it on consideration of the moneyer's names. For instance; on the long cross money of Henry III., we have the names of DAVI, HENRI, IOHAN, NICOLE, PHELIP, REINAVD, WALTER, and WILLEM, as moneyers in

London, and with the exception of *Phelip*, I have found all these names on the pennies with short cross. On the Canterbury money I have met with five, ION, NICOLE ROBERT, WALTER, and WILLEM, names common to both coinages. Further; ILGER ONLVNDE occurs on a penny with the short cross. *Ilger* was appointed one of the Custodes Monetæ of *London* in 1221. In the year 1230, the king granted to *William*, his *Tailor*, the custody of the money die which *Simon Chick*, lately deceased, had had in Canterbury, to hold the same during the king's pleasure (Ruding, vol. ii. p. 177, 3rd edit.). On the short cross pennies of Henry, we have SIMONONCANT and WILLEM TAONC, doubtless the persons mentioned above. That others of the same family as Simon were employed in the mint at Canterbury appears from a penny which reads, IOANCHICONCA. In the same year *Adam de Bedleia* occurs as a moneyer in London. As far as my experience goes, we find ADAMONLVNDE on the short cross money only.

It can no longer be doubted to whom this short cross money belongs; it is evidently the first coinage of Henry III. There is, however, a fair presumption that the same type was used in the money of his predecessor, King John, for in 1220, the fourth year of Henry, a writ was issued, ordering the *legend* of the coins to be changed from John to Henry, whence we may conclude that the *type* was unaltered. Besides, among the foreign imitations of the English sterling, Snelling has published two of Otho IV., emperor of Germany, who died in 1218, two years before any coins with the name of Henry were issued.

Whether, then, the short double cross was adopted on the money of England, in imitation of that of Scotland, must, till specimens of the English currency of Richard I.

and John come to light, remain matter of doubt. The reverse is certainly more probable, and if so, we can only suppose that the *uniform* coinage ordered by Richard I. in 1194 (one year before the alteration of type took place on the money of William the Lion), was of this or a similar type, continued through the reign of John, and part of Henry III. Be this as it may, the long double cross was certainly adopted in the mints of Alexander III., immediately after its first appearance on English money,¹ and probably for the same reason. On the later coins of Alexander, and his cotemporary, Edward I. we first observe the long single cross; and after the lapse of another century we find the type of the English money adopted without alteration by the Scottish kings.

D. H. H.

Leeds, April 20th, 1841.

¹ Along with some pennies of Henry III., found at Bantry in 1834, of his second coinage, were one of William the Lion's later coins, and ten long double cross pennies of Alexander; none with the single cross.

XII.

REMARKS ON THE COINS OF EPHEBUS, STRUCK DURING THE DOMINION OF THE ROMANS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 20th, 1841.]

IN bringing before the Numismatic Society an account of the coins struck at Ephesus, while that city was under the dominion of the Romans, I am well aware that I am risking the charge of attempting to teach many of its members better versed in the subject than myself. Still, believing that I see before me some who are but imperfectly acquainted with the remarkable and important series to which those I am about to describe belong, I shall proceed to notice, in chronological order, such examples as appear to warrant particular description and illustration.

Leaving to the learned in classical geography—and this society reckons among its members those who are well qualified for the task—to settle the question of the *origin* of the city of Ephesus, let us see what ancient writers say of it.

Scylax¹ just glances at the city and its port, and gives us no details of its condition in his time. From Plutarch² we learn, that it was a populous and flourishing city in the days of Lysander; and we have a much earlier notice of it in Herodotus, who informs us, that when Croesus laid siege to Ephesus, the inhabitants stretched a cord from the walls to the statue within the temple, dedicating the city to their favourite goddess.³

¹ Ἐφεσος καὶ λιμὴν.

² In Vita Lysand.

³ Ἐνθα δὴ οἱ Ἐφέσιοι πολιορκεόμενοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἀνέθεσαν τὴν πόλιν τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι, ἐξάψαντες ἐκ τοῦ νηοῦ σχοινίον ἐς τὸ τεῖχος. Clio. i. 26.

Strabo⁴ says that Ephesus was originally named Smyrna, from an Amazon of that name; a portion of the people also being called Sisyrbitæ, from another of the Amazons; that the ancient city was about the Athenæum, which, in the time of this writer, was without the walls, at a spot called Hypelæus, between the cliffs called Tracheia and Lepra; and that a party of these people went out and founded Smyrna. He speaks of Miletus and Ephesus as the best and most illustrious of cities: ἀρίσται πόλεις καὶ ἐνδοξόταται. Then, after noticing Miletus and other places, he proceeds to describe the port of Panormus, the temple of Diana, and the city of Ephesus.⁵ On the coast, at a short distance from the sea, was the beautiful grove called Ortygia, abounding in all sorts of trees, but especially the cypress, the river Cenchrius flowing through it, where Latona purified herself after childbirth. Above the grove is the mountain Solmissus, where the Curetes, by the noise of their cymbals, prevented Juno from hearing the cries of Latona. The same author informs us, that the city was first inhabited by the Cares and the Leleges; that the chief part of these were expelled by Androclus⁶, who settled his colony about Mount Athenæus and the fountain Hypelæus, occupying a district adjacent to Mount Corrisus, and that it was thus inhabited to the time of Croesus; that the people afterwards, descending from the mountain tracts, dwelt around the temple to the time of Alexander, and that Lysimachus changed the name of the city to *Arsinoe*⁷,

⁴ Lib. xiv. c. 1.

⁵ Εἶτα λιμὴν Πάνορμος καλούμενος, ἔχων ἱερὸν τῆς Ἐφεσίας Ἀρτέμιδος εἶθ' ἡ πόλις.

⁶ Eusebius says, that Ephesus was founded by Androclus, in the reign of David. *Chronic. Canon.* Ed. 1658. p. 100.

⁷ See an article on the coins of Ephesus while called *Arsinoe*. *Num. Chron.* vol. ii. p. 171.

in honour of his wife; Strabo calls Ephesus the largest emporium within the Taurus.⁸ Pausanias⁹ says, that the supposition that Ephesus is older than the colonization of the Iones is not well founded; and that Pindar is wrong in stating that the temple was built by the Amazons, when they fought against Theseus and the Athenians. These women, he observes, sacrificed to Diana Ephesia even at that period, and that the temple had been known from remote antiquity. He then proceeds to state, that Cræsus, a native of the country, and Ephesus, the reputed son of the river Cayster, built the temple, and that the city received its name from the latter. The same author says, that Androclus drove out the Leleges and Lydians, who lived in the upper city, but suffered those who lived about the temple to remain.

Pliny speaks of Ephesus as the work of the Amazons, and also of its several names;¹⁰ and from him, we learn

⁸ Ἐμπόριον μέγιστον τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου.

⁹ Οὐ μὴν πάντα γε ἐς τὴν θεὸν ἐπύθετο (ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν) Πίνδαρος, ὃς Ἀμαζόννας τὸ ἱερὸν ἔφη τοῦτο ἰδρύσασθαι στρατενομένας ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας τε καὶ Θησέα. αἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Θερμώδοντος γυναῖκες ἔθυσαν μὲν καὶ τότε τῇ Ἐφεσίᾳ θεῷ, ἅτε ἐπιστάμεναι τε ἐκ παλαιοῦ τὸ ἱερὸν, καὶ ἡνίκα Ἡρακλέα ἔφυγον αἶδε, καὶ Διόνυσον τὰ ἐπὶ ἀρχαιότερα, ἰκέτιδες ἐνταῦθα ἔλθοῦσαι. οὐ μὴν ὑπὸ Ἀμαζόνων γε ἰδρύνθη. Κρῆσος δὲ αὐτόχθων τις καὶ Ἐφεσος (Καῦστρου δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸν Ἐφεσον παῖδα εἶναι νομίζουσεν) οὗτοι τὸ ἱερὸν εἰσιν οἱ ἰδρυσάμενοι, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐφέσου τὸ ὄνομά ἐστι τῇ πόλει.—Lib. vii. c. 2.

¹⁰ In ora autem Manteum, Ephesus Amazonum opus, multis ante expetita nominibus: Alopes cum pugnatum apud Trojam est, mox Ortygia et Morges vocata est, et Smyrna cognomine Trachea et Samornion et Ptelia.—*Hist. Nat.*, lib. v. c. 29. Solinus, also, in his *Polyhistoria* says, "Epheso decus templum Dianæ, Amazonum fabrica," &c.; and Justin, lib. ii. c. 4, attributes the foundation of Ephesus to the Amazons. Mela's account confirms these: "Ibi Ephesus et Dianæ clarissimum templum, quod Amazones Asia potitæ consecrasset traduntur."—Lib. i. c. 17.

more of its pride and ornament, the temple, than from any other ancient author. He states that the building of this edifice occupied two hundred and twenty years, and that the expense was defrayed by the contributions of all the cities of Asia.¹⁰ It is well known, that this famous structure formed one of the seven wonders of the world; that it was resorted to by devout Greeks in swarms, and that the worship of the Ephesian Diana was cultivated by all the people of Asia; a fact which is indicated by the figure of the goddess on the coins of several neighbouring cities.

In the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, we find that the preaching of St. Paul at Ephesus, provoked to fury a multitude of artizans who gained a livelihood by making "silver shrines for Diana," and that it was only by the prompt and energetic conduct of the officer, termed by the translators of the New Testament "the town clerk," that the uproar was allayed. Of this officer, whose name occurs on many of the coins of Ephesus, we shall soon have occasion to speak.

The words of Dionysius Periegetes, who is supposed to have flourished in the time of Augustus, clearly refer to a very early, if not the earliest, worship of Diana, whose primitive representation was set up under a tree.¹¹

¹⁰ Magnificentiæ vera admiratio extat templum Ephesiæ Dianæ ducentis viginti annis factum à toto Asia."—Hist. Nat., xxxv. c. 14.

¹¹ Παρράλιην Ἐφεσὸν, μεγάλην πόλιν Ἰοχεαίρης
Ἐνθά θεῇ ποτὲ νήον Ἀμαζονίδες τεύχοντο
Πρέμνῳ ἔνι πτελέης, περίωσιον ἀνδράσι θαῦμα.
Orbis Descriptio, v. 827-28-29.

Callimachus, however, in his Hymn to Diana, says it was a beech tree:

Ἐν κότῃ παρράλιῃ Ἐφέσου βρέτας ἰδρύσαντο,
Φηγῶ ὑπὸ πρέμνῳ. v. 238.

After being under the rule of the Syrian monarchs, Ephesus eventually submitted to the Roman yoke: nevertheless, she continued to maintain her high rank among the cities of Asia, which is attested by many authorities, but especially by the numerous coins which have descended to our times.

The Ephesians appear to have been a very credulous and superstitious people, and to have been much addicted to the study of magic. Of this we have interesting evidence in the Acts of the Apostles,¹² when many "which used curious arts," came and burned their books on the preaching of St. Paul. Among other superstitions, was a belief in the power of certain letters termed *Εφεσια γράμματα*. Suidas¹³ says, that when Milesius and Ephesius wrestled together, Milesius could not throw his adversary because the Ephesian letters were tied to his heel, but having deprived him of this magical assistance, he was soon overcome. It was supposed that whoever pronounced these letters, obtained the object of his wish; and that on hearing them, evil spirits forsook the bodies of those whom they possessed. Plutarch¹⁴ says, that these letters were written on the girdle, the feet, and other parts of the statue of Diana Ephesia, hence their appellation.

The riches of the temple appear to have excited the

¹² Chap. xix. 19.

¹³ *Ephesiæ literæ*: carmina quædam obscura, quæ et Cræsus in rogo recitavit: et Olympiæ Milesio et Ephesio certantibus, Milesium lucturi non potuisse, propterea quod alter juxta talum Ephesias literas haberet. Quibus compertis et demptis, concidisse Ephesium perhibent.

¹⁴ "Ὡς περ γὰρ οἱ μάγοι τοὺς δαιμονιζομένους κελεύουσι τὰ Ἐφεσία γράμματα πρὸς οὐτοὺς καταλέγειν καὶ ὀνομάζειν οὕτως. κ. τ. λ. These words are described as τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ σεμνῶν.—*Symp.* L. vii. q. 5.

cupidity of Nero;¹⁵ and at an earlier period C. Scipio intended to plunder it of its pictures and statues, when he suddenly received orders to join Pompey.¹⁶

The types of the coins of Ephesus bearing the imperial effigy are numerous and interesting, and there appears to have been an uninterrupted issue from the reign of Augustus down to that of Gallienus, when the series of Imperial Greek Coins terminates. The following descriptions are necessarily confined to the most remarkable types.

MARCUS ANTONIUS, OCTAVIUS, AND LEPIDUS.

No. 1. *Obv.*—The heads of the Triumvirs, Antonius, Octavius, and Lepidus.

R.—ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΓΡΑΜ. ΓΛΑΥΚΩΝ ΕΥΘΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΦΕ. (Money) of the Ephesians. Glaucon Euthykrates, Highpriest and Scribe. The statue of Diana Ephesia with supports: at the base, two stags. Æ 4. (*Vaill. Num. Græca.*—*Mionnet, Descr.* vol. iii.)

This rare and interesting example shews that at an early period the Ephesians were anxious to flatter their Roman

¹⁵ At Baream Soranum jam sibi Ostorius Sabinus, eques Romanus, poposcerat reum, ex-proconsulatu Asiæ, in qua offensiones principis auxit, justitiâ atque industriâ: at quia portui Ephesiorum aperiendo curam insumpserat: vimque civitatis Pergamenæ, prohibentis Acratum, Cæsaris libertum statuas et picturas evehere, inultam omiserat.—*Tacit. Annales*, lib. xvi. c. 23.

¹⁶ Præterea Ephesi à Fano Dianæ depositas antiquitus pecunias Scipio tolli jubebat, ceterasque ejus Deæ statuas. Quum in Fanum ventum esset, adhibitis compluribus Senatorii ordinis, quos advocaverat Scipio literæ ei redduntur à Pompeio, mare transisse cum legionibus Cæsarem.—*Bell. Civil.* iii. c. 33.

governors, by placing the heads of the Triumvirs on their common coin. The reverse indicates that at that period, the office of *Γραμματεὺς*, or Scribe, was held by the high-priest; but it does not appear by other coins of Ephesus that it was customary to confer that office on individuals of the priesthood only. This officer, who in our version of the New Testament¹⁷ is called "the town clerk,"¹⁸ was a very important personage among the Greeks, as is shewn not only by numerous coins inscribed ΕΠΙ ΓΡΑΜ.—Ἐπὶ Γραμματέως, but by two coins of Nysa in Caria, on which the people call Tiberius Cæsar their scribe.¹⁹ The office was held for a year, like that of the Archons; and we sometimes find the second and third year recorded by the addition TO Β., TO Γ., &c.

The figure represented on the reverse of this coin is that of the far-famed goddess Diana; not in that classic form by which she is more generally known, and under which she was worshipped by so many cities of Greece, but distinguished by characteristics, which are best explained by the passage in Hieronymus cited by Eckhel:²⁰ "Scribebat (Paulus) ad Ephesios Dianam colentes, non hanc venetricem quæ arcum tenet, et succincta est, sed illam multimammam, quam Græci πολυμαστον vocant, ut silicet ex ipsa quoque effigie mentirentur omnium eam bestiarum et viventiam esse nutricem." It was, no doubt, models of

¹⁷ Acts xix. 5.

¹⁸ In Wiclif's version of the New Testament, *Γραμματεὺς* is rendered literally scribe, "and whanne the scribe hadde cesid the puple." Tyndale and Cranmer render it "Towne clarcke," the Rhemish version "Scribe," but in our authorised version of 1611, "Towne clarke" is again used.

¹⁹ Frölich, *Quatuor Tentam*, p. 154.

²⁰ *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. ii. p. 512.

the building, containing representations of this extraordinary figure, which Demetrius and his fellow-craftsmen made for the visitors to the temple.²¹ Our version of the New Testament²² says "shrines," and it is not improbable that the coins which will be noticed hereafter, containing the figure within an octostyle temple, were representations of the memorials made by the silversmiths of Ephesus for those who came to wonder and to worship at the shrine of the great goddess. The small silver medallions of Claudius, Vespasian, and Domitian, with the legend DIANA EPHESIA, which must be well known to Numismatists, were, in all probability, struck with the same object. In this conjecture I am supported by Beza, in his commentaries on the New Testament.²³

Diana Ephesia was unquestionably one of the most important deities of the Greeks. Pausanias²⁴ says, she was *privately* honoured more than any other divinity; and the same author speaks of several statues of her which he saw in various cities of Greece: one at Corinth²⁵ was of wood, gilt, and the face painted vermilion colour. We have no minute description of the statue of the goddess at Ephesus; but her form is handed down to us on numerous coins, and there is every reason for believing that the figure which Pausanias saw at Corinth, was painted and ornamented in imitation of the original idol. Pliny²⁶ gives us

²¹ Acts xix. 24.

²² The words of the original are, ποιῶν ναοὺς ἀργυροῦς, &c.

²³ Oxford Edit. p. 355.

²⁴ Mess. lib. iv. c. 31.

²⁵ Cor. lib. ii. c. 2.

²⁶ Hist. Nat. lib. xvi. c. 11., "De ipso simulacro deæ," he observes "ambigitur. Cæteri ex ebeno esse tradunt: Mutianus ter Consul, ex his qui proxime viso eo scripsere vitigineum et nunquam mutatum septies restituto templo."

an account of the statue, but it is not satisfactory. Vitruvius²⁷ says, it was formed of cedar; while from Xenophon²⁸ we gather, that it was of gold; hence it may be inferred, that both these materials were used in its fabrication: that the bulk of the image was of wood, plated with gold, and the hands and face painted or plated with ivory, like the statues of other divinities mentioned by Pausanias. The *private* worship rendered to Diana, seems to explain the meaning of the "shrines" which Demetrius made: there can be little doubt but that they were representations of the goddess and her temple, and that they were kept in the houses of the devout, as *Penates*: hence the alarm among the silversmiths of Ephesus, when their profitable trade was threatened by the apostle, and the artful speech of the crafty Demetrius, to whose conduct the remark of Epictetus ὅπου τὸ συμφέρον ἐκεῖ καὶ τὸ εὐσεβές, as noticed by the learned Witsius,²⁹ may be appropriately applied. The statue of Diana at Ephesus, was preserved by the application of resinous gums, which were inserted in cavities made for that purpose, a practice alluded to by Pliny as well as by Vitruvius.³⁰

²⁷ De Architectura, lib. ii. c. 9.

²⁸ De Exped. Cyri., lib. v.

²⁹ Meletemata Leidensia, p. 82.

³⁰ Item cedrus et juniperus easdem habent virtutes et utilitates, sed quemadmodum ex cupressu et pinu resina, sic ex cedro oleum, quod cedrium dicitur nascitur, quo reliquæ res cum sunt unctæ (uti etiam libri) à tineis et a carie non læduntur. Arboris autem ejus sunt similes cupressæ foliaturæ; materies vena directa. Ephesi in æde, simulacrum Dianæ et etiam lacunara ex ea, et ibi et in cæteris nobilibus fanis propter æternitatem sunt facta.—*De Architect.* lib. ii. c. 9.

AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA.

1870. The issue of Augustus and Livia.

ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ ΜΕΜΟΝ ΘΕΥΔΗΣ ΕΦΕ. (Money)
of the Ephesians. *Memon Theudes, Scribe.* A stag
standing, above, a quiver suspended. Æ 5½. (Mionnet
Cabinet of Coins.)

It frequently occurs on the autonomous coins of
the Ephesians, as is noticed by the Sophist Libanius³¹ and
the type is obvious: Strabo³² calls Diana
Ἐλαφρῶν. Pindar styles her Ἐλαφρῶν.
The name of Ἐλαφρῶν was given by the
Ephesians to the goddess of the Stag, when they sacrificed a
stag to her. Pausanias says that the stag
was the emblem of Diana, and that writer mentions
the fact of the Ephesians concluding that the stag
was the emblem of Diana.

1871.

ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ ΜΕΜΟΝ ΘΕΥΔΗΣ ΕΦΕ. Head of the
Augustus. The reverse of the coin is the head
of Livia. The inscription is ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ ΜΕΜΟΝ ΘΕΥΔΗΣ ΕΦΕ.
The coin is of the type of the Augustus and Livia.

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The coin is of the type of the Augustus and Livia.

1872. The issue of Augustus and Livia.

Severus, struck at Azotus in Judæa, on the reverse of which the bust of the Empress appears with the legend ΔΟΜΝΑ ΤΥΧΗ ΑΩΤΙΩΝ, *Domna the Fortune of the Azotii*.³⁴ Many similar examples might be cited.

DRUSUS AND ANTONIA.

4. *Obv.*—The heads of Drusus and Antonia.

R.—ΚΟΥΚΙΝΙΟC ΓΡΑ. ΕΦΕ. (Money) of the Ephesians. *Cusinius, Scribe.* A stag standing: in the field, a monogram. (*Mionnet from the Cabinet of Cousinery.*) Æ 4.

GERMANICUS.

5. *Obv.*—ΕΦΕ, i. e. Εφεσιων. (Money) of the Ephesians. Bare infant head of Germanicus.

R.—ΚΟΥΣΙΝΙΟΣ ΤΟ Δ. *Cusinius, Scribe for the fourth time.* Within an olive garland. (*Idem.*) Æ 4.

It appears from the first of these coins, that Cusinius was the Scribe; and from the second, that he held the office for the fourth time. Some writers have proposed *Cancellarius*, others *Recorder*, for the word *Scribe*.

NERO.

Obv.—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. *Nero Cæsar.* Laureated head of Nero.

—ΑΙΧΜΟΚΛΗ ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΙΑΤΩ ΕΦ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the Ephesians, *Neocori, Aechmocles Aviola, Proconsul.* Side view of a Temple. Æ 7.

The legend on the reverse of this coin, shews that the consular authority was established in its full power at Azotus, in the reign of Nero. The proconsul here named, proposed by Eckhel³⁵ to have been Consul in the year of

³⁴ *Indob.* p. 250. *Sestini, Desc.* p. 546.

³⁵ *Num. t.* Vol. ii. p. 159.

AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA.

2. *Obv.* The heads of Augustus and Livia.

R. ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ ΜΕΟΝΩΝ ΘΕΥΔΗΣ ΕΦΕ. (Money) of the Ephesians. *Meonon Theudes, Scribe.* A stag standing: above, a quiver suspended. Æ 5½. (Mionnet from the Cabinet of Cousinery.)

The Stag frequently occurs on the autonomous coins of Ephesus, which is noticed by the Sophist Libanius³¹ and the meaning of the type is obvious: Strabo³² calls Diana Elaphia from Ἐλαφος a stag. Pindar styles her Ἐλαφηβολος and the name of Ἐλαφηβολιών was given by the Athenians to the month of February, when they sacrificed a stag to Diana. It appears from Pausanias³³ that the stag was sacred also to Proserpine, and that writer mentions one of great age, very sagely concluding that the stag lives longer than the elephant.

LIVIA.

3. *Obv.* ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. *Julia Augusta.* Head of the Empress.

R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ. *Diana of the Ephesians.* The same head. *Vaill. Num. Græca.* Æ 5.

Both the obverse and reverse of this coin bear the head of Livia. On the obverse she appears as the wife of the Emperor, but on the reverse, by a species of adulation very common with the Greeks, she is styled Diana of the Ephesians. Eckhel describes a coin of Julia Domna wife of

³¹ Ἐφέσιοις δὲ καὶ τὸ νομίσμα τὴν ἔλαφον ἔφερον. *Orat.* xxxii. This author also tells us, that the earth produced Deer, Bows and Arrows, when Diana was born!

³² *Lib.* viii.

³³ *Lib.* viii. c. 10,

Severus, struck at Azotus in Judæa, on the reverse of which the bust of the Empress appears with the legend ΔΟΜΝΑ ΤΥΧΗ ΑΘΩΤΙΩΝ, *Domna the Fortune of the Azotii*.³⁴ Many similar examples might be cited.

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It appears from the first of these coins, that Cusinius was the Scribe; and from the second, that he held the office for the fourth time. Some writers have proposed *Cancellarius*, others *Recorder*, for the word *Scribe*.

NERO.

6. *Obv.*—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. *Nero Cæsar.* Laureated head of Nero.

R.—ΑΙΧΜΟΚΛΗ ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ ΕΦ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the Ephesians, *Neocori, Aechmocles Aviola, Proconsul.* Side view of a Temple. Æ 7.

The legend on the reverse of this coin, shews that the proconsular authority was established in its full power at Ephesus, in the reign of Nero. The proconsul here named, is supposed by Eckhel³⁵ to have been Consul in the year of

³⁴ Cat. Num. Vindob. p. 250. Sestini, Desc. p. 546.

³⁵ Doc. Num. Vet. Vol. ii. p. 159.

Rome, 807. Aviola was a cognomen of the consular family Acilia. Acilius Aviola chastised the Turones and Andecavi in the reign of Tiberius.³⁶ The name of Aviola appears on the coins of Smyrna and of Pergamus under Caligula.³⁷ These coins, with the *Proconsul's* name, are especially interesting, from the circumstance of their shewing that the *Scribe* was no longer the important personage he had once been at Ephesus. Indeed, the words of the *Scribe* to the riotous mob, when St. Paul preached in that city, prove this.³⁸ They not only shew that he himself was amenable to a higher power, but also that the Roman law, which punished with death those who raised a tumult, was in full force at Ephesus. "We are in danger to be called in question for this uproar," are the words of our version; and further, "The law is open, and there are deputies."³⁹ The utilitarian will smile at my adding, that, but for the substitution at this period of the name of the *Proconsul* for that of the *Scribe*, we might probably have learned the very name of the "Town Clerk" who so promptly suppressed the commotion raised by the Ephesian craftsmen. That the office of *Scribe* was one of the greatest importance may be inferred from the Syriac version of the New Testament, where *Scribe* (ὁ γραμματεὺς) is rendered ܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܝܪܐ, (reesho dam deetho), *the chief, or prince, of the city*. But in the Syriac version of the Old Testament, the word סופר is always rendered simply ܣܦܪܐ (sophro), *Scribe*; a very good proof that the Syriac translators were aware of the nature of the office of *Scribe* in the Greek cities.

³⁶ Tacit. Annales, iii. c. 41.

³⁷ Doc. Num. Vet. ii. p. 519.

³⁸ Acts xix. 40.

³⁹ Ἀγόραιοι ἄγονται καὶ ἈΝΘΥΠΗΤΟΙ εἰσιν, Acts xix. 38; earlier versions have "Rulers" for the word *Proconsuls*.

DOMITIANUS.

7. *Obv.*—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC,
Domitianus Caesar Augustus Germanicus. Laureated
 head of the Emperor, with the paludamentum.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥ. ΚΑΙCΕΝΝΙΟΥ ΠΑΙΤΟΥ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΦΕ.
*ZMYP. Concord of the people of Ephesus and Smyrna,
 under the proconsul Cæcennius Pætus. Two Amazons
 joining hands; in the left hand of each a Bipennis. Æ 8.
 (Mionnet from the Cab. of Cousinery.)*

The legend of the reverse commemorates the alliance of the Ephesians and Smyrnæans, under the Proconsulship of Pætus. The type alludes to the origin which tradition assigned to the Ionian Cities. An Amazon is often represented on the coins of Smyrna, armed with the *Pelta* and *Bipennis*, or double-edged axe, the favourite weapon of these women: hence Horace ⁴⁰ says

Amazoniâ securi
 Dextras obarmet.

Pliny speaks of the statues of the Amazons in the temple of Diana.

No. 8. *Obv.*—Same head and legend.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΡΟΥCΩΝΟC ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΦΕ.
*ZMYP. Concord of the people of Ephesus and Smyrna
 under the proconsul Ruso. The figure of Diana Ephesia
 between the two Nemeses. Æ 9. (Sestini. Descriz.
 p. 328.)*

The two figures, between which the Ephesian goddess stands, frequently appear on the money of Smyrna, and would alone explain the type of this coin without the word ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. They represent the *Nemeses*, divinities held in the highest veneration by the Smyrnæans⁴¹ for the fol-

⁴⁰ Lib. iv. carm. iv.

⁴¹ Like Diana of the Ephesians, the epithet "great" was given to them, as appears by the Oxford marble: ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ ΘΕΩΝ ΝΕΜΕΞΕΩΝ.

lowing reasons :—Pausanias ⁴² informs us that Alexander the Great built the city of Smyrna in consequence of a vision which appeared to him in a dream; that, fatigued with hunting, the monarch fell asleep under a plane tree by the side of a fountain which watered a temple dedicated to the Nemeses, when these divinities appeared and commanded him to build a city on the spot. The oracle having been consulted, and a favourable answer returned, the divine injunction was obeyed; and the figures of the Nemeses consequently appear perpetually on the coins of Smyrna. Coins of Marcus Aurelius and of Gordian, struck in that city, have on the reverse a representation of this dream of Alexander, who appears asleep under the plane tree, his head resting on his shield, and the two Nemeses standing near him.⁴³ Ancient writers are not agreed as to the parentage of the Nemeses. Pausanias, Ammianus, Euripides, and Hesiod, all differ, and they are variously portrayed by the Greeks. On some of the coins of Smyrna, one of them is represented with a wheel, the other with a sling, and the latter has been called Adrastia. The figures of the Nemeses are often represented with their fingers on their lips and in company with a griffin, and they sometimes hold a cornucopiæ. From these attributes, it is evident that Fortune or Providence is intended.

The learned Buonarroti ⁴⁴ has cited two very remarkable representations of Nemesis, one on *Sard*, where she appears winged, with a wheel at her feet, and holding a serpent which she feeds out of a patera, just as Hygeia is

⁴² Lib. vii. c. 5.

⁴³ Mionnet Descr. de Med. Ant. tome iii. p. 231, and p. 250.

⁴⁴ Osservazioni Istoriche di Medaglioni. Roma, 4to. 1698.

represented on many Roman and Greek coins. This seems to illustrate the description of Eschylus, who gives golden wings to Fortune. These appendages to a figure given by Gruter, have led some antiquaries to suppose that it was a representation of Aurora with wings. Pausanias, however, says that the famous statue of Rhamnusia and the most ancient figures of this deity were wingless,⁴⁵ but that he found those at Smyrna had wings, so that the figures of the Nemeses seen on the coins of Smyrna, were probably copied from the most ancient statues of the goddesses.

That the original Nemesis was no other than Fortune, and that good and ill-fortune were implied by the double personification, will at once be seen by a reference to Simplicius' Commentaries on Aristotle.⁴⁶ It is well known that the Athenians erected a statue to Nemesis after the battle of Marathon, and that it was executed by Phidias from marble, which the Persians had brought with them to erect a trophy in Greece.⁴⁷

No. 9. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΜΑΡΝΑC.—(*Money of the Ephesians. Marnas.*) The usual representation of a river god; namely, a male figure seated on the ground, holding a cornucopia in his right hand, and the left elbow resting on an urn reversed. Æ 6.

Antiquaries are not agreed as to the precise meaning of this type; and various conjectures have been offered on the word MARNAS. Some have supposed it to allude to Jupiter, to whom the name of *Marnas* was given by the people of Gaza. The learned Tristan⁴⁸ quotes an account

⁴⁵ Lib. i. c. 33.

⁴⁶ Lib. ii.

⁴⁷ Pausanias, lib. i. c. 33.

⁴⁸ Com. Historiques, tome ii. p. 250.

of the destruction of several Pagan temples at Gaza, in the days of Arcadius and Honorius, by St. Porphyry, bishop of that city, among which was one of *Marnas*.⁴⁹ Stephanus⁵⁰ speaks of this deity, who was the same as Jupiter Crætæus, the word מַרְנַשׁ *Marnas* being Syriac and signifying *the lord of men*; and it has been conjectured, that Μαρνὰς Ἐφεσίων signifies *the Virgin of the Ephesians*, *Marnas* being also the Cretensian word for Virgin. The Numismatist will decide how far these recondite illustrations apply to the coin before us. Havercamp⁵¹ and Vailant⁵² see only a river god in the recumbent figure. Later numismatists, however, have supposed it to be the representation of a *sacred fountain*. Now as meadows and fountains were peculiarly sacred to Diana, as mountains and high places were consecrated to Jupiter,⁵³ it seems by no means improbable that the word *Marnas* may be referred to that goddess to whom the fountain in question might have been sacred.

DOMITIANUS AND DOMITIA.

No. 10. *Obv.*—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ CΕΒΑCΘΗ.
Domitianus Cæsar, Domitia Augusta. The heads of the Emperor and Empress face to face.

⁴⁹ Erant autem in civitate simulacrorum publica templa octo, Nemepe, Solis, Veneris, Apollinis, Proserpinæ, et Hecates, et quod dicebant Hierion, seu sacerdotum templum; et Fortunæ urbis, quod dicebant Tycheon, et MARNION, &c. &c. Marcus the deacon, who gives this account, says, "Dicebant (Gazæi) enim Marnam esse dominum imbrium."

⁵⁰ De Urbib. voce Gaza.

⁵¹ Médailles de Christine, p. 343.

⁵² Num. Græca, p. 23. The same author, p. 22, gives a coin of Smyrna with ΜΑΡΩΝΟC.

⁵³ Ἱερὰ δὲ Ἀρτέμιδος, πηγαὶ ραμάτων καὶ κοῖλαι ράπαι, καὶ ἄθροισμα λεμῶνες. *Maximus Tyrius*, Diss. xxxviii.

R.—ΝΕΙΚΗ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΦΕ. *The Victory of Domitianus.*—(Money) of the *Ephesians*. Victory, standing, with garland and palm branch. Æ 5½.

It is to be feared that none of the coins of this tyrant, which record a victory, will serve the purpose of the historian; and it was said of Domitian especially, that whenever fortune frowned on his arms, he seized on the occasion to proclaim a victory, a practice not altogether abandoned in modern times!

HADRIANUS.

No. 11. *Obv.*—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ. *Hadrianus Cæsar Olympius*. Laureated head of Hadrian with the paludamentum.

R.—ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ.—(Money) of the *Ephesians*. The statue of Diana Ephesia within an octostyle temple, the front ornamented with a bas-relief, representing a sacrifice, &c. Æ 10½.

Long before the days of Hadrian, the Greeks had been in the habit of paying divine honours to the worst of princes. Magnificent temples were built in honour of, and the most fulsome adulation was offered to, men who practised every species of vice that can debase human nature. Hadrian was unquestionably possessed of qualities which, if rightly exercised, might have rendered him without a parallel in the history of the Roman Empire, but these were obscured by vices which will neither bear description nor comment. Why and on what occasion the people of Ephesus gave to Hadrian the title of *Olympius* is, I believe, unknown. That odious system of Polytheism, which associated Jupiter with Ganymede, might have suggested the epithet. While the Ephesians were bestowing a surname of the king of the gods upon their emperor, other cities of Greece were erecting temples to Antinous!

The various styles of the temples which appear on the coins of Ephesus perplexed the Count Caylus,⁵⁴ who observes, that they do not agree with the description of Pliny; and he assigns, as a reason, the fact of the many restorations of this edifice. It is somewhat singular that Pliny⁵⁵ and Vitruvius⁵⁶ differ as to the order of its architecture, the first declaring it to be Doric, and the other, Ionic.

The name of the first architect of the temple of Diana, according to Strabo,⁵⁷ was Chersiphron; but it was enlarged by some other person. This structure was burned by Erostratus on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, a calamity which the Greeks attributed to the absence of Diana in her quality of Lucina at the delivery of Olympias.⁵⁸ But another temple was soon built by the Ephesians; and this greatly surpassed the former, the funds being supplied by the contributions of the citizens, which included even the personal ornaments of the women.⁵⁹ Alexander offered to build the temple at his own expense, on condition that his name should be inscribed upon it. This offer they declined, alleging that it would be impossible for a god to make offerings to the gods! The architect of the new edifice was Cheiromocrates (or Deinocrates) the same who offered to cut down mount Athos into a statue of Alexander.

⁵⁴ *Récueil d'Antiquités*, tome iv. p. 154.

⁵⁵ *Præter has sunt quæ vocantur Atticæ columnæ, &c.—Hist. Nat.* xxxvi. c. 23.

⁵⁶ — et Ephesiæ Dianæ *Ionica. De Architect.* lib. iii.

⁵⁷ *Lib.* xiv. c. i.

⁵⁸ Vide Cicero, *De Nat. Deor.* ii. c. 27. Plutarch, in *vitâ Alexand.* Ammian. lib. viii. 14.

⁵⁹ Strabo refutes the statement of Timæus, the Sicilian historian, who says that the expense of the rebuilding was defrayed by the deposits of the Persians.

Pliny informs us that the temple was built in the plain in preference to a more elevated situation; in order that it might not be affected by the shocks of earthquakes to which the country was subject.⁶¹ The foundations were laid on charcoal, rammed, and the skins of beasts. The building occupied two hundred and twenty years: it had one hundred and twenty-seven columns, executed at the cost of so many kings. One of them was sculptured by the famous Scopas.⁶² Among other curiosities within the building was a staircase which led up to the roof, formed of a single vine. The altar was covered with the sculptures of Praxiteles, and the temple contained some of the finest works of the artists of antiquity.

No. 12. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.—(Money) of the Ephesians, twice Neocori. The temple of Diana Ephesia containing her statue. Æ 10.

No. 13. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—Same legend. Two Octostyle Temples. Æ 11.

It is this title of *Neocorus* to which the Scribe or "Town clerk" alludes in his address to the Ephesians—"Ἄνδρες Ἐφεσίοι, τίς γάρ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος, ὃς οὐ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ οὖσαν τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος."⁶³ The primitive signification of the word was *temple sweeper*⁶⁴; but it afterwards became a title of great importance, and was boastfully assumed by several Greek

⁶¹ In solo id palustri fecere, ne terræ motus sentiret, aut hiatus timeret.—*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxvi. c. 14.

⁶² Scopas is mentioned by Pliny, Cicero, and Horace; and Pausanias speaks of several statues which were executed by him.

⁶³ Acts xix. 35.

⁶⁴ From νεως a temple, and κωρεω to sweep.

cities, and especially by the Ephesians, whose greatest pride was that they were the Neocori of the great goddess Diana. Several learned dissertations have been written on this title and its repetition⁶⁵; on the precise meaning of which antiquaries are not quite agreed. It appears, by the Oxford marbles, to have been sometimes awarded by decree of the Senate, and by a coin of Alexander Severus (*Vaillant, Num. Græca*), that the title of Neocorus was, in some cities, conferred on individuals — Μ ΕΥΤΕΝΗC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC ΑΙΓΕΩΝ.

No. 14. *Obv.*—ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. *Olympius Hadrianus.*
Head of the Emperor.

R.—ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. *Diana of the Ephesians.*
Diana overpowering a stag which she seizes by the horns,
her knee pressing on its back. Æ 6.

Hercules is represented on Greek coins seizing the hind of CEnoe in a similar manner. Among the surnames of Diana was that of ΘηρόκτοιοC, or destroyer of wild and ferocious beasts; and she is thus characterized by Horace:—

———— et sævis inimica Virgo
Belluis.

Cicero⁶⁶ informs us that there were several Dianas,—the first being the daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, said to be the mother of Cupid; the second, daughter of Jupiter and Latona; the third, daughter of Upis and Glauce, and that the latter was the Diana to whom the Greeks gave the name of Upis. But this goddess is generally considered the daughter of Jupiter and Latona; and that such was the prevailing fable at Ephesus will be seen in the remarks on another coin of the city noticed hereafter.

⁶⁵ See especially Pellerin, *Mélanges*, vol. ii. p. 266; Cuper. *Lett. de Critique*, p. 479; and Eckhel, *Doc. Num. Vet.* vol. iv. p. 289.

⁶⁶ *De Nat. Deor.* lib. iii. c. 23.

She is here represented in her appropriate hunting costume as described by Ovid :—⁶⁷

Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianæ.

Quotations innumerable might be cited from ancient authors who speak of this goddess; but to notice one half of them would swell these remarks beyond the limits assigned to them; yet I cannot refrain from mentioning a very remarkable inscription, said to have been discovered in Spain some years since, in which Diana is styled "Mother," an epithet which, though strictly applicable to this goddess in her Ephesian character, is, in other respects, difficult to be reconciled with the description of the poets.—

TEMPLVM DIANAE
MATRI D.D. APV
LEIVS ARCHITEC
TVS SVBSTRVXIT.

The same type is found on a coin of Commodus in the British Museum.

No. 16. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. *The Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus.* Laureated head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΥCΤΡΟC. (Money) of the Ephesians. *Cayster.* A river-god seated on the ground, holding ears of corn and a cornucopia. Æ 7.

The reverse of this coin has the most common representation of a river-god. Pausanias⁶⁸ informs us, that he saw in a temple at Psophis, several figures of river-gods; some of which were, no doubt, thus represented. They were all formed of white stone, except that of the Nile, which was black, because that river passes through Ethiopia in its way to the sea. Aelian⁶⁹ speaks of the various forms under

⁶⁷ Metam. lib. x. 536.

⁶⁸ Lib. viii. c. 24.

⁶⁹ Var. Hist. Lib. ii. c. 33.

which the river deities of the Greeks were personified, of which we have many examples on the coins which have descended to our times, the most elegant of which is that of the seated figure on this specimen.

The overflowings of the Cayster formed what Virgil terms "Asia Palus,"⁷⁰ to which he also alludes in the lines,

Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circum
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri.⁷¹

This stream appears to have been the resort of flocks of swans: Homer⁷² compares the martial array of the Greeks to the clustering of the swans and cranes on the windings of the Cayster, and the plains of Asius which it watered:—

ἡ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων
Ἄσιψ ἐν λειμῶνι Καύστριον ἀμφι ῥέεθρα.

And Ovid⁷³ alludes to the river and its feathered denizens thus:—

non illo plura Caystros
Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.

While Martial,⁷⁴ rating the plagiarist Fidentinus, says,

Sic Niger in ripis errat cum forte Caystri
Inter Ledæos ridetur corvus olores.

L. AELIUS.

No. 17. *Obv.*—Bare head of Ælius.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the Ephesians, twice Neocori. An octostyle temple, ornamented with busts of Hadrian and Aelius, and containing a statue of the Ephesian Diana. Æ 9.

⁷⁰ Aen. vii. 701.

⁷¹ Georg. i. 383-4.

⁷² Il. ii. 460.

⁷³ Metam. lib. v.

⁷⁴ Epig. i. 54.

Of this favourite, and adopted son, of Hadrian we have several fine coins, not only of the Roman, but also of the imperial Greek series; and the present example is interesting, as shewing in what estimation the *Cæsar* was held by the Ephesians.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

No. 18. *Obv.*—T. AIA. KAICAP ANTΩNEINOC. *Titus Aelius Caesar Antoninus.* Laureated head of the emperor.

R.—ΠΕΙΩΝ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Jupiter seated on what appears to be a rock, or the rugged peak of a mountain, holding in his right hand a cornucopia reversed, from which a shower (of rain?) is descending, his left hand grasping a thunderbolt; in the distance, to the right, a temple and a cypress tree, and in the foreground, a reclining bearded figure. Æ 10.

This remarkable coin, engraved and described by Seguin,⁷⁵ has been elegantly illustrated by the learned Eckhel.⁷⁶ Seguin renders the unusual legend, *Piorum Ephesiorum*, and conjectures that the emperor himself is represented under the form and attributes of Jupiter, who holds the fulmen “non minax sed quietum,” and that the Ephesians meant by this type to flatter their virtuous ruler in a manner very common to the Greeks. Eckhel, however, sees in the type an allegory of Jupiter Pluvius, and the earth, and quotes the following lines of Virgil⁷⁷ in illustration of it:—

Tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus aether
Conjugis in gremium lætæ descendit, et omnes
Magnus alit, magno commixtus corpore, foetus.

Other illustrations may be found in various ancient au-

⁷⁵ Sel. Num. p. 154.

⁷⁶ Doct. Num. Vet., vol. ii. p. 514.

⁷⁷ Georgic, ii. 325. There is a very remarkable figure of Jupiter Pluvius on the Antonine column.

thors,⁷⁸ and the description given by Pausanias⁷⁹ of the statue which he saw at Athens, representing the Earth imploring showers from Jupiter, must not be overlooked. Seguin supposes the reclining figure to be symbolical of the province of Ionia; but as the coin appears to be not in the best condition, it is more likely to be the ordinary representation of a river-god, and probably typifies the Cayster. The emperor, M. Aurelius,⁸⁰ speaks of a practice of the Athenians, who, when supplicating Jupiter for rain, addressed that deity with the words—*ύσον, ύσον, φίλε Ζεύ!*—*rain, rain, dear Jupiter.*

With regard to the remarkable legend—*Ἐφέσιων Πείων*, Eckhel⁸¹ considers the word *Πείων* as an epithet assumed by the Ephesians in honour of the Emperor Antoninus Pius—“*Ephesios se dixisse Πείους ex nomine Imperantis tum Antonini Pii.*” Now the only reason which can be assigned for the explanation of that great numismatic authority, is the circumstance of the word *ΠΕΙΩΝ* being found solely on the coins of Antoninus Pius; but, as the walls of the city of Ephesus extended over mount Pion, and traces of them were seen by Chandler when he visited the spot, it seems more probable that the legend is intended to include the inhabitants of the mountain, who were considered joint citizens with the Ephesians. The rise of several streams in the Cilbian heights is noticed by Chandler, and this with Pliny's⁸² description, seems admirably to illustrate the type.

⁷⁸ Vide, especially Tibullus, Eleg. viii.; Statius, Theb. iv.

⁷⁹ In Attic. lib. i.

⁸⁰ *Πρὸς ἑαυτον.* lib. v. c. 7.

⁸¹ Doct. Num. Vet. ii. p. 316.

⁸² “Attollitur (Ephesii) Monte Pione. Alluitur Caystro in Cylbianis jugis orto, multosque amnes deferente et stagnum Pega-seum, quod Phyrtes amnis expellit.”—Hist. Nat. lib. v. c. 29.

No. 19. *Obv.*—ΑΥ. Κ. Τ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus. Laureated head of the Emperor.*

R.—ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑCΙΑC ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ.—*The community of Asia. (Money) of the Ephesians. The statue of Diana Ephesia crowned by Victory; by her side, a female figure, with a turreted crown, holding the hasta; at her feet, two stags.*
Æ 10.

The female figure with the turreted crown is doubtless the province of Ionia; and the coin was probably struck to commemorate some victory obtained by Antoninus, which the Ephesians were desirous of attributing to the intervention of their favourite goddess; but the absence of any record of the Consulship, or the Tribunita Potestas, on Imperial Greek coins, often deprives us of all means of even guessing at the event they are intended to record.

No. 20. *Obv.*—Τ. ΑΙ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. *Titus Ælius Cæsar Antoninus. Laureated head of Antoninus.*

R.—ΖΜΥΡ. ΠΕΡΤ. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝ. *Concord of the people of Smyrna, Pergamus, and Ephesus. Diana Ephesia with her attributes standing between Æsculapius and Nemesis.*
Æ 11.

The three figures on the reverse of this coin are the tutelary deities of Smyrna, Pergamus, and Ephesus, and are therefore very appropriately brought together to commemorate the concord of the three cities. Of the Nemeses I have already spoken, and I shall reserve my remarks on the deity of Pergamus for a paper on the coins of that city.

No. 21. *Obv.*—Same head.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΕΜΒΑCΙΟC ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. *Apollo Embasius of the Ephesians. A Galley. (Vaillant, Num. Græca.)*
Æ .

Among the numerous surnames which the Greeks gave to Apollo were those of Embasius and Ekbasius, derived from 'Εμβάσω (*I embark*) and 'Εκβάσω (*I land*). This deity is often thus named in the argonautics of Apollonius, as noticed by Eckhel,⁸³ who observes that his worship was very appropriate in a maritime and commercial city.—“Numen urbi opportunum, cujus amplum fuit mari commercium.”

No. 22. *Obv.*—T. ΑΙΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. *Titus Aelius Cæsar Antoninus.* The laureated head of Antoninus.

R.—ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΔΙΕ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.—(*Money of the Ephesians, twice Neocori.* Three temples, each having within it a statue, the centre one being that of Diana Ephesia. Æ 10.

It is obvious that the title “twice Neocori” here refers only to the Neocori of the *Emperors*; that of the Great Diana, “whom all Asia and the world worshipped,”⁸⁴ being considered as a thing well known to the surrounding cities.

It is further quite clear from this type that the Ephesians at this period did not always include in their records of the number of times they were declared Neocori—the Neocorus of the Great Diana. They probably considered it a title which they enjoyed by consent of all the civilized world, and therefore not to be confounded with recent favours and benefactions. But, if this be admitted with regard to the coins of the times of the Antonines, it will not establish a rule for those of a later period,—since we find on the

⁸³ Doct. Num. Vet. vol. ii. p. 516.

⁸⁴ Acts xix. v. 27.

money of subsequent reigns, ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙΟ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ,—the Neocorus of Diana included, and evidently alluding to the four temples represented on the reverse.

No. 23. *Obv.*—Τ. ΑΙΑ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. *Titus Ælius Cæsar Antoninus.* Laureated head.

R.—ΑΥΦΑΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. *Aurelius Cæsar.*
(Money) of the Ephesians. Marcus Aurelius on horseback. (Mionnet from the cabinet of Cousinery.)
Æ 10.

This coin was probably struck in honour of the emperor's visit to Ephesus.

No. 24. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΛΙΚΙΝ. ΒΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Publius Licinius Valerianus.* Laureated head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.—(Money) of the Ephesians, thrice Neocori. A woman walking to the right, holding in each arm a child. Æ 7.

As will be noticed hereafter, the Ephesians maintained that Apollo and Diana were not born at Delos, but in the Ortygian grove, near their city. Of course such a tradition became hallowed by time; and we accordingly find it illustrated by this type as late as the days of Valerian. A coin of Tranquillina, wife of Gordian, has a similar representation of Latona with her twin children; but one of them holds his bow and the other a globe, a symbol very significant of the universal worship of the goddess.

No. 25. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Adrianus Antoninus.* Laureated head of Antoninus with the paludamentum.

R.—ΕΗΙ ΕCΤΙΑΙΟΥ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord under Estilius.*
Diana Ephesia and Diana Lucifera standing. Æ 10.

There is another coin of this type with the bare head of Antoninus. The figures on the reverse are exceedingly

curious as representing Diana in her Ephesian character, and also as Hecate. The first is evidently a very ancient figure. Its stiffness and formality indicate a primitive origin; and the rigidity of the arms, which project from the side of the image, is so remarkable, that they appear to have been the adjuncts of a succeeding age, while the props or supports do not terminate in tridents as on other coins. The other figure may possibly be a representation of that which Pliny⁸⁵ describes, which was of marble, and of such dazzling lustre, that the beholders were cautioned to shade their eyes from its effulgence.

No. 26. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—ΙΕΡΑ ΑΙΗΝΗ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ.—*The Sacred Car of the Ephesians.* The Theusa or Sacred Car drawn by two mules. Æ 10.

The Theusa or Divine Car, called also Carpentum, and by the Greeks ἀήνη, appears more frequently on Roman coins. It is figured on those of Agrippina and Domitilla, having, as would appear by the legends, been used to convey the remains of those empresses to their last resting places. They were employed also in the sacred processions when the images of the gods were paraded in public. Though the animals, harnessed to the car on this example, are more like horses (for which, indeed, Vaillant mistook them) than mules, it appears by a passage in Athenæus, quoted by Eckhel⁸⁶, that the latter animal was used on these occasions.

⁸⁵ Et Hecate Ephesi in templo Dianæ post ædem, in cujus contemplatione admonent æditui parcere oculis, tanta marmoris radiatio est.—*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxvi. c. 5.

⁸⁶ Ἀπὴναι ὑφ' ἡμιόνων ἀγόμεναι—Theusæ a mulis tractæ.

No. 27. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΠΑΙΤΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΟC ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΕΦΕ-
CΙΩΝ.—*Under Pætus, Scribe. Diana of the Ephesians.*
Statue of the Ephesian Diana. Æ 8½.

This coin is remarkable, merely from the circumstance of the re-appearance of the name of the *Scribe*, a fact which invites the inquiries and conjectures of the antiquary and numismatist. If this Pætus be the same personage as the Proconsul whose name appears on the next coin, it is another proof of the importance of the office of Scribe.

No. 28. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—ΑΝΘΥ. ΚΑΙCΕΝ. ΠΑΙΤΟΥ ΕΦΕ. CΜΥ. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.
Concord of the people of Ephesus and Smyrna under the
Proconsul Cæcennius Pætus. Diana and Apollo stand-
ing with their attributes. Æ 9. (Sestini, Descriz.)

The type of this coin requires little explanation. It was natural that Apollo should be figured in company with a deity so highly venerated by the Ephesians; and it is somewhat remarkable that, as the brother of the great goddess, he does not appear oftener on the coins of Ephesus.

No. 29. *Obv.*—ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕ. *Verus*
Cæsar, Faustina Augusta. Heads of Marcus Aurelius
and Faustina Junior.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. ΙΟΥΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. (*Money of the*
Ephesians, under the Prætor Julianus. A river god
seated on the ground, holding in his right hand the
image of Diana Ephesia. Æ 5. (Vaillant).

Sestini⁸⁷ gives a coin of Ephesus, struck during the reign of S. Severus, on which Jupiter Olympius is represented seated, holding the image of Diana Ephesia; and Vaillant⁸⁸ describes another of the same emperor, on which that deity is figured standing and holding a similar image.

This coin is remarkable on account of its bearing the

⁸⁷ Lett. Num. Cont. iv. p. 77.

⁸⁸ Num. Græca.

name of the *Στρατηγος* or *Prætor*, instead of that of the *Proconsul* or the *Scribe*; and it should be observed, that it was struck previous to the year A. D. 161, while *Aurelius* yet bore the names of *Marcus Annius Verus*, and was merely *Cæsar*; though his consort, as the daughter of *Antoninus Pius*, is styled *Augusta*.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

No. 30 *Obv.*—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Aurelius Antoninus. Laureated head of Aurelius.*

R.—ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟ[ΡΩΝ] ΠΡΩ[ΤΩΝ] ΑΣΙΑΣ.
(Money) of the *Ephesians*, twice *Neocori*, the first of *Asia*. *Marcus Aurelius* and *Lucius Verus* sacrificing at an altar, with the fire kindled, before the statue of the *Ephesian Diana*. Æ 11.

Several cities of antiquity assumed the title of *Πρωτος* or *First*, and its signification has been discussed by *Eckhel*,⁸⁹ who has cited the conflicting opinions of various learned men. *Pergamus*, *Samos*, *Smyrna*, and *Tralles* are among those cities whose coins most frequently boast the title of *Protos*, which appears to have been assumed simply as a title of excellence, and not in the sense of *Metropolis*, an epithet which we find perpetually recorded on the coins of *Antioch*. It is remarkable that, although there are many numismatic records of the friendship and alliance between the cities of *Ephesus* and *Smyrna*, they both inscribed on their coins the boasted title *ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC*.

No. 31. *Obv.*—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝ. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Laureated head of Marcus Aurelius.*

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝ. *Concord of the people of Ephesus and Hierapolis. Diana Ephesia between two stags; on her left, Apollo standing.* Æ 10½.

⁸⁹ *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. iv. p. 282.

It does not appear from the coins of Hierapolis in Phrygia, that Apollo was the tutelary deity of that city, for the types comprise, among many others, representations of Jupiter, Æsculapius, Pluto, Lunus, Nemesis, Hygeia, &c. Apollo, however, occasionally appears; and on a coin of Commodus⁹⁰ he is represented in a female habit playing on the lyre. Besides these, there are the figures of Diana Ephesia and of an Amazon on horseback, armed with the bipennis.

No. 32. *Obv.*—Same legend and head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ. ΚΑΡΑΙΑΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord of the people of Ephesus and Sardes.* Diana Ephesia standing: by her side a female figure. Æ 10.

It appears from this coin, that the city of Sardes in Lydia was amongst those who entered into alliance with the Ephesians, the figure of whose celebrated deity sometimes appears on the coins of Sardes. Sardes boasted the titles of Neocorus and Metropolis, and a coin of Elagabalus shows that the former was twice repeated.⁹¹

No. 33. *Obv.*—Similar legend and head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord of the people of Ephesus and Tralles.* Diana Ephesia and Jupiter Nicephorus.

From the coins of Tralles in Lydia, Jupiter appears to have been the most important, if not the tutelary deity of that city. To give a particular account of those cities with whom the Ephesians formed alliances, or rather, who formed alliances with the Ephesians, would swell these remarks beyond their prescribed limits.

⁹⁰ Mionnet, Descrip. tom. iv. p. 303.

⁹¹ Ibid. p. 133.

LUCIUS VERUS.

No. 34. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΔΟΥΚΙΟC ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Lucius Aurelius Verus. Laureated head.*

R.—ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. The statue of Diana Ephesia on a pedestal between the figures of Aurelius and Verus, each in the toga. Medallion. (Sestini, *Lettere*, tom. viii.)

If the words of the legend of the reverse are to be read independent of each other, the *ομολοια* would appear to allude to the emperors, who are thus represented in the toga, and joining hands on many Roman coins with the legend *CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM* a type and legend which seem almost to justify the supposition of some antiquaries that the senate, in attributing virtues to vicious princes, thus delicately hinted that they ought to practise them. Doubtful as this may appear to some, the conjecture does not seem to be altogether groundless; for the type of the Roman coins alluded to was copied by several Greek cities. But, if we are to consider with Sestini⁹² that this coin of Ephesus was struck to commemorate the concord of the Ephesians—"concordia inter se ipsos,"—the words of the legend must be read together, and signify the internal harmony of the Ephesians.⁹³

No. 35. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. Δ. ΑΙΑ. ΟΥΗΡΟC ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Lucius Ælius Verus Augustus. Laureated head.*

⁹² *Classes Generales*, p. 81.

⁹³ These alliances, *inter se*, are strongly urged on the Athenians by Demosthenes.—Ep. ii. (Περὶ τῆς Ὀμολοίας) Δεῖ δὲ ὑμᾶς, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πρῶτον μὲν ἀπάντων ΠΡΟΣ ὙΜΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑΝ εἶς τὸ κοινὴν συμφέρον τῇ πόλει παράσχεθαι.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord of the people of Laodicea and Ephesus.* Diana Ephesia between two stags, and Jupiter, seated, holding the hasta. Æ 11.

From this type we learn, that the Ephesians were on terms of amity with the citizens of the Phrygian Laodicea.

No. 36. *Obv.*—M. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟC ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. *Marcus Aurelius Verus Cæsar.* Bare head with the paludamentum.

R.—ΑΝΔΡΟΚΛΑΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. *Androclus the founder of the Ephesians.* Androclus in military costume, holding (as it appears) a bow in his extended right hand, his left grasping a spear. Æ 6.

This very interesting type shows, that whatever were the opinions of ancient writers, the story of the foundation of Ephesus by Androclus was generally received as the true one by the Ephesians, in the days of the Antonines. Pausanias, who is supposed to have flourished in the succeeding reign, tells us that the tomb of the Ionian leader was in the road leading from the temple of Diana, and that upon it was the figure of an armed man⁹⁴; and it is highly probable that the dress and arms of the figure on this coin were copied from the statue in question.

It is very true that a coin of Augustus, struck at Ephesus⁹⁵ gives the honoured title of *Κτιστης* to that emperor; but in this, as in many similar instances which might be referred to on Greek coins, it must be considered as mere hyperbole, simply signifying that the emperor was the benefactor or restorer of the city. It should be observed that a coin of Antoninus Pius bears two heroic figures, with the names of *Cyzicus* and *Ephesus*, but without any designation.

⁹⁴ Lib. vii. c. 2.

⁹⁵ Vaillant. Num. Græca.

COMMODUS.

No. 37. *Obv.*—M. AY. OAYM. KOMOΔOC. *Marcus Aurelius Olympius Commodus.* Laureated head of Commodus.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ B. ΝΕΟ. (Money) of the Ephesians, twice Neocori. Diana, the huntress, overpowering a stag. Æ 6.

2.—Another, with a river god seated; in the exergue, ΩΚΕΑΝOC.

We here find the title of *Olympius* bestowed on the worthless Commodus. This was a little in advance of the emperor's vanity; since at home he was content with that of Hercules, as many Roman coins testify. The sea is typified in the same manner as a river god according to the general practice of the Greeks.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

No. 38. *Obv.*—AY. KAI. A. CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΗΡOC ΠΕΡ. *The Emperor Cæsar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax.* Laureated head of Septimius Severus.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ B. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the Ephesians, twice Neocori. The figure of Diana Ephesia between the rivers Cayster and Cenchrius. Æ 7.

The signification of this type is obvious. The river Cayster has already been noticed. The stream, called the Cenchrius, was held in veneration by the Ephesians for the reasons mentioned at page 74.

No. 39. *Obv.*—CΕΟΥΗΡOC ΠΕΙOC ΑΥΓ. *Severus Pius Augustus.* Laureated head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ B. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the Ephesians, twice Neocori. Two children suckled by a wolf. Æ 5½.

The type of the founders of Rome is probably intended as a compliment to Geta and Caracalla, the sons of Severus;

but it may merely signify the respect which the Ephesians affected to feel for their Roman masters; for imperial Greek coins of other emperors bear the type of the wolf and twins, a type which was revived in the days of Constantine the Great, as is shewn by innumerable examples preserved to our times. We learn from Livy⁹⁵ that these images were erected over the public buildings at Rome; and we know that they are figured on the divisions of the Roman *As*, as well as on the coins of Campania.

JULIA DOMNA.

No. 40. *Obv.*—ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. *Julia Augusta.* Head of the Empress.

R.—ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ. (Money) of the Ephesians, thrice Neocori and (also) of Diana. A female figure, wearing the stola and a turreted crown, standing; in her right hand the hasta, her left holding an ox; before, the figure of Diana Ephesia. Æ 9.

This coin is given by Mionnet,⁹⁶ who has transposed the legend of the reverse, an error which he has rectified in his sixth supplemental volume.⁹⁷ It is remarkable as shewing that apart from all other honours, and the repetition of the title of Neocoros, the Neocoros of the Great Diana was their chief and permanent boast; and a right which time had confirmed and hallowed. The group represents a sacrifice to the Ephesian goddess, by the province of Ionia, typified by the female figure with the turreted crown.

⁹⁵ Lib. x.

⁹⁶ Descrip. tom. iii. p. 106.—No. 342.

⁹⁷ Ibid. tom. vi. p. 159.—No. 524.

CARACALLA.

No. 41. *Obv.*—ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΤ. *Antoninus Augustus. Lau-
reated head.*

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ CΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord
of the people of Ephesus and Sardes. The figures of
Diana Ephesia and Juno Pronuba, standing. Æ 10.*

No. 42. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ. *The Em-
peror Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus.*

R.—ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΗΛΙΟΙ ΝΕΟΙ.
*By decree of the Senate of the Ephesians. The New
Suns. Four temples containing, severally, statues of
Severus, Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. Æ .*

The practice of paying divine honours to their rulers was, as has been already observed, a very common one with the degenerate and degraded Greeks. Every one acquainted with ancient history will remember the account which Plutarch⁹⁸ gives of Antony and Cleopatra at Alexandria, when the Triumvir was styled Νεος Διουνσος (*the New Bacchus*) and his paramour Νεα Ισις (*the New Isis*), which latter title, or rather that of Θεα Νεα or Νεωτερα, is found on a coin of Cleopatra, doubtless struck at the very time of that insane mummary.⁹⁹ Buonnarotti¹⁰⁰ cites many examples of this practice, quoting a marble from Spon, on which Sabina the empress is styled the New Ceres (Νεαν Δημητερα), and another from the same author inscribed to Julia Pia as the New Vesta (Εστιαν Νεαν). Caligula called the temple of Jerusalem after his name—Διος επιφανους νεον Γαιου.

⁹⁸ In Vita Ant. See also Paternulus, lib. ii. 83, and Dio. lib. xlviii.

⁹⁹ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. p. 200, 209.

¹⁰⁰ Osservazioni Istoriche, p. 40.

No. 43. *Obv.*—ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΓ. *Antoninus Augustus. Laureated head.*

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord of the People of Ephesus and Sardes. The figures of Diana Ephesia and Juno Pronuba standing.* Æ .

The worship of the Samian Juno appears to have been cultivated in several of the Asiatic cities; and the manner in which she is represented on many coins, shews that she was, like Diana of the Ephesians, a very ancient deity. We have here evidence that she was held in especial honour by the people of Sardes in Lydia.

No. 44. *Obv.*—ΑΥΓ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Laureated head with the paludamentum.*

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC Δ. ΝΕΩΚ.—(Money) *of the Ephesians, the first of Asia, four times*¹⁰¹ *Neocori.* Four temples. Æ 10.

This curious and interesting coin is in the collection of the British Museum. The first temple contains the figure of Diana Polymamma; the second, a togated figure; and the two others, of which we have a side view, have each a flight of steps, and contain a figure holding the hasta. From this type, therefore, we gather, without the aid of other evidence, that the repetition of that title, which was the chief boast of the Ephesians, had no reference to the Neocoros of the Great Diana, as some have supposed; but that it was recorded on the erection of another temple to an Emperor. This bringing together of the great deity and the deified emperors, recalls to mind Chandler's¹⁰² description of a bridge which he saw on the road from Aiasalück to

¹⁰¹ The Δ is here the Greek numeral 4.

¹⁰² Travels in Asia Minor, p.117.

Guzel-hissar or Magnesia, and which had been erected at the expense, as appears by the inscription which it bore, of one Pollio, who had dedicated it to the Ephesian Diana, the Emperor Augustus, Tiberius his son, and to the people of Ephesus. There are coins of Caracalla and Geta with the legend ΝΕΟΙ ΗΛΙΟΙ under the bust.

ELAGABALUS.

No. 45. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CEB. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus.* Laureated armed bust, with the paludamentum.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΜΟΝΩΝ ΑΠΑCΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the Ephesians, alone, of all (cities) four times Neocori. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on a tripod before the temple of Diana Ephesia. Æ 10½.

This boast of the Ephesians, that they were the sole people who had been declared Neocori for the *fourth* time, is confirmed by the coins of other cities, which bear records of three Neocorates only.

It is well known that Elagabalus was brought up as a priest of the sun; and it is very probable that he is here officiating in a sacerdotal character in a sacrifice to Diana.

No. 46. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.* Laureated head of Elagabalus with the paludamentum.

R.—ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΑ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. A laurel garland, within which is the bust of Elagabalus with the paludamentum, and the inscription, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, in two lines: below, two palm-branches, the reward of the victors in the games. Æ ½.

The words of the legend combined may be thus rendered "*The Universal and Olympian Games of the Ephesians, Neocori.*"

It is probable that the games which this coin records were celebrated by the Ephesians on the occasion of a visit from the depraved Emperor, who, as Herodian¹⁰³ informs us, was detained for some time at Nicomedia, after his election to the empire, by the severity of the season, and who might therefore have visited Ephesus previously to his setting out for Rome: at any rate, it shews that the Ephesians were anxious to testify their attachment to one who had promised to tread in the steps of Augustus and Marcus Aurelius, and who, on his first assumption of the purple, led many to hope for better times. These expectations were, however, not to be realised, for Elagabalus soon commenced his career of astounding iniquity. His fondness for public games is especially noticed by Dio,¹⁰⁴ who relates that more than fifty tigers were slain in one of these entertainments.

MAXIMINUS.

No. 47. *Obv.*—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΙΝΟC. *Caius Julius Maximinus.*
Laureated head.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ. *Fortune of the Ephesians.* Fortune standing, holding in her right hand the prow of a vessel, and in her left, a cornucopia. Æ.

From the attributes with which Fortune is here invested, we may infer that that deity had a statue at Ephesus, and that she was propitiated by sacrifices on the occasion of a voyage.

Other coins of Ephesus represent Fortune with her usual attributes, the rudder and cornucopia, as she appears perpetually on Roman coins.

¹⁰³ Lib. v. c. 11.

¹⁰⁴ Lib. lxxix.

GORDIANUS.

No. 48. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CЄ. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Antoninus Gordianus. Laureated head.*

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. *Concord of the people of Ephesus and Alexandria. Diana Ephesia and Serapis standing on the deck of a galley. Æ 10½.*

The custom of placing the divinities on rafts or galleys was of remote antiquity, and perhaps had its origin among the Egyptians. The Ephesians appear to have been aware of this; and the great deity of Alexandria is here accordingly placed on the deck of a galley in company with the Ephesian goddess. Pausanias describes a very curious figure of Minerva seen by him at Priene. It was formed on the Egyptian model, and placed on a raft, as if sailing from Phœnician Tyre.¹⁰⁵ Porphyry alludes to this practice of the Egyptians, who, he informs us, placed their gods on rafts or galleys, because they considered that the element on which they floated was necessary to the production and the maintenance of animal and vegetable life; moreover, he observes, in Holy Writ it is said, that *the Spirit of God moved upon the waters*.¹⁰⁶

Other coins of Gordian struck at Ephesus bear the figures of Serapis and Isis; and on one of them the goddess is depicted as Isis Pharia, holding a sail distended by the wind and standing by the Alexandrian Pharos,¹⁰⁷ a type probably borrowed from that of a common Alexandrian coin of Antoninus Pius.

¹⁰⁵ Σχεδία γὰρ ξύλων. καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῆς θεὸς ἐκ Τύρου τῆς Φοινίκης ἐξεπλεύσε καθ' ἡντινα κ. τ. λ. Archiac. lib. vii. c. 5.

¹⁰⁶ De Antro Nympharum, pp. 256-7. Edit. Cantab. 1655.

¹⁰⁷ Mionnet, Descript. tom. iii. p. 117.

PHILIPPUS.

No. 49. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Julius Philippus.* Laureated head of Philip.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΣ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ. *Heraclitus of the Ephesians.* The bearded figure of Heraclitus, clad in a mantle, his right hand raised, his left resting on a club.

Ephesus was the birth-place of the philosopher Heraclitus; and it is probable that the figure on this coin is a copy of some well known statue, which perished many ages back in the general wreck of the city.

50. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Julius Philippus.* Laureated head of Philip with the paludamentum.

R.—ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΤΑΠΛΟΥΣ Α. A galley with the sail set, and rowers. Æ 5½.

This coin was struck to commemorate the arrival, for the first time, of some important personage at Ephesus; and there can be little doubt but that it records the entrance of the emperor himself. Vaillant¹⁰⁸ renders the legend—“*Ephesiorum primus appulsus*”—adding, “*nempe quando per mare Philippus Ephesum venit,*” and the same author¹⁰⁹ cites a coin of Septimius Severus struck at Perinthus with the legend ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ Β. *Adventus Secundus*; on which occasion, games, named *Severia*, were held in honour of the emperor’s second arrival in that city. Roman coins, it is well known, often bear the legend *Adventus Augusti*; but the Greeks alone appear to have noted the number of times that they were thus honoured by the emperor’s visits. This distinction suggests an easy explanation; the record on the Roman coins denoted the emperor’s return to the

¹⁰⁸ Num. Græca. p. 162.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. p. 86.

capital, while that on the money of the Greeks recorded his visits ¹¹⁰ to the cities of the Roman provinces.

OTACILIA.

No. 51. *Obv.*—MAP. ΩΤΑ. CΕΥΗΡΑ CΕΒ. *Marcia Otacilia Severa Augusta.* Head of Otacilia.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΩΝ. *The Community of the Ephesians, with all Ionia.* A tetrastyle Temple. Æ 6. (*Vaillant.*)

Pausanias speaks in several places of the Panionion of the Iones, an assembly from which the Smyrnæans were for a long time excluded.

PHILIPPUS JUNIOR.

No. 52. *Obv.*—M. IOYΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. *Marcus Julius Philippus Cæsar.* Bare head of the younger Philip with the paludamentum.

R.—ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΑCΥΛΟ. *Diana of the Ephesians, Inviolable.* Statue of Diana Ephesia between two stags. Æ 8½. (*Mionnet, from the cabinet of M. Cousinery.*)

ETRUSCILLA.

No. 53. *Obv.*—ΕΡΕΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥCΙΑΛΛΑ CΕΒ. *Herennia Etruscilla Augusta.* The bust of the empress on a crescent.

R.—ΑΡΤΕΜΙC. ΕΦΕCΙΑ. ΑCΥΛΟΥ. *Diana Ephesia, Inviolable.* The goddess with her attributes between two stags: in the field, the sun and moon. Æ 8½.

These two coins are remarkable on account of the title of *Ασυλος*. A very interesting account is given by Tacitus,¹¹¹ of the cities which claimed the right of Asylum in the reign of Tiberius. That subtle tyrant, while strengthening his power at home, affected to regard the ancient jurisdiction of the Senate, by referring to them the representations and

¹¹⁰ Vide Corsini, "Fasti Attici," where these and similar records are noticed.

¹¹¹ Annales, lib. iii. c. 41.

petitions of the various cities of Greece, which claimed the privilege of Asylum or Sanctuary. Foremost among them were the Ephesians, who alleged that Apollo and Diana were not, according to the vulgar legend, born at Delos, but in the Ortygian Grove, within their territory, and that the very olive tree against which Latona leaned, when she was delivered of the twin deities, was still standing; that to this grove Apollo retired for sanctuary from the wrath of Jupiter, after the slaughter of the Cyclops; and that here Bacchus pardoned the Amazons who sought refuge at the altar of Diana. They further represented, that their rights in this respect had never been invaded under the Persian and Macedonian rule. Next came the Magnesians, who asserted that the privilege had been granted to them by Lucius Scipio, after he had vanquished Antiochus, and subsequently by Sylla, after the defeat of Mithridates. Aphrodisia and Stratonicea put in their claims, alleging that the right had been granted to them by Cæsar in reward for services rendered to his party, and had been confirmed by a decree of Augustus, in which that emperor had especially commended their fidelity to the Romans on the occasion of an irruption of the Parthians. The people of Hierocæsarea referred their claim to a much earlier period, asserting that they possessed the statue of Diana Persica, whose temple had been consecrated by King Cyrus and the rights of which had been confirmed by Perpenna Isauricus and many other Roman Generals—multaque alia imperatorum nomina—who had allowed the right of sanctuary within an area of two miles around it. Cyprus laid claim to no less than three asylums; the first founded by Ærias in honour of the Venus of Paphos; the second by Amathus the son of Ærias, dedicated to the Amathusian Venus; and the third by Teucer to Jupiter Salaminus, when he fled from the anger of his father.

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These claims appear to have caused some trouble and perplexity to the conscript fathers, who gave power to the Consuls to enquire into their validity, charging them to make due investigation of the several pretensions to the right, and report the result to the senate. The consuls found that many of the cities could refer only to *tradition* in support of their claim; but they discovered that, besides the temples above named, there was one at Pergamus dedicated to Æsculapius, which was really a sanctuary. In the end, the senate, expressing great reverence for the several deities, confirmed the right of sanctuary to but a small number of the claimants, who were commanded to place in each temple a memorial of the decree engraved on brass, with a view to the preservation of the right to posterity, and the prevention of ill-grounded claims for the future.¹¹²

It is scarcely necessary to add, that these sanctuaries, like those of the Middle Ages, were crowded with the most profligate and abandoned of mankind. Tacitus says, they afforded shelter to runaway slaves, fraudulent debtors, and persons accused of capital offences, and that the excess of the evil led to the enquiry promoted by Tiberius.

The temple of Diana Ephesia enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary before the time of Alexander the Great, who extended it to the distance of a stadium around the building. Mithridates enlarged this to an arrow's flight shot from the angle of the pediment of the temple, which fell a little beyond the line prescribed by Alexander.¹¹³ By An-

¹¹² "Factaque senatus consulta, quis multo cum honore, modus tamen præscribatur, jussique ipsis in templis figere æra, sacrandam ad memoriam, neu specie religionis in ambitionem dilaberentur."—*Annales*, lib. iii. c. 43.

¹¹³ Strabo, lib. xiv.

tony, it was further enlarged, and comprised a portion of the city; but this was found to be an evil, and the extension was abrogated by Augustus. Notwithstanding the enlargement of the sanctuary by Mithridates, it is evident that the temple proved no asylum to the Romans when he ordered the general massacre in Asia, the wretched fugitives being dragged from the altar and the statues of Diana, and remorselessly butchered without distinction.¹¹⁴

Such are the numismatic monuments of the once famous city of Ephesus, whose subsequent history may be traced in a few brief words. In the early days of Christianity, it became by turns a prey to barbarian spoliation and fanatical frenzy; and it may be rationally conjectured, that the final destruction of its magnificent temple was achieved by the zealots of the time, while the more precious ornaments of its interior had been greedily seized and appropriated by the savage hordes who were daily becoming more formidable even to Rome herself. "A writer," says Chandler,¹¹⁵ "who lived towards the end of the second century, has cited a sibyl as foretelling that, the earth opening and quaking, the temple of Diana would be swallowed like a ship in a storm in the abyss; and Ephesus, lamenting and weeping by the river-banks, would enquire for it, then inhabited no more. If the authenticity of the oracle were undisputed, and the sibyl acknowledged a true prophetess, we might

¹¹⁴ Ἐφέσιοι τοὺς ἐς τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον κατ' ἀφυγόντας συμπλεκόμενους τοῖς ἀγάλμασιν ἐξελεγκόντες ἔκτεινον.—*Arrian. Bell. Mith.* p. 317. Ed. Amst. 1670.

¹¹⁵ *Travels in Asia Minor*, p. 141.

infer, from the visible condition of the place, the full accomplishment of the whole prediction. We now seek in vain for the temple; the city is prostrate, and the goddess gone!"

At the time this was written, the site of Ephesus was overrun with fennel, which grew tall and rank among its ruins; and the partridge was calling to its mate among the corn which grew within the area of the stadium. At the present day, if any change has taken place, it only marks the further desolation of the spot. The busy streets and public places which once reverberated with the tramp of countless feet are now wrapped in the silence of the grave, and are seldom traversed save by beasts of prey. The plaudits of the amphitheatre and the odeum are exchanged for the loud cries of the rook and the daw, and ill-omened birds sit and brood in the places once occupied by emperors and consuls.

J. Y. AKERMAN.

Lewisham, 20th May, 1841.



NOTE ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Imperial Greek coins are seldom in sufficiently good preservation to allow of their being engraved for the mere purpose of illustration: and such is the case with the majority of the present series; so that the examples given in the accompanying plate are principally selected for their reverses, which, though not fine, are in tolerable condition.

The vignette is engraved from a medallion of Claudius and Agrippina, in the cabinet of Dr. John Lee. The reverse bears the legend DIANA EPHESIA in Roman characters. This piece is one of those alluded to at page 80. The very rude and singular image which it bears, favours the supposition that this may have been the original figure of the goddess; and the conjecture would not, perhaps, be disputed, were it not for the occurrence of another representation of this far-famed deity, of a very primitive form, in the coin No. 2.

No. 1.—Is a medallion of Claudius in the cabinet of B. Nightingale, Esq. The reverse bears the usual figure of Diana within a tetrastyle temple, the columns of which are decidedly of the Ionic order. (See the remarks at page 90).

2.—A coin of Antoninus Pius (in the collection of the British Museum) described at page 99, and remarkable for the very rude figure of the Ephesian goddess.

3.—A coin of Caracalla (in the collection of the British Museum) described at page 109.

4.—This coin, though of Otacilia, the wife of the elder Philip, bears, on the reverse, a type precisely similar to that of Etruscilla described at page 114. Here the figure of Diana differs from those on the earlier coins.

XII.

ON THE GOLD TRIENS INSCRIBED "DOROVERNIS
CIVITAS." ¹

THE opinion of M. de Longpérier, expressed in the Numismatic Journal, Vol. II. p. 232, that the beautiful gold triens with DOROVERNIS CIVITAS on its reverse, is a specimen of the earliest Saxon coinage, minted at Canterbury, is, I am persuaded, correct; and, I doubt not, the objections you made to this appropriation, on account of the somewhat unusual termination IS, will be dispelled by the evidence I have collected respecting the ancient name of the city of Canterbury.

We have charters of Osuini, A.D. 675 (see No. VIII. in the "Codex Diplomaticus" of the Historical Society), of Hlothari, 675 (No. IX.), of Suabhard, 676 (No. XIV.), of Eadric, 686 (No. XXVII.), of Wihtraed, 696 (No. XLI.), of Eadberht, 761 (No. CVII.), of Æthilberht, 762 (No. CVIII.), and of Ecgberht, 778 (No. CXXXII.) all kings of Kent; of Dumweald, minister of Æthilberht, 762, and of Offa, king of Mercia, 764; in all of which we have the form *Dorovernis*; and when to this we add, that wherever the city of Canterbury is mentioned in the Ecclesiastical History of Beda, its name is spelt as in the charters (except that we have *U* in place of the second *O*), no doubt can exist that during the seventh, and the greater part of the eighth centuries, the metropolitan city was known by the name of *Dorovernis*. Towards the close of the eighth century an alteration in the name took place. In a charter of 790, I find the first instance of *Dorobernia*,

as I do not take into consideration the two corrupt copies of a charter of Æthilberht in 605, where we have both *Dorovernis* and *Dorobernia*, nor the forgery which purports to be a charter of Archbishop Augustine.

It being then certain, that, during the seventh century, the name of the city of Canterbury was written exactly as on the coin before us, the arguments of M. de Longpérier in the *Révue Numismatique* (1838, p. 471), acquire additional weight. Your remark, that if the Anglo-Saxons had a coinage of gold, this is the description of piece which might be looked for, was perfectly just: this long agitated question must now, therefore, be considered as settled; and the triens of Canterbury, along with the gold penny of the Confessor in Mr. Spurrier's cabinet, be admitted as evidence that, under the Heptarchy as well as the Monarchy, gold money was issued from the Saxon mints. From the circumstance that the moneyer's name is Greek, we cannot hesitate in placing the date of this triens near the commencement of the seventh century, and supposing it the work of some artist introduced into this country by Augustine and his missionary brethren.

I cannot conclude without calling your attention to one of the most interesting coins of the Anglo-Saxon series hitherto published. It is a penny of Ecgberht, in Mr. Hawkins' work, No. 158, and, from the reverse legend, *ZLZ ANDREAZ*, undoubtedly a relic of the ecclesiastical mint of Rochester; and, as such, unique. St. Andrew is the patron saint of the cathedral in that city. Yours,

DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Leeds, 10th June, 1841.

MISCELLANEA.

COINS AND ANTIQUITIES OF AFGHANISTAN.—Within the last seven or eight years, many important and interesting discoveries of ancient monuments and coins have been made in the north-western provinces of India, in the valley of the Kabul river, in the mountain districts between India and Turkestan, and in the dependencies of Balkh and Bokhara. The monuments, which are situated chiefly about Peshawer, Jelalabid, and Kabul, are known by the name of Topes: they belong to the Buddhist religion, and date in the early ages of Christianity. The coins commence with the Greek kings of Bactria, in the third century before the Christian era, and extend to the Mohammedan invasion of India, in the twelfth century after it. Both monuments and coins afford much novel and interesting information regarding the religious and political condition of the countries bordering on India, and of Western India itself, throughout this protracted interval. Amongst the labourers in this field of inquiry, one of the earliest, most indefatigable, and most successful, has been Mr. Charles Masson, who, during a residence of several years in Kabul, opened many of the monuments, and collected from them, and from other sources, a most extensive variety of antiquities and coins. These collections were made on account and at the cost of the government of India; and they have consequently been deposited in the Museum of the East India Company. Notices of Mr. Masson's operations and discoveries have been occasionally published, by himself and others, in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, in the *Numismatic Journals of London, Paris, and Germany*, and in various learned continental publications. As, however, a connected description of them was still wanting, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have liberally undertaken the expense of publishing such detailed account, which has been prepared by the librarian to the Company, Professor H. H. Wilson, whose name will not fail to ensure it a favourable reception among the learned of Europe. After reserving to their own use such a portion of the edition as they deemed it advisable to retain, they have been pleased to present the remainder of the copies, constituting the larger number of

them, to Mr. Masson's mother, with his concurrence, to be disposed of for her exclusive advantage.

It has accordingly been judged advisable, by the friends of the mother of Mr. Masson, that, in order to reap the full benefit of the liberality of the Court, she should endeavour to dispose of the copies in her hands by subscription; and the following proposals are, with this view, submitted to those who may take an interest in the individual welfare of Mr. Masson and his mother, or in the successful elucidation of a dark though important period of the History of the East. The work will consist of one volume demy quarto, of between three and four hundred pages. It will contain between thirty and forty plates, of topes, coins, and antiquities. The price to subscribers will be 2*l.* 2*s.* per copy, bound in cloth. The work is far advanced, and will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. The names of subscribers will be received by the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle, and forwarded to the mother of Mr. Masson.

LETTER FROM THOMAS RAWLINS TO JOHN EVELYN.—Thomas Rawlins was an artist employed in the Royal Mint during the reign of Charles I. Although not many works of his connected with the coinage are known as such (always excepting the beautiful and unique Oxford crown, of 1644, now in the British Museum), Briot being the chief officer or graver in the Mint, yet it is certain that Rawlins executed a number of medals of considerable merit, besides a great variety of oval medalets, or badges, which were distributed among the friends and followers of the unfortunate king, many of which bear his initials, and sometimes his name at full length, under the king's bust. He succeeded Briot as chief engraver on that artist's return to France, in 1646, although Walpole says he was not so appointed until 1648, when the Mint became ambulatory. His adherence to the royal cause probably excluded him from official employment under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate; hence his subsequent misfortunes and difficulties. That he had been admitted to the friendship and intimacy of Evelyn and his family, is evident from the style of his address to him in the following letter; and that intimacy might have arisen from a sympathy of political feeling (both being zealous Royalists), as well as from Evelyn's admiration of him as an "excellent artist." He appears, however, subsequently to have borne a not unblemished reputation, and probably may have forfeited the favor and the patronage of Evelyn. Rawlins lived till 1670, but there is no record that he was ever employed in the Mint

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after the Restoration. His letter, which is printed verbatim et literatim (the original being in my possession), contains some curious particulars, and shews to what a condition he was reduced.

“For his Worthy Friend John Evelyn Esq^{re} at his house in Bromefield in Deptford, by Greenwich, these—

Worthy S^r

My due respects to youre selfe and Vertuous Consort, Whoe I hope are happy in many pritty Epitimyces of yours, whoe together with youre selves I pray God to blesse. S^r it is my Misfortune since my coming into England to Rancounter many Misfortunes, amongst which the heaviest is now upon me, which inforces me to be (I shame to speake it) troublesome to my friends, amongst which deere S^r I ever Placed you in the first Rank, S^r I am now a prisoner (as this bearer my Brother in Law will informe, and to prevent any further inconveniences heere after am Resolved to Make usse of the Act for Relefe of poore prisoners, to which purposse I have Allready taken the oath, and only want mony to sue out my Habeas Corpeas), this worthy S^r putts me to this way of importuneing my friends, [to] Whoe when God shall deliver me, I shall not be ungratefull. S^r, it is for God's sake I begg your Charitye, and I shall returne it ether in worke (in Which I thanke God I have much bettered my selfe since I had the honor to see you at Parris) or in what quantity of Mony you shall be pleased to furnish me with, S^r I once more for Heaven's sake implore your Assistance to him that writs him selfe however distressed at this tyme

the Hole in S^t Martins*
febru: 27th 1657

Yor faithfull and ever
Gratefull Servant
THO: RAWLINS

S^r if you would have me grave any thing for you M^r Hoare will bring it, once more Good S^r Consider my sad Condition, God blesse you.”

The letter has the following endorsement in the handwriting of John Evelyn :—

* The precinct of the collegiate church of St. Martin (where the Post Office now stands) was a sanctuary for criminals and debtors; and although its immunities and privileges were by law suppressed in the reign of James I., it is probable that they continued to be permitted and recognized as regarded the latter class of persons for a long period afterwards.—Vide Kempe's History of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin.

“Mr Tho. Rawlins from prison: 27 feeb: 1657—Sometime y^e Graver of y^e Mint in y^e Tower, and an ‘Excellent Artist, but debasht fellow.”

The seal attached to the letter is in perfect preservation, and bears the arms of the Townely family, as well as the initials H. T. Whether it was Rawlins' own graving, or only lent him for a temporary purpose by some companion in misfortune, we have no means of ascertaining. The annexed is a sketch of it.

B. NIGHTINGALE.



JOURNAL FOR THE STUDY OF NUMISMATICS, HERALDRY, AND SEALS.—The following is extracted from a Prospectus of the “*Zeitschrift für Münz, Siegel-und Wappen Kunde*,” edited by Dr. B. KOEHNÉ at Berlin, the first number of which appeared on the 1st of April 1841.

“It cannot be but pleasant to the friends of Numismatics, as well as to those devoted to the study of Heraldry and Sig-nets, to see the establishment of a Journal for the admirers of those studies. Our articles will not be limited to descriptions of ancient Roman, Greek, and German Coins, but distinguished collectors from Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, and the East, have promised articles on the coins of their respective countries. Every admirer of the above named studies may become a contributor, and the Editor will gladly insert their articles; or which, however, no remuneration can be expected, as the limited number of supporters of similar undertakings scarcely suffices to cover the expenses. The articles may be written in the German, French, or Latin languages.”

“The Subscription Price is three dollars (nine shillings) per annum, which will be received by the Publisher of the Journal, E. S. MITTLER, as well as by all respectable booksellers.

The Journal will be published in monthly numbers, containing 16 pages of letter press, on good paper, with wood-cuts and a copper-plate. The size will be similar to that of the *Revue Numismatique*, published at Paris and Blois."

CORRESPONDENCE.

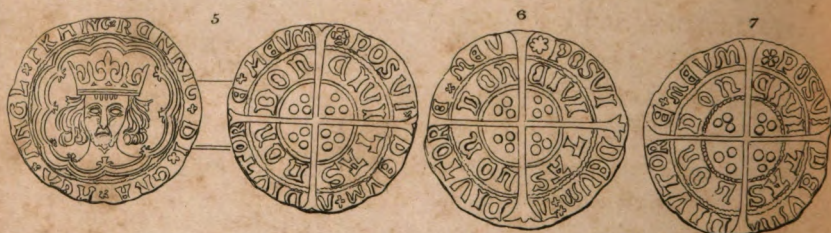
J. A. C.—Mr. John Hearne, Bookseller, 81, Strand, is appointed collector of the annual subscriptions to the Numismatic Society. A post office order may be easily obtained in any country town.

Our kind friend at Southampton, who sometime since enclosed to us a rude coin, is informed that it is of the same character as those found in the Channel Islands, the type offering nothing novel.

We hope to do justice to Mr. Sainthill's communication in our next number.

Our valued contributor, Mr. Borrell, shall hear from us by letter.

We have already mentioned, that the conduct of this Journal, and the correspondence to which it gives rise, is the occupation of our leisure hours, and that these scarcely allow sufficient time for doing justice to those who favour us with their information and opinions; we trust, however, that our correspondents will pardon any inattention they may experience, and that we shall continue to receive communications from all who are interested in Numismatic studies.



COINS OF HENRY THE VIIITH WITH THE OPEN CROWN.

XIV.

LIST OF UNEDITED GREEK COINS.

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY SAMUEL BIRCH,

Sen. Assistant, Dep. of Ant. Brit. Museum.

THE coins contained in the present paper, comprise part of the reserve of the collection of a celebrated connoisseur, all of them exhibiting a high degree of numismatic interest, and in excellent preservation. Mr. Doubleday, desirous of bringing them before the public, has wished that I should accompany them with some elucidation, and I have responded to his wishes. The attribution of the various coins is his; but in all instances I have verified their not being edited in the work of M. Mionnet and more recent publications. The most remarkable coin of his lists is that of Thronium, and I think the reader will agree that it deserves all the collateral elucidation that can be given to it. The coins of Italy have been so amply illustrated, both by the researches of English and foreign Numismatists, that it is unnecessary to do more than describe their types; but those of Europe occasionally, and of Asia constantly, deserve deeper investigation—the more so as our information on the mythology of Asiatic cities is restricted very often within bounds almost monumental.

CÆLIUM.

1. Head of Pallas-Athene to right.

R.—KAIAINΩN. Three crescents, in each a globule.

Æ. 2½. 34·5 grs.

2. The same.

R.—KA. Apollo Silvanus, wearing a pileus, and walking to the right, holding in his right hand a branch.

Æ. 2½. 33·9 grs.

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SIPONTUM.

¹ OY [fugitive]. Head of river god to the right.

R.—ΛΙΠ . . ΩΝ. Club and bow-case, two sprigs.
Æ. 3. 25.1 grs.

VENUSIA.

1. Head of Mercury in a petasus to right.

R.—VE (joined). Winged foot; before it, caduceus and another symbol. Æ. 4½. 63.5 grs.

2. Σ.—Head and neck of a boar to right.

R.—VE (joined). Owl, full face. Æ. 2½. 25.3 grs.

TARENTUM.

Diota; on each side a star.

R.—TA. Similar diota. Æ. 2¼. 30.6 grs.

THURIUM.

1. ΘΟΥΠΙΝΩΝ. Head of Proserpine or Ceres, crowned with spikes of corn.

R.—ΠΑΡ. Bull trotting to left. 76.4 grs.

2. Head of Pallas-Athene to right.

R.—ΘΟΥΠ [inverse]. Protome of a bull trotting.
Æ. 2½. 31.6 grs.

VALENTIA.

Head of Hermes in a petasus.

R.—VALENTIA. Caduceus; net and cornucopiæ.
Æ. 1. 12.1 grs.

No. 1 of Venusia has been engraved by Carelli, Pl. 148, No. 12. From his engraving, however, it is evident that his specimen did not clearly shew him what the object of

¹ This probably is a coin of Hipponium.

the reverse was; it is one of the feet of Mercury shod with the talaria. No. 2 of Cœlius is not very distinct: if not the Apollo Silvanus it should be Mercury.

THERMÆ SICILÆ.

Youthful head bound with reeds, having in front two horns, to left.*

R.—Three nymphs standing full face, having upon their heads calathi; in front, Pan playing on the syrinx and holding a pedum. Æ. 4½. 69·3 grs.

The youthful head on the obverse is evidently the Selinus, whose waters washed the city of the same name in Sicily, in whose vicinity were situated the famous Thermæ or hot springs, in which Hercules is reported to have bathed.² Since Selinus was founded by a colony from Megara,³ and the same story was told of the hot sources of Thermopylæ⁴ where Pallas-Athene showed to her favourite hero the baths of the locality; the legend was probably imported from the Peloponnesus. The youthful head strongly resembles that of the river god on the coins of Himera. The three nymphs on the reverse are probably Hydriades, who presided over the element water; and their alliance with Pan is frequently alluded to by the Greek epigrammatists⁵ and Latin authors, the last of whom confound with the Satyrs and Fauni the type which, for various reasons, should be more correctly referred to Pan.⁶ As these nymphs, (always triads) indicated the fountain over which they pre-

² Subject of a Vase; De Witte, Cat. Descr. des Vases, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1827, p. 41.

³ Scymnus of Chios; Marcianus in Perieg.

⁴ Suidas, voce Thermopyl.

⁵ Anthol. passim.

⁶ Nymphæ semicaperque deus. Ovid. Fast. iv. 752.

sided, they sometimes held the petuncula or pecten,⁶ or else hydriæ or water vases.⁷ The present head replaces that of Hercules, alluding to his going to these sources.

TYNDARIS SICILIÆ.

ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΩΝ [fugitive]. Young head laurelled to right.

R.—Star, cock and palm-branch. Æ. 4. 36·9 grs.

PHILIPPI MACEDONIÆ.

Head of Hercules in a lion's skin to the right.

R.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ. Tripod with large ears and fillet above a laurel branch, at the side conical helmet or cidaris. AV. 4.

So excessively rare are the gold coins of this celebrated Macedonian town, that only one, that in the collection of Q. Christina,⁸ was known. Situated on the site of Mount Pangæum, its gold and silver mine originally worked by the Thracian tribes⁹ of the Pieris, Odomanti and Satræ were subsequently occupied by a Thasian colony. The necessities and ambition of Philip¹⁰ seized on the locality; and the produce of its mines recruited the finances of Macedon. The precious metals were exported to the mints of Macedon, and the beautiful staters of Philip are chiefly composed of Thracian gold. The currency of the town itself

⁶ Millin. Gal. Myth. Clarac. Mus. de Sculp. Ant. et Moderne. Bas relief. Mus. Room xi. No. 48.

⁷ Cf. Hor. i. Od. 1.

⁸ Mionn. T. i.

⁹ Cramer. Geogr. of Greece, vol. i. p. 301.

¹⁰ Just. Epit. Ab. viii. c. 3. observes, "Auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat." Cf. Herod. viii. 112., who makes the mines of both metals. Euripid. Rhesus. l. 919. χρυσοβόλος applied to Mount Pangæum.

was limited to its local wants, and is executed in a stiff peculiar style. Müller, who has engraved one of its didrachms in his „*Denfmaler der alten Kunst*,“ refers to the age of Philip.¹¹ The type is generally the head of Hercules; reverse, a tripod with adjuncts, that on the present being a conical cap or helmet, such as is worn by the Amazons and Arimaspi. The type may allude to the bearing off the tripod of Apollo by Hercules, whose worship under the type of Hercules Soter was prevalent at Thasos. The political relations of Philip with Delphi also had considerable influence on his currency. On the didrachm engraved by Müller, the adjunct is a *πῆλεκυς* the peculiar weapon of the Amazons and Arimaspi, and, while the locality connects such allusions with the two great myth Hyperborean people—the Arimaspi and the Amazons, no allusion could be more delicate than to the myth of these tribes at constant war with the griffins,¹² guardians of the gold, paralleled to the occupation of the miner.

THRONIUM.

Head of a man bearded, apparently a rustic deity.

R.—ΘΡΟ . . Ι. (retrograde) Greave placed vertically, all in an indented square. (*Brit. Mus.*) AR. 1. 14·9 grs.

The coin whose description heads the present paragraph should probably be assigned to Thronion, the capital of the Locri Epicnemidii, and not to the city of the same name, situated in Epirus. Anciently the Epicnemidii were

¹¹ Pl. xli. 187.

¹² Constant on the Græco-Ital. Vases. Cf. Combe (Tay.) *Anc. Terra-Cottas* B. M. Part I., &c. Welcker (Ed.). *Annal. dell' Inst. di Corresp. Archæol.*

classed with the Locri under the general term of Locrôn¹⁴ (Λοκρων); and the lexicographers, on the authority of Theopompus, call Thronion¹⁵ the capital of Locris, a term also used by Thucydides.¹⁶ It was from hence that Ajax Oileus sailed to the Trojan war,¹⁷ and Homer places it upon the banks of Boagrius.¹⁸ From the circumstance of the Epicnemidii not being mentioned by Homer¹⁹ in his catalogue of the ships, nor by Thucydides²⁰ nor Herodotus,²¹ it would appear, that at an early epoch, indeed down to the time of Polybius,²² that this tribe was identified with the Opuntii. According to Euripides,²³ Ajax was the king of Thronium, in which the tragedian seems to have followed the Homeric myths, but Pindar,²⁴ who does not mention the Epicnemidii and the Pylean epigram given by Strabo,²⁵ and written about the 75 Olympiad, A.C. term Opus, the *μήτηρ* and *μητροπόλις* of the Locri. Strabo, following the example of Pindar, makes Ajax Oileus king of Opus,²⁶ while Stephanus, Byzantinus²⁷ mentions him as sprung from

¹⁴ Cramer (Rev. I. A.), (A Geograph. and Hist. Desc. of Ancient Greece, 8vo. Oxon. 1830. vol. ii. p. 114,) who has collected most of the authorities on the subject.

¹⁵ Θρόνιον πόλις ἐστὶ τῆς Λοκρίδος. Suidas, fol. Ox. 1824. Ed. Gaisford, p. 1918. Cf. Photius, Ed. Porson. 8vo. Lond. 1822 in voce. Harpocration cum notis Gronovii. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1696., who adds ὡς Θεοπομπος ἐν τῇ, . . . [desunt cetera] Schneider in voce.

¹⁶ B. ii. sec. 26.

¹⁷ Λοκροῖς τε τοῖς δ' ἴσας ἄγων
Ναῦς Οἰλέως τοκος κλυτόν
Θρονίαδ' ἐκλιπὼν πόλιν.

Eurip. Iph. in Aul. 261.

¹⁸ Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. Il. B. 533.

¹⁹ Il. B. 531 et seq.

²⁰ Loc. cit. not. 17.

²¹ Vid. supra. n. 17.

²² ix. p. 242.

²³ Voce Ναυύξ.

²⁴ B. ii. sec. 26.

²⁵ Polybius. xiii. 11. 2.

²⁶ Olymp. ix. 20.

²⁷ Loc. cit.

Naryx. To reconcile these conflicting traditions, it is necessary to suppose that the town of Thronium, which had been the seat of government and principal port of the Locri up to the fifth century, A.C., had been superseded at the era of Pindar by Opus, that the Epicnemidii were unknown as a separate tribe, or not considered of consequence till about the period of the Social war, when they had a representative at the Amphyctonic Council,²⁸ although it cannot be supposed but that the Opuntii are here intended, as M. Boeckh²⁹ has justly observed. The division of the Epicnemidii, however, first mentioned in Strabo, is followed by all subsequent scholiasts,³⁰ probably deriving their information from similar sources, and Stephanus Byzantinus³¹ makes the Epicnemidii and Opuntii identical. From the Opuntii descended the Epizephyrii, and from the Epizephyrii the Ozolæ. Only one inscription has been found at its supposed site, published by Meletius and Boeckh; the language is Doric.³² The greater portion of the previous account has already been collected by M. Boeckh, who supposes them a united tribe in the second and third century A.C. Internal changes, not directly mentioned, may have given rise to the apparent intricacy of these people, the political ascendancy of either tribe naming the geographical division. The later geographers, Strabo and Pausanias, who divide the Locri, and mention Thronion as situated either on the Boagrius or a branch of it called

²⁸ Strab. loc. cit.

²⁹ Vol. i. sec. 3. p. 855. Inscript. Græc.

³⁰ Schol. Pind. Olymp. xi. Init. Schol. Thucyd. iii. 39. Eustath. ad. Dionys. Perieget.

³¹ Ὀζόλαι ex recens Salmasii Λοκρῶν μοῖραι τρεῖς εἰσιν Ἐπικνήμιδιοι οἱ καὶ Οπούντιοι, ἐξ ὧν Αἰῆς, Ἐπεζέφοροι, οἱ δὲ Ὀζόλαι.

³² Cf. Epigram quoted by Bentley from the Epistles of Phalaris. Their poems were *μοιχικοί*, or adulterous.

the Manes.³² This town, which, according to Mannert, was well fortified, was situated³³ thirty stadia, equivalent to about 1.117272 miles English, from the town of Scarphæa, and ten stadia from the coast. The question of its fortification is a point for further discussion, and the Boagrius³⁴ was a mere torrent swelled by the autumnal or winter rains³⁵ into a stream about two plethra broad, but at times, probably in the summer, passable dry-footed.

During the Peloponnesian war, the Athenians sent Cleopompus, son of Cleimias, with thirty ships of war on a cruise to Eubœa; and this commander, disembarking upon the coast, took Thronium and hostages from the city.³⁶ During the second sacred war, A.C. 357—353, Onomarchus, the Phocæan general, again took Thronium, and enslaved the inhabitants.³⁷ This seems to comprise all the historical notices of Thronium, it being subsequently mentioned by geographers as a locality.³⁸ Dr. Clarke recognises it in the present Bondonitza,³⁹ and Sir W. Gell in Longachi,⁴⁰ an attribution which Cramer observes is more probably correct, as the geographer Melatias found inscriptions mentioning Thronium at Palæo Castra,⁴¹ *εἰς τὰ Μαρμάρα*.

³² Μετὰ δὲ εἰκόσι στάδιοις ἀπὸ Κνημίδος λιμὴν, ὅπερ οὗ κείται τὸ Θρόνιον ἐν στάδιοις τοῖς ἵσοις κατὰ τὴν μεσογαίαν· εἴθ' ὁ Βοάγριος ποταμὸς ἐκδίδωσιν, ὁ παραρρέων τὸ Θρόνιον Μάνην δὲ ἐπονομάζουσιν αὐτὸν. *Strab. Ed. Casaub.* ix.

³³ Nördliches Griechenland. Erstes Buch, 7tes Kap. p. 129. 8vo. Leip. 1822., of moderate size. At 20 stadia was the harbour.

³⁴ *Strab.* ix.

³⁵ *Χειμάρρονος*.

³⁶ *Thucydides.* ii. 26.

³⁷ *Diod. Sic.* xvi. 526. *Æschin. de Falsa Legat.* p. 46. *Liv.* 7. xxxii. 36. *Polybius* xvii. 9. 41. *Cramer.* loc. cit.

³⁸ The last occurs in *Ptolemy Itin.*

³⁹ *Trav.* ii. p. 237.

⁴⁰ *Itin.* p. 235.

⁴¹ *Meletias,* ii. p. 323.

Since the medallie question of the attribution of the present coin depends partly upon the epithet Epicnemidii, or Hypocnemidii,⁴² as applied to the small tribe of Locri, whose boundaries were the Opuntii, the Cēta, the Cnemis range and the sea, it is here necessary to examine the reason and meaning of this appellation. Mount Cnemis, under or upon whose sides the Locri Epicnemidii dwelt, is supposed to have conferred its name upon this people,⁴³ as that of the town of Opus upon the Locri Opuntii their borderers. This range formed part of a chain connected with Mount Talanta, stretching to Bœotia and Thessaly. The same name, in its plural form, was applied to the fortified citadel of Thronium (Knemides)⁴⁴ which was situated opposite Cenœum in Eubœa on the Maliacus sinus, at a distance of only ten stadia across the strait. Now, although the term *κνημις*, as applied to the mountain, may be paralleled to *κνημοι*, the heights of mountains, and was applied in a similar manner to *πους* and *προπους*, and *δακτυλος*, in mentioning the different parts of elevated ground, which in its Doric form, *κναμος*, may be the *Λοκρων* *Επικνα*⁴⁵ (*μυδιων*) of the coins of this locality, the

⁴² Λοκρὸν τῇ Φωκίδι ὁμόρους ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Κνημίδι. Pausan. Edit. Siebel. 8vo. Lips. 1827, vol. iv. p. 195. "Υποκνημιδιοι. Ibid. p. 221. Πλὴν ὅσον οἱ Λοκροὶ σφᾶς οἱ "Υποκνημιδιοὶ διείργουσι. Ibid. Λοκρὸν δὲ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Κνημίδι. Their number of forces at the Persian invasion is not mentioned by Herodotus. Paus. same Ed. lib. x. c. xx. p. 253. Cf. Ptolem. Itin. Strab. ix. Plin.

⁴³ Cramer. Mannert., &c. loc. cit.

⁴⁴ Cf. Strab. ix. Gell (Sir W.) Itin. p. 323, says, "Here was probably the town of Cnemis," &c.: Cramer. loc. cit. p. 116, makes it only a fort.

⁴⁵ Cf. Coin published by M. Millingen Recueil de quelq. Med. Ined. 4to. Rome 1812. ii. No. 3. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΙ which offers a similar type, lance head, and jaw.

term *κνημιδες*, applied to the fort of Thronion, leaves no doubt of some tradition relative to greaves, or armour for the lower part of the legs, which it expresses. On the present coin is the figure of a greave which served as the representative of the mountain and the fort, and justifies the supposition that, although not expressly mentioned, both the citadel and the mountain were connected with some enchorial tradition, which the ancient authorities have ceased to preserve, at the time of Strabo and Pausanias. It must consequently be regarded in this light only, while this alone is sufficient to appropriate it to the Epimenidii — the mountain, in all probability, deriving its name either from its similarity to a *greave*, which might have conferred its name for similar reasons upon the fort, or else from some tradition like those which conferred the names of armour upon Drepanum, Xiphonia, and Zancle in Sicily, and Aspis in Macedon.

The coins of Thronium are exceedingly rare, and only one type has as yet been published, having on the obverse⁴⁶ the head of Apollo, and on the reverse the jaw of a boar and the head of a lance, a type probably allusive to the Calydonian hunt,⁴⁷ with the addition of a bunch of grapes, perhaps connecting them with the Ozolæ, according to a peculiar tradition of this people.⁴⁸

The legend upon this coin is ΘΡΟΝΙΕΩΝ, which differs from that of Θρονωτης as applied by Stephanus Byzantinus. Since the same type is commonly found on the currency of the CEnianes, and upon that of many towns of Locris, the

⁴⁶ Sestini. Mon. p. 25. Mionnett. Suppl. iii. p. 493.

⁴⁷ Cadaly. Recueil de Med. Grecq. Ined. 4to. Par. 1828, p. 122.

⁴⁸ Paus. x. Phocica.

attribution of M. Sestini is probably correct. But another city of the same name was founded by the Locri from Thronium, and by the Abantes from Eubœa, after the Trojan war, who named their region and their capital after their mother country, a district in Epirus which existed in the division of Thesprotis or Thesprotia. Without pronouncing distinctly what the head is intended to represent, it bears considerable likeness to that of a centaur as seen upon the currency of the Orestii. The present coin is exceedingly archaic and appears contemporaneous with the early currency of Macedon and Northern Europe.

METHONE.

GETA.

ΑΟΥ ΚΕΠ Bust of Geta, unbearded.

R.—ΜΟΝΑΙΩΝ. Pallas walking, in the left-hand a buckler, in the right a lance. Æ. 5½.

This coin, like all others of this imperial town, was struck during the sway of the family of Severus, although the town was of considerable importance long previous.

ANDROS.

A. ΚΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΚ. Head of Geta to the right.

R.—ΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ. Diana of Ephesus. Æ. 5.

No coin of Andros struck during the sway of Rome has been published, although they have been alluded to by Hardouin. The worship of the Ephesian Diana, and of other Asiatic deities, so prevalent at this period, may be referred to the growing taste for exotic worship.

CYME ACOLIDIS.

ΑΥ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Head laureated to right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΝ ΝΕ ΚΥ (field) . . ΑΙΩΝ.
 Æsculapius holding a staff standing and conversing with
 his daughter Hygieia, who holds a serpent. ex . . .
 Æ. 9½ 317·5 grs.

This coin is important as shewing the late period of the Roman empire, at which Cyme must have been a considerable town. A previous coin, which I myself have published, exhibits the worship of the Ephesian Diana, the present that of the Pergamenian Æsculapius. These two large sects seem to have extended their influence far and wide among the rich cities of Asia Minor under the dominion of the Romans.

In addition to what has been previously stated relative to the reason of the appearance of the horse upon the coin of Cyme, may be cited the ode attributed to Homer in praise of the Asiatic Cymæans, *μαργων ἐπιβήτορες ἱππων Ὀπλοῖται*, *Hom. Odys.* l. 4. 12mo. *Halæ.* 1784, p. 622. which Cf. with Hymn xvi. to the Dioscuri, p. 608.

SÆTTE (SÆTTENI) LYDIÆ.

1. ΣΕΥC ΠΑΤΡΙΟC. Head of Jupiter in a fillet to left.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Α. CAI (T) ΘΗΝΩΝ.
 Apollo Musagetes standing naked to right; in his left-hand a lyre, in his right a plectrum. Æ. 5½.

2. ΖΕΥC ΠΑΤΡΙΟC. Head of Jupiter as before.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΦΟΡΤΑΚΙΝΟΥ . . . CAITTHN. The god Lunus† or Men standing, holding in his right-hand a globe, in his left a spear turned to left. Æ. 8.

3. Head of the youthful Hercules.

R.—CAITTHNΩN. A bow and quiver, between which the inscription is interposed.

Æ. 4.

British Museum.

The two first types bear an epithet of Jupiter, which is, I believe, found for the first time upon coins of this or any other state, although that of *Dii Patrii* occurs on the large brass of Severus, and *Di patrii* on those of Elagabalus. The deities thus indicated were Bacchus and Hercules.⁴⁹

It appears, however, from the Scholiast upon Aristophanes,⁵⁰ that the *φράτριος Ζεὺς* was the same personage, and consequently that this epithet implied, Jupiter Curialis.⁵¹ It bears, too, some relation with the Jupiter Patrous⁵² so particularly connected with Troy. Several coins of the Sætteni have been published by M. Mionnet,⁵³ but do not manifest the same diversity in writing the name of the city. The names of both the archons are new, as well as the two first types; both the autonomous and imperial series, however, present Hercules and the Nemean lion, in allusion to that labour. Although autonomous, these coins were probably struck about the period of the Roman jurisdiction, and the wanting letters between *φορτακίνου* & *Caettήνων* were most probably *αρχ. α.*

Eckhel⁵⁴ had observed that the district or city was un-

⁴⁹ Rasche Lexion in voce. Cf. Suidas Πάτριος Θεός. Plato. Statius Theb. iv. 111, applies the epithet to Mars, perhaps as the Gradivuspater of Rome.

⁵⁰ Iππ. l. 225.

⁵¹ Stephani. Thes. fo. Lond. 1825, pp. 7284—88, who cites a Bud. assertur e Dem. pro "curialis Jupiter," which compare. Aristoph. loc. cit. Πολιούχος, Aristoph. É. 9.

⁵² Paus. Corinth. ii.

⁵³ Suppl. vii. p. 408. iv. p. 110.

⁵⁴ iii. 111.

known except by coins; but they are mentioned by Ptolemy⁵⁵ and Hierocles, and supposed by Cramer to have been situated on the junction of the Hermus and Hyllus. Is it possible that the inscription⁵⁶ Aziottenos, found on the obverse of one of the types of Saettæ, with the Protome of the Deus Lunus, with the inscription ΕΑΕΤΤΗΝΩΝ, and a reclining river god upon the other, might refer to a third stream in their vicinity? It is generally referred to the god Lunus.

TABALA LYDIÆ.

FAUSTINA JUNIOR.

ΦΑΥΚΤΕΙΝΑ. Head of the empress to the right.

R.—ΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. Diana of Ephesus standing full face. Æ. 4.

Concerning the permission given for the extension of the worship of Diana, the Ephesian decree may be consulted. The town was situate on the Hermus, and is chiefly known by geographical notices.

ANTIOCHIA.

Head of Apollo laureated to the right.

R.—ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΕΝΕΦΩΝ. Zebu couchant to the left, upon the Meander. AR. 2.

There can be little doubt that the present coin should be assigned to the celebrated town of Antiochia on the Mæander, from the symbol of that river beneath the hill. This, with the name of the magistrate is new on the present type. Besides the worship of Apollo, that of the god

⁵⁵ Cited by Cramer in his *Asiatic Geogr.* i. p. 434. Ptolem. Saettæ. or Setæ. Sitæ. Hierocles. Note 669. Act. Conc. Nic. ii. 591.

⁵⁶ Mion. IV.

Lunus and Jupiter Capitolinus⁵⁷ prevailed, to all of whom bulls were sacred.⁵⁸

NYSA CARÆ.

1. ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of the emperor in a paludamentum to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΑCΙΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΝΥCΑΕΩΝ. Hexastyle temple in which is the god Lunus standing under his usual attributes, holding a patera and hasta pura, on the pediment a shield. Æ. 10½.

OTACILIA.

2. ΩΤΑΚΙΑΙΑ CΕΒΗΡΑ CΕΒ. Bust of Emperor to right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΡΥΦΕΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΝΥCΑΕΩΝ. Neptune standing, placing his right foot on a dolphin, in his left hand a trident. Æ. 9.

No. 1 offers the worship of the Deus Lunus, who here obtained the local name of Camareites. Since the magistrate who had the superintendence of the currency under Gordian was the priest, the same functions were probably exercised by Ruphellianus Artemidorus, the untitled functionary of the present coins. No. 2 exhibits the worship of Neptune.

APHRODISIA CARÆ.

... ΙΟΥ ΜΑΧΙΜ Bust of Maximinus to the right.

R.—ΑΦΡΟΔΕCΙΕΩΝ. Aphrodite seated upon a high-backed chair, draped from the waist, elevating her left hand and letting fall a Cupid; in her right hand she holds another on the ground, on which is a third. Æ. 11.

⁵⁷ Cf. Mionn. iii. p. 314, No. 59—60. Sup. vi. 448.

⁵⁸ There was a celebrated oracle of Apollo at Hieracome. Cf. Cramer, vol. ii. p. 210. Asiatic Geog.

Concerning the worship of Aphrodité, the Eponymous deity of this *λαμπροτάτη πόλις*, it is unnecessary here to dilate—the currency perpetually reproducing it.

IASUS CARLÆ.

IASOC KTICTHC. Old bearded head laureated to right.

R.—IACEΩN. Youthful figure borne upon a dolphin. Æ. 5.

The inscription on the obverse of this type is entirely new, but a coin almost similar, with the head of Neptune instead of Iasus, has been already published by M. Sestini.⁵⁹ The reverse alludes to a well-known story of the affection of a dolphin for a youth of this city, who adventuring upon his back on the sea was drowned during a storm, and the currency impressed to commemorate the event, *καὶ τῶν πάθος ἐπίσημον Ἰάσεῦσι τὸ χαράγμα τῶν νομίσματός ἐστι παῖς ὑπὲρ Δελφίνος ὀχοῦμενος*, “and as a memorial of their grief,” observes Plutarch,⁶⁰ “the type of the money of Iasus is a youth riding upon a dolphin.”

This extraordinary tale, which recals the Corinthian myths of Arion⁶¹ of the body of Hesiod brought back by dolphins,⁶² and the type of Taras and Melicerta on the coins of Tarentum and Corinth, notwithstanding the direct

⁵⁹ Descr. d'Alcun. Med. Grech. del Mus. del Sign. Carlo D'Ottavio Fonta. 4to. Fizenze 1822, p. 97. Tab. vi. fig. 6.

⁶⁰ De Solertia. Anim. cum notis. 8vo. Lips. 1778, vol. x. 97, l. 1. Mentioned by Eckhel iii. n. v., who cites Pollux. ad Kuhn. A story also narrated by Athenæus xiii. p. 606. I give it again here, because Plutarch is really the first authority for it.

⁶¹ Herod. i. 24.

⁶² Plut. loc. cit.

testimony of Plutarch, seems a mere graft of an earlier tradition. The fisheries at Iasus⁶³ were productive, and the town under the protection of Neptune,⁶⁴ of whom a dolphin was the living emblem, while the sea deities and their descendants are distinguished on works of art by the presence of this fish.

The original foundation of the city being attributed by the inhabitants to the Argives,⁶⁵ with a subsequent colonization from Miletus, it is natural to suppose that one of the two mythic personages of this name, either the⁶⁶ son of Triopas and⁶⁷ father or⁶⁸ brother of Agenor, or the son of⁶⁶ Argos Panoptes, and Clymene, was its reputed founder is intended; the name of the city having probably been derived from the archaic epithet of Argos τὸ Ἰάσον.⁷⁰ At a certain period the vanity of the different colonies of Greece Proper invented a mythic origin, thus Alabanda claimed its origin from the hero Alabandos.⁷¹

⁶³ Strabo, lib. xvi. 2. Suidas, v. Ἰάσος, calls it the name of a place, and makes the appellation of the inhabitants Ἰασίτης. Ed. Gaisf. p. 1724. The Carian city reads on medals and elsewhere Ἰάσενς.

⁶⁴ It was close to the temple of Neptune. Cf. also Sestini, precited type.

⁶⁵ Cramer, Asiatic Geogr. Vol. ii. p. 171. Polybius xvi. 2.

⁶⁶ Paus. ii. c. 16. Dion. Halicar. Ant. Rom. lib. i. has confounded this name with that of Iasion.

⁶⁷ Apollod. Biblioth. ii. c. 1.

⁶⁸ Paus. loc. cit. Schol. ad Euripid. Orest. 930. Homer Il. iii. 75. Schol. Cf. Heyne's notes to Apollod. loc. cit.

⁶⁹ Apollod. loc. cit.

⁷⁰ Homer's Iliad, iii. l. 75. There was another Iasus on the confines of Lacedæmon and Achaia. Paus. After all, Iasus seems to imply *healing* or *salubrious*.

⁷¹ Cramer. loc. cit. Steph. Byz. voce Αλαβάνδα.

PLARASA CARLÆ.

Head of Æsculapius in a fillet to the right.

R.—ΠΑΑΡ. Staff and serpent. Æ. 2.

It is clear from the reverse that the head on the obverse is that of Æsculapius, whose worship extended to almost all the cities of Asia.

STRATONICEA.

1. Old bearded head [Jupiter] bound with a fillet.

R.—CTPATONIKEΩN. Diana kneeling on a fallen stag, about to kill it. Æ. 4.

2. CEΟΥHPOC IOYAIΔA ΔOMNA. Busts of Domna and Severus facing, countermarked with a small helmed head and the word ΘEON.

R.—ΕΠΙ × . . . ΔANE . . . ΟΥ CTPATONIKEΩN. A bearded figure standing on a kind of altar, having round it a wreath, with chlamys and endromis, under a tree, in the attitude of stabbing a zebu, with a knife in his left hand; in his right a hasta pura. Æ. 12.

The head on the autonomous type, No. 1, is undoubtedly that of Zeus, but since he was worshipped in three capacities in the city it is impossible to decide whether the⁷² Zeus Panemerios, Chrysaoreus or the eponymous deity of the locality, or Rembenodotos, whose worship was allied with Serapis and Hecate is intended. The reverse exhibits the purely Greek Artemis Elaphebolos—perhaps in allusion to her worship at Laginæ,⁷³ but the same type is found at

⁷² Cf. Bœck. Corpus Insc. Græc. Pars. xiii. sec. ii. p. 481—492.

⁷³ Strabo.

Ephesus⁷⁴ and other towns replacing the Asiatic deities, probably to show their identification. I have not been able to read the name of the magistrate on the reverse of No. 2. It however adds another to the series previously published by me, and represents the *Demos* of the people of Stratonicea performing the sacrifice of a bull. Since there was a yearly concourse at the temple⁷⁵ sacred to Hecate in the small town of Laginæ, dependent upon Stratonicea and the Chrysaorium⁷⁶ or general Union of the Carian Confederation was in the same town, it may relate to some sacrifice performed by it to Jupiter or Hecate.

TRIPOLIS CARIÆ.

ΙΕΡΑ CVNKAHTOC. Head of the Senate.

R.—ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. A prize table, on its edge ΠΥΘΙΑ.
On it a vase inscribed [Α] ΗΤΩΕΙΑ. Beneath the table another vase. Æ. 9.

Both these games are already known—they present a mere variety of type.⁷⁷

ANTIOCHIA SYRIÆ.

TRAJAN.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan laurelled to right.

R.—ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Β in two lines in a wreath.

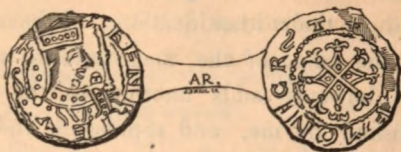
Æ. 5.

⁷⁴ Remarks on the Coins of Ephesus, Num. Chron. vol. iv. p. 73.

⁷⁵ Strabo, lib. xiv. p. 660. Tacit. An. iii. 62.

⁷⁶ Strabo, loc. cit. Cf. also Bœck. Corp. Insc. Græc.

⁷⁷ Cf. Sestini. Class. Gener. p. 90. Pupilis.



XV.

SUPPOSED PENNY OF STEPHEN.

SIR,

THE coin figured above has been, twice at least, subjected to public competition, at Mr. Hollis' sale (No. 177), and at an anonymous one in 1834. In both catalogues it is described, I believe erroneously, as a penny of Stephen.

There is, on the obverse, immediately behind the head, something like a T; this has been taken for the second letter in Stephen's name, and the letter close to the sceptre for an F, and the spot between the V and S for the termination of the legend, and the whole has probably been read thus—STEFN RIEV.

But this does not appear to be the right reading: the letter after the S and behind the head is very indistinct, it may be a cross; the F is an H (*þ sic*); and the spot an ornament of the dress, or armour, as it is probably meant to be. The legend I read thus—þENRIEV · S. I suppose the coin to be one of the numerous varieties of pence attributed to Henry I. This supposition is borne out by the reverse, which is exactly similar to that of Henry with the three-quarter face, engraved in Snelling's first plate, No. 24. Some of the letters on the reverse are obliterated, but the legend is evidently WILLEM ON CRST.

As the coin is, I believe, unpublished, and as there appears to have been a mistake made in its description and appropriation, I have thought it worth while to forward to

you the above sketch and remarks, to be presented at the next meeting of our society.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. D.

To the Secretary of the Numismatic Society.

XVI.

ON THE ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED IN THE BED OF THE THAMES, NEAR LONDON BRIDGE, FROM 1834 TO 1841.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 22nd, 1841.]

THE peculiar branch of the science of antiquities, the study of which we are embodied to advance, might have profited to a great extent from materials furnished from the excavations made of late years throughout the city of London for improvements and alterations.

But discoveries of coins, like those of antiquities in general, have been quite disregarded, as far as science is concerned, by the Corporation. Since the great fire of London, there has been no such opportunity afforded to facilitate an inquiry into the obscure history of our venerable city during the Roman epoch, as that offered by the late improvements, when the city was intersected throughout, and particularly in the line of the great roads leading to and from old London bridge, and when this 'time-honoured' structure was destroyed to make way for one more adapted to the wants of the present generation.

Great would have been the chances for successful research placed within the power of the antiquary and topographer, had a liberal and enlightened Committee conducted the vast undertaking. A vast collection of materials might have been formed for illustrating the history of London.

But, owing to the total incapacity of this Committee of Improvements, for appreciating or understanding aught beyond the narrow sphere of their own utilitarian vision, the favourable circumstances have been worse than neglected. Not only has nothing been effected or attempted by them towards the preservation of the works of ancient art entrusted to their custody, but in the true spirit of ignorance and low breeding, discouragements and opposition have been thrown in the way of every one who has ventured to do for them what they had not the ability to do for themselves.

It is foreign to the present subject of inquiry to detail accounts of the positive destruction of works of ancient art in the city of London during the last few years. I am here restricted to a limited view of the matter, to the rendering of a statement of the result of personal researches in one branch of antiquities, and that confined to a particular locality, during the last seven years.

Immense quantities of coins have been found in the same locality in the years preceding the period at which I commenced my researches, as well Roman as Saxon and English, both in digging the approaches to the new bridge and in sinking coffer-dams for its foundations, all of which have been dispersed without notice.¹

I have endeavoured to preserve a record of those found in the Thames, on the line of old London bridge, from 1834 to 1841, and I trust it will appear that my individual exertions, brought late into the field, have been instrumental to some good; and if so, the inference

¹ Many fell into the possession of persons connected with the works and the Bridge Committee, a leading member of which, on one occasion, seized upwards of fifty nobles of Edward 3rd from the workmen, no account of which has yet been rendered, as far as I can learn, nor can the coins be traced farther.

will be, that an earlier attempt to collect into one focus these numismatic records, supported by more available means and opportunities than have fallen to my lot to command, would have been attended with far greater success.

To afford better accommodation to the traffic on the Thames, it has been found necessary not only to remove the foundations of the old bridge, but also to deepen the channel of the river in its vicinity. The process adopted for the latter work is what is well known under the term of ballast-heaving. It has been during these operations, that the coins I am about to describe have been found. They were met with at a considerable depth beneath the surface of the bed of the river throughout the line of the old bridge and opposite the present Adelaide wharf; but by far the greater number were found about twenty yards below the second arch of the new bridge.

The Roman coins that have come within the scope of my observation amount to several thousands, chiefly in large, middle, and small brass, with denarii; a few in gold, and three brass medallions.

In the appended tabular view it will appear, that the series commences with some base consular denarii and closes with the small brass of Honorius (comprising a period of four centuries); the numerical importance of the list extends, with intermissions, from Claudius to Constantine, before and after whose reigns the specimens are few.

From Claudius to Trajan, the second brass are very numerous, while the large brass of Trajan, Hadrian, the Faustinae, Pius, Aurelius, and Commodus are more plentiful; the small brass of Carausius, Allectus, and the Constantine family are most abundant.

So many coins, extending over so wide a space of time, are deeply interesting, both in themselves, as furnishing us with specimens of ancient medalllic skill, with scarce, and,

in some instances, unpublished types, at all times important in elucidating the civil, religious, and military history of the Romans (the lords of our country for four centuries), but also as supplying materials for illustrating the ancient topography of London, with reference to the authenticated locality from whence they have been procured.

In the former point of view, some of the coins may be particularised. Many of Nero are in fine preservation, and, though generally common types, exhibit the greatest perfection of design and execution. The same remark will hold good as to those of Vespasian, Domitian, Titus, as well as of Trajan, Hadrian, and others.

Of Vespasian and Titus we have obtained many specimens in second brass of the "Judæa Capta" type; one of Titus, in large brass, is of beautiful work, and so well preserved, that the Jewish features of the male captive standing by the palm-tree, are to be recognised, as well as those of the seated female in the Syrian costume.

A second brass coin of Nerva, reading on the reverse, NEPTVNO..... (*Circens. Restit. or Constit.*) deserves notice as being of the first rarity. A coin of this type, found at Colchester, is the subject of a dissertation by Ashby, in the third volume of the *Archæologia*; and, a variety is mentioned by Eckhel.² This type, I believe, is unknown in large brass.

Of Hadrianus, in second brass, there are fifteen or sixteen of the Britannia type, apparently from as many different dies, but differing only in minute particulars. It has been a question with some whether the figure on these coins, under which the province of Britain is personified, be a male or a female. In some of the specimens I possess, the

² Vol. vi. p. 406.

development of the mammæ clearly decide in favour of the latter gender.

The coins of Pius, reading BRITANNIA COS. IIII. amount to at least twenty; and it is remarkable that in all a portion of the legend on the reverse is defective—a peculiarity probably to be accounted for, by the dies for the reverse having been engraved subsequent to those of the obverse, or by a different artist.

Beside the above, only two of the Britannia types of other emperors have come under my notice; namely, a VICT. BRIT. of Commodus, in large brass, badly preserved; and one of Geta,¹ in middle brass.

Only a few of the denarii are of good silver.

Of Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Commodus, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Elagabalus, Mæsa, Mammæa, and Severus Alexander, a vast quantity have been found both plated and of debased silver, the bulk of which I have not specified in the catalogue. Some in lead, also, have been met with; two of which are consular, one of Antony Octavius, and one of Hadrian. Of the plated and base silver, the most numerous are those of the family of Severus.

Were it not a received opinion of our best numismatists, that no historical faith can be placed in the legends of these ancient forged coins, I might attach greater importance to some very remarkable plated coins of this emperor in this collection. They have the horseman preceded by a soldier, as in the *Profectio* type; but read PONTIFICIA, and, in the exergue, DON. I can find no authority for this reverse on the true denarii; and if for this reason it should be

¹ In possession of F. Hobler, Esq.

judged an exception to the rule of condemnation, the letters DON, may probably be intended for *Donativum*; and the coins may have been struck for the army on one of the many occasions the emperor was called upon to remunerate its devotion to his cruelty and ambition.²

Of the coins of Carausius and Allectus (almost the sole monuments of one of the most eventful and interesting periods in the history of Roman Britain), I have specified a very considerable quantity.

One in small brass, of the former PIETAS AVGGG (Mercury standing) was before unknown. I have also the extremely rare type of the four seasons personified, with the legend TEMP. FELICITAS. It is figured in Stukeley, but with the omission of the TEMP.

Of the small brass of Diocletianus and Maximianus, reverse PAX AVGGG — PROVID. AVGGG. &c., several are noticed. It is an additional argument for the appropriation of these pieces to the mint of Carausius, to observe that they are here authenticated as being found in company with those of that emperor, which in fabric and general character they so much resemble. In brass, these coins are well known; though, I believe, restricted to this country, but hitherto unknown in other metals. I am happy to be able to lay before the society a unique specimen in gold, in the finest possible preservation. Obverse, MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG. laureated head to the right; the bust in armour. Reverse, SALUS AVGGG. The goddess Hygeia standing to the right, and holding in her right hand a serpent, which is feeding from a patera of fruit in her left. In the exergue, ML.

² See Herodian, lib. iii. in vitâ Severi.

Coins of this epoch are of the highest interest. They speak where historians are almost silent, and give, as it were, a panoramic view of the events of the important epoch of the rebellion of Carausius; we may trace by them his reception in Britain, the legions which sided with him, his victories, and the ultimate tranquillity of the province, exemplified by a variety of happy and appropriate legends and designs, evidently selected with reference to fitness and propriety.

We may also trace a corresponding progress in the artistic skill bestowed on these coins. From the rude work on some, for instance, on those reading *EXPECTATE VENI*, which we may reasonably conclude were some, if not the very earliest, of the coins of Carausius, a marked improvement is observable, such as we can well imagine would be evinced after the transition from war to peace and quietude. Many exhibit a boldness and effect which have never been surpassed by any production of the British mint in after-times; indeed, if there be a period in the history of Britain when the mint can be pointed out as practically accomplishing the useful purposes to which the mints of Greece and Rome were so happily applied—if we are asked to indicate any particular epoch when the coins of this country tell us something of its history, and are not merely the medium of preserving portraits of individuals and their coats of arms, we must, I think, refer to the remote reign of the Menassian hero.

Many of the coins of the Constantine family reading *P. LON* in the exergue will be observed; that of Helena, with those letters, is extremely uncommon, and has only been published by Banduri.³

³ Tom. ii. p. 113.

In speaking of the coins found in the Thames, the first question asked, is, "*How came they there?*"

Some have attempted to account for their deposit in this peculiar locality, under the possibility of their being dropt by chance by persons crossing and re-crossing the river. If we yield to this theory, we establish a ferry or trajectus on the site of Old London Bridge, instead of Dowgate, as more generally supposed; and to this I see no objection, as it is supported by other reasons: but I do not think that *accident* will at all satisfactorily solve the problem, for what fatality could have caused the passengers over a bridge or ferry to lose their money at particular spots in such quantities?

Another opinion advanced is this: that the coins are not from ancient deposits, but constituted part of the stock in trade of some dealer in coins and curiosities, and that when the shop was destroyed by fire, which at various times has consumed buildings on the bridge, the coins were precipitated into the river. And in confirmation of the probability of such a circumstance having occurred, is adduced the fact of masses of conglomerate being found, said to contain coins of various æras, together with implements of quite a modern date.

This opinion appears on a careful examination of plain facts, to be so unfounded, that I should not have adverted to it, but that several of our antiquaries are inclined to lean towards it, only, I feel assured, from not having had opportunities of examining the actual position which the coins occupied in the bed of the river, as well as the general character of them.

Had these coins been the property of a dealer, I think they could not have failed being of a description similar to what we now meet with in the collections of our coin

venders, that is to say, a *mixed* one, of Greek and English as well as Roman. Now it happens, that among the thousands discovered, *not one* specimen of a Greek coin has ever presented itself, nor are Saxon or English ever found in the stratum which contains the Roman. Whenever I have noticed a Saxon or English coin in company with the Roman, I have always thus been able to account for the circumstance, which indeed has very seldom occurred. When the workmen for a time have relinquished a particular spot, and gone elsewhere to excavate, the gravel contiguous, by the action of the next tide, will be drifted into the cavity which may be several feet deep. On resuming operations on this site, it is possible that an English or Saxon coin may be brought to the surface with the Roman. But if they had indiscriminately fallen into the river from the bridge, they would be found together, and not several feet apart. As for the conglomerate, I have never seen any procured from the locality which has supplied the bulk of this series. Masses of it certainly abound, but much nearer the land, opposite Adelaide Wharf, and the specimens I have examined and possess, do not contain an heterogeneous assemblage of ancient and modern coins, but purely Roman.

Many of these coins, it may be observed, are as sharp as when issued from the Mint, and the major part of those in bad condition appear to have suffered more by the attrition of gravel from tidal action, than from circulation, for it is not uncommon to notice one side of a coin well preserved, and the other almost or quite illegible.

The medallions of Aurelius, Faustina, and Commodus, deserve particular notice. The workmen assured me that two of them were found under part of the piling of the old bridge, and as the third was procured about the same time, it is probable they were all from the same place. Had I ever imagined that such an immense number of

coins, extending over several centuries, and found, as it were, in heaps, could possibly have been dropt into the river by chance, the fact of finding medallions also on the same line, would have caused me to look for some better explanation, for, considering their extreme rarity, and the purposes for which they were struck, they seem still less likely to have been deposited in such a situation by any casual cause.

On the contrary, the more I reflect on the foregoing facts, the more I am disposed to believe that design is manifested, and that in the deposit of the bulk of the coins, there has been intention and an object in view.

It is remarkable, that the coins have all been discovered on or near the site of the old bridge, and that in other parts of the river, only an isolated one is picked up now and then. In this connexion with the bridge, I think, will be found the sought-for explanation. It is true we have only the indirect testimony of Dion Cassius⁴ for the existence of a bridge over the Thames, and of that, the precise locality is not defined, but we have abundance of evidence to show that the construction of bridges was an every-day affair with the Romans, and the names of several of their stations, as *Ad Pontes* and *Tripontium*, prove the general adoption in Britain of this medium of traffic and commerce. In London, the metropolis of the province, renowned for its merchants and trade, a bridge would be indispensable, as well for military as for civil purposes, being the grand focus of the roads from all parts of Britain, and a near and direct point from the great inlets for troops from Gaul and Italy, the ports on the Kentish coast.

“But the Gauls again setting sail, and some of them having passed over by the bridge further up the Thames, they attacked the Britons on every side.”—*Lib. lx. Sec. 20.* This refers to the invasion of Britain by Claudius.

It is reasonable then to conclude that a bridge of some kind was erected over the Thames at this point by the Romans; and it is as reasonable to see, in the deposit of the coins and medallions, evidence of a custom prevalent among that people, of inhuming their money to perpetuate the memory of their dominion and achievements. Whether the bridge was erected in the time of Vespasian, of Hadrian, or of Pius, or at some posterior period, I am disposed to believe that then many of the coins were purposely deposited, and others at such times as the bridge required repairs or renovation. They also might have been thrown in on the accession of an emperor; we can readily imagine the love of fame and glory excited at such epochs, and no place could have warranted security for their Numismatic records better than the bed of the Thames.

In support of this opinion, I ought not to omit mentioning that the coins have often been found as it were, in series, as if there had been more than one deposit. I have repeatedly observed, that (depending on locality or depth from the surface of the bed of the river,) during several tides, the coins of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, will be chiefly found; at other times they will be mostly of Aurelius, Pius, and the Faustinae; after a while the small brass may predominate. As this fact was noticed long since and without reference to any theory, I mention it in connection with the weightier arguments I have adduced on the subject before us.

Many other works of ancient art have been, from time to time, found on the line of the old bridge, among which may be particularised the colossal bronze head of Hadrianus, in the possession of John Newman, Esq., of the Bridge House, and the beautiful bronze images of Mer-

cury, Apollo, Atys, &c.⁴ The head has been broken from a bust or statue, and the eyes which were, doubtless, formed of precious stone, have been taken out; the images also bear traces of intentional disfigurement. These were, probably, thrown into the river by the early Christians as relics of Pagan worship; but it is not likely they would have taxed their misdirected zeal so heavily as to have sacrificed objects so convertible and applicable to their worldly necessities, as Pagan money. As the images were also in the immediate vicinity of the coins, it is probable they were carried on the bridge or trajectus for the purpose of being thrown more in the centre of the current, where they would be less likely to be recovered at low water than if thrown from the banks of the river.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

LIST OF THE ROMAN MEDALLIONS AND COINS FOUND
IN THE THAMES. — THE REVERSE ONLY OF THE
LATTER ARE GIVEN.

MEDALLIONS IN BRASS.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

Obv.—M. ANTONINUS. AVG. TR. P. Laureated head to the right; bust in armour.

Rev.— COS. III. In exergue, RM. Victory, in a quadriga. 1.

FAUSTINA, THE YOUNGER.

Obv.—FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Head of Faustina to the left.

Rev.—VENVS. Venus, standing between a Cupid and a Triton. 1.

⁴ See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii.

COMMODUS.

Obv.—M. COMMODVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG. BRIT.
Laureated head to the right.

Rev.—COS. VI. P. P. in the exergue. The sun in a car drawn by four horses on the clouds: below, the recumbent Earth, with right arm raised, and holding in left a cornucopiæ (1). 1.

GOLD.



MAXIMIANUS.

COMITATVS AVGG. The emperors on horseback (1). SALVS
AVGGG. Hygeia, standing. In exergue, M. L. (1). 2.

CRISPUS.

GAVDIVM ROMANORVM. In exergue, ALAMANNIA. A female
captive, seated by a trophy. 1.

SILVER.

CONSULAR.

Considia.—C. CONSIDI. Victory in a quadriga (1). *Fonteia.*—
Cupid on a goat. *Furia.*—L. FVRI CN. F. Curule chair and
fasces (1). *Petronia.*—CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN. RECE. A
kneeling figure presenting a standard. 4.

Two of these are of base silver. There are also a few specimens
of family denarii in lead, some of which bear evident marks of
having been plated.

JULIUS.

L. AE BVCA. Venus standing, holding the hasta. 1.

AUGUSTUS.

AVGVSTI. A candelabrum within a wreath. 1.

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A A

POMPEIUS.

..... CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX. S. C. Anapius and Amphinomus; Neptune standing between them.

NERO.

IVPITER CVSTOS. Jupiter seated, (much defaced). 1.

VITELLIUS.

CONCORDIA P. R. A female figure, seated. 2.

VESPASIANUS.

IVDAEA (1). AVGV. TRI. POT. Sacrificial vessels (1). 2.

TITUS.

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. Standard, with two hands joined across it. 1.

DOMITIANUS.

Titles. Pallas, standing. 1.

NERVA.

COS. III. PATER. PATRIAE. Sacrificial instruments (1). CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Hands joined across a standard (1). 2.

TRAJANUS.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Victory inscribing, on a shield affixed to a tree, DACICA. 1.

HADRIANUS.

AEGYPTOS (1). ALEXANDRIA (1). RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE (1). Titles, with common types (2). 5.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

APOLLINI AVGVSTO (1). FORTVNA OPSEQVENS (sic.) (1). TRANQVILLITAS AVG. (1). Titles (2). 5.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

FELIC. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. Mercury (1). Titles; Victory on a globe, holding a wreath and trophy (1). Idem; common types (2). 4.

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.

FECVND. AVGVSTAE. A female figure with four children (1).
IVNO (1). 2.

VERUS.

Titles; Soldiers marching with trophy and a victory (1). A
warrior standing (1). Type of equity (1). 3.

LUCILLA.

VESTA (1). IVNO REGINA. 2.

COMMODUS.

Titles; Victory marching, and other common types. 3.

SEVERUS.

PROVID. DEORVM (2). VICTORIAE AVGG. FEL. (1). BONAE
SPEI (1). LEG. XI. CL. TR. P. COS.—Eagle between two stand-
ards (1). FVNDATOR PACIS. (1). 6.

JULIA DOMNA.

MATER AVGG. Cybele in a car, drawn by four lions (1). HILARI-
TAS (1). CERERI FRVGIF. (1). FELICITAS (2). IVNO
REGINA (1). SAECVLI FELICITAS (1). DIANA LVCI-
FERA (3). 10.

CARACALLA.

Titles; Trophy, and captives. 2.

PLAUTILLA.

CONCORDIAE. Female figure seated (1). CONCORDIAE AETER-
NAE. Caracalla and Plautilla joining hands (1). 2.

GETA.

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (1). PIETAS AVGG. 2.

MACRINUS.

SALVS PVBLICA. Type of Salus seated. 1.

AQUILIA SEVERA.

CONCORDIA. Female figure standing to the left before an altar;
in right hand, a patera; in the left, a cornucopiæ; in the field,
a star. 1.

JULIA SOAEMIAS.

VENVS CAELESTIS. Venus standing; in the field, a star. 1.

JULIA MAESA.

FECVNDITAS AVG. Female figure, with a cornucopiæ ; at her feet, a child,

JULIA MAMMAEA.

IVNO CONSERVATRIX (1). VENVS VICTRIX (1). VESTA (1). 3.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

SPES PVBLICA (2). P.M.TR.P. II. COS. P.P. Type of Salus (2).
Titles—the sun standing (1). 5.

MAXIMINUS.

PAX AVGVSTI. Type of Peace. (1).

BALBINUS.

PROVIDENTIA DEORVM. Type of Providence. 1.

CORDIANUS.

PAX AVGVSTI (1), VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Hercules (2). 3.

SALONINA.

PIETAS AVGG. A female figure, holding the hasta ; before her, two children. 1.

TREBONIANVS GALLUS.

VOTIS DECENNALIBVS, in a wreath. 1.

VOLUSIANUS.

VIRTVS AVGG. Mars standing. 1.

VALERIANUS.

PIETAS AVGG. Two figures joining hands (1). APOLLINI
CONSERVAT (1). Others in billon, badly preserved. 6.

VALERIANUS JUNIOR.

PIETAS AVGG. Sacrificial vessels (1). CONSECRATIO (2). 3.

POSTUMUS.

DIANAÆ LVCIFERAE. Diana standing. 1.

JULIANUS.

VOT. X. MVLT. XX. in a wreath. 1.

VALENS.

VRBS ROMA. in exergue, TRPS. 1.

URBS ROMA.

A half of the well-known little coin, with the wolf and twins on the reverse: in exergue, L. C. It is remarkable, being in silver. Halves of denarii of Otacilia and Caracalla, of good silver, occur among the Thames coins. They appear to have been broken purposely, probably for convenience of commerce.

ANCIENT FORGED DENARII.

By far the larger portion of denarii found in the Thames consist of lead and brass, plated with silver.

Of lead, we have specimens of the Consular, Mark Antony (*reverse*, Octavius), Plautilla, Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Plotina, Hadrian, Pius (*reverse*, Aurelius), Aurelius, Faustina, Verus, Lucilla, Didius Julianus, Caracalla, Geta, and Severus Alexander. There are, also, two leaden consular quinarii.

Of brass, plated with silver, there are examples of Augustus, Trajan, Hadrian, Aurelius, Severus, Julia and Soaemias. Of Severus and Julia, they are very abundant.

LARGE BRASS.

NERO.

Rev.—ROMA. ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES (1). 2.

GALBA.

ROMA, across the field (1). The other quite illegible. 2.

VESPASIANUS.

ROMA (1).COS. DES. II. CAESAR. DOMIT. COS. DES. Titus and Domitian standing. 2.

TITUS.

ROMA (1). ANNONA AVG (1). IVDAEA CAPTA(1). 3.

DOMITIANUS.

GERMANIA...(Capta) (1). IOVI VICTORI (3). s. c. The Emperor sacrificing at an altar before a temple (1). s. c. The Emperor standing with his right foot on a recumbent river god. s. c. The Emperor and two soldiers, with one of whom he is joining hands over an altar (1). s. c. The Emperor crowned by Victory. 8.

NERVA.

FORTVNA AVGVST (1). CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Two hands joined across a standard (1). 2.

TRAJANUS.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI; in exergue: ARAB. ADQ. (6). S. P. Q. R. &c. The Emperor on horseback, riding over a prostrate figure (2). S. P. Q. R. &c. Various types of Peace, Abundance, &c. FORTVNAE REDVCI (3). A badly preserved specimen of the *Rex Parthis Datus* type (1). 20.

HADRIANUS.

RESTITVTORI ORBIS TERRARVM (1). NEP. RED. (1). FORTVNA (2). FELICITATI AVG. COS. III. P. P. A galley with five rowers (1). CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM (2). FELICITAS AVG. (2). MONETA AVGVSTI (1). Titles, with types of Peace, Abundance, &c. 20.

SABINA.

Illegible. 2.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

SALVS (2). VOTA SVSCEPTA DECENN. IIII. COS. III. (2). ANNONA AVG. (3). ROMA (2). S. C. Type of Hope (1). APOLLINI AVGVSTO (1). ABVNDANTIA AVG. (2). CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM (2). TR. POT. COS. IIII. Wolf and twins (1). FELICITAS AVG. (2). PIETATI AVG. (2). INDVLGENTIA AVG. (1). CONSECRATIO (1). COS. IIII. S. C. The Emperor in a Quadriga. (1). A variety, with titles and the more common types. 38.

FAUSTINA THE ELDER.

S. C. Figure standing (1). AVGVSTA (2) AETERNITAS (2). 5.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

VICT. AVG. &c. Titles: in exergue, RELIG. AVG. Temple of Mercury (1). IMP. VI. COS. III. Victory inscribing on a shield VIC. GER. (2). SALVTI AVGVSTOR. &c. (2). Titles: A figure with four standards (1). GERMANIA SVBACTA (1). VOTA SVSCEPTA DECENNALIVM. (2). S. C. Pallas throwing a javelin (1). Titles: Victory inscribing on a shield VIC. PAR. (2). Idem. in exergue, FORT. RED. (2). VICT. GERM. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. in a wreath (1). Titles: with common types a great variety. 40.

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.

CERES (1). Defaced (3). 4.

VERUS.

CONCORDIA AVGVSTOR. TR. P. COS. II. Titles : a captive beneath a trophy. Idem, Victory standing ; beside her, a shield, inscribed, VICT. PART. suspended from a tree (1). REX ARMEN. DAT. (1). 5.

LUCILLA.

IVNO (1). VENVS (1). Reverses illegible (3). 5.

COMMODUS.

VICT. BRIT. (1). Titles : the Emperor seated, holding a globe, and crowned by Victory (1). Titles : in exergue, FOR. RED. (2). Defaced (3). 7.

ALBINUS.

..... LO FRVGIF . . . The Sæculo Frugifero type, badly preserved. 1.

SEVERUS.

Legend gone. The three Monetæ standing (1). Female figure seated, holding a patera (1). 2.

JULIA DOMNA.

VENERI VICTRICI (1). Defaced (2). 3.

GETA.

FORT. RED. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Fortune seated. 2.

JULIA MAMMAEA.

VENVS VICTRIX.—FECVNDITAS AVGVSTAE. 2.

GORDIANUS

SECVRITAS AVG. Security seated. 1.

POSTUMUS.

In bad preservation.

1.

MIDDLE BRASS.

AUGUSTUS.

... M. MACCILIUS TVLLVS III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. (1). PRO-
VIDENT (1). ROM. ET AVG. (Altar) (1). 3.

AGRIPPA.

s. c. Neptune, standing.

10.

CLAUDIUS.

s. c. Pallas (30). CERES AVGVSTA (6). LIBERTAS AV-
GVSTA (3). CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI (1). There are also
a number of the first type of very barbarous work, apparently
provincial imitations. 40.

ANTONIA.

TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR. P. M. TR. P. IMP.

4.

GERMANICUS.

C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. P. POT. In the
field, s. c. 1.

CALIGULA.

Legend gone. Vesta, seated.

1.

NERO.

PACE P. R., &c. Temple of Janus (1). s. c. Triumphal arch
(1). MAC. AVG (1). ARA PACIS (4). GENIO AVGVSTI (3).
PONTIF. MAX, &c. Nero playing on a harp (3). SECVRITAS
AVG. (20). VICTORIA AVGVSTI (20). s. c. Victory with
shield inscribed S. P. Q. R. (30). 83.

VESPASIANUS.

s. c. Temple of six columns (1). ROMA (2). FELICITAS

AVG. (4). FIDES PVBLICA (8). VICTORIA AVGVSTI (6).
 S. C. Victory with shield inscribed S. P. Q. R. (12). PROVIDENT. Altar (16). PAX. AVG. (20). IVDAEA CAPTA (4).
 EQVITAS (20). FORTVNAE REDVCI (20). S. C. Eagle on
 a globe (30). SECVRITAS AVGVSTI (15). 158.

TITUS.

ROMA (2). IVDAEA CAPTA (5). AEQVITAS AVGVSTI (10).
 VICTORIA AVGVSTI (8). VICTORIA NAVALIS (20). S. C.
 Altar (8). FELICITAS PVBLICA (8). S. C. Type of Hope
 (20). 81.

DOMITIANUS.

S. C. The emperor on horseback (1). S. C. Soldier with trophy
 (1). S. C. Heap of arms (2). ANNONA AVG. (3). AEQVI-
 TAS AVGVSTI (10). FORTVNAE AVGVSTAE (15). VIRTVTI
 AVGVSTI (30). MONETA AVGVSTI (30). FIDEI PVBLICAE
 (12). IOVI CONSERVATORI (1). S. C. Type of Hope
 (30). 135.

NERVA.

LIBERTAS AVG. (3). CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM (5). AEQVI-
 TAS AVGVSTI (2). FORTVNAE AVGVSTI (5). NEPTVNO
 Neptune standing to the right, his left hand
 grasping a trident, behind him the Tiber (1). 16.

TRAJANUS.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Emperor in a quadriga (1). Co-
 lumn (1). Soldiers with two trophies (1). Three standards
 (1). Captive seated on arms before a trophy (5). Female
 figure, standing; in exergue, ARAB. ADQVIS (6). Victory,
 standing; on a shield suspended from a tree, VIC. DAC. (2).
 Victory standing by a trophy (2). Horseman, and prostrate
 figure (2). Titles; Victory with shield inscribed, S. P. Q. R.
 (10). Fortune, seated (8). Types of Piety, Abundance, &c.
 (10). 49.

HADRIANUS.

COS. III. Pegasus (1). PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. III. In
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exergue, BRITANNIA. The province of Britain seated on a rock, with spear and shield (12). Titles; three standards—Modius, Types of Fortune, Piety, &c. (20). FELICIT. Two figures, joining hands (1). COS. III. Varieties of the galley type (4). ANNONA (3). S. C. in wreath (1). S. C. Pallas (1). HILARITAS P. R. COS. III. (2). AFRICA (1). FIDES PVBLICA (4). 50.

SABINA.

S. C. Ceres, seated on a modius; in her right hand, flowers, in left, a torch. 4.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

IMPERATOR II. in exergue, ANCILIA (2). GENIO SENATVS (1). BONO EVENTVI (1). ANNONA AVG. (3). CONCORD. COS. III. Three hands (1). PIETAS AVG. (4). CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM (1). BRITANNIA COS. IIII. (10). S. C. A figure, holding a lyre and patera (1). PM. . . COS. DES. II. Titles; Pallas, standing (1). Types of Piety, Fortune, Liberty, Felicity, &c. (15). 40.

FAUSTINA THE ELDER.

AETERNITAS. Female figure, standing (2). Idem. A seated figure, holding a globe, on which is a phoenix (1). PIETAS AVG (4). FELICITAS (3). VENERI AVGVSTAE (1). IVNONI REGINÆ (2). AVGVSTA (1). S. C. Diana, standing. 14.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

PIETAS (1). CONCORDIA (2). IVVENTAS (1). CONCORDIA EXERC. . . . (1). IMP. VIII. . . . ; in area, FELICIT. . . Galley, with rowers (1). Titles; Types of Equity, &c. (10). 16.

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.

S. C. Diana (1). SALVS AVGVSTA (2). FELICITAS (1). 4.

VERUS.

LIBERALITAS TR. P. V. IMP. COS. Type of liberality (1). CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM. Two figures, joining hands (1). 2.

(To be continued in our next).

XVII.

NOTE ON THE CHANGE OF POSITION IN THE
LEGEND OF THE DOLLAR OF 1567, OF JOHN
GEORGE II., ELECTOR OF SAXONY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 20th, 1841.]

THE Vicegerent, John George II., Elector of Saxony, had a dollar struck in 1657, stamped as follows, viz.:—The elector was represented, on one side, on horseback, clad in his electoral robes; and around him were the words, "*Deo et Patriæ*." This inscription was written in the same manner as that which the Vicegerent John George I. had had stamped on his coins in 1619, which design was no doubt referred to, as a model on the present occasion, on which was the motto, "*Pro Lege et Grege*." Commencing on the right-hand side of the foot of the coin, and proceeding opposite the tail, and then over the back of the horse to the head. Thus, in the coin of John George II., the word "*Deo*" commenced near the horse's heel, and the word "*Patriæ*" was over the head. This gave rise to some contemptuous remarks from those who were not of the same religion as the Saxons; and they said the Saxons must be a God-less set of people, because they place the word "GOD" at the horse's heel, while the word "*Patriæ*" is over his head. The elector immediately ordered these coins to be called in, without expense, and a new one to be struck off, with the word "*Deo*" over the horse's head, and "*Patriæ*" at the back and lower part. This excited so much curiosity that an impression from the first die was most eagerly sought after, at a high price.

WALTER HAWKINS.

May, 17, 1841.

XVIII.

GROATS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH WITH THE
OPEN CROWN.

IN my younger collecting days I had free access to the cabinets of the late Mr. Miles, and I once mentioned to him that from the great similarity of workmanship and of inscription, and both having roses between the words as stops, it struck me that the half-groat of a King Henry, of the London Mint, with a flat crown, and the Canterbury half-groat, with an arched crown, were of the same monarch, and probably by the same engraver; and as the latter is undoubtedly Henry the Seventh's, I considered the other, with the flat crown, was also Henry the Seventh's. Mr. Miles thought my idea probable, and in my little casket I have ever since classed the London half-groat, with the flat crown, as Henry the Seventh's. It is in the accompanying drawing (No. 1), but is very thin, and weighs only $13\frac{1}{2}$ grs. I have another which weighs 18 grs. No. 2 is the Canterbury half-groat, with the arched crown, which weighs 19 grs., but no drawing can shew the similarity of workmanship so decidedly as comparing the coins together, and most probably you have both varieties.

It would seem to have been a very natural consequence that, having satisfied myself that Henry the Seventh coined half-groats with a flat crown, I should have looked out for groats of the same; but this never struck me until last summer, when in looking through the coins at one of the sales of the late Mr. Young's stock-in-trade, I met with a groat with a flat crown, which struck me immediately as being Henry the Seventh's, (No. 3).—There is in almost all the full-faced groats of Henry the Seventh, with the arched

crown, a peculiar and melancholy expression of character, totally differing from the groats of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, and the light groats of Henry the Sixth, which in general are so similar to Edward the Fourth's, that, unless you look to the inscription, they would pass you as Edward the Fourth's. This groat weighs $46\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and is inscribed HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGLZ. & FRANC., mint mark, a rose. Reverse as usual, POSUI, &c., and of the London Mint. It has a small cross over each shoulder, and the words on the obverse are separated by a kind of small trefoil. The countenance so exactly resembles, in character, those with the arched crown, that I have no doubt of its being Henry the Seventh's; I presume that it was his first coinage.

I lately purchased the principal part of a hoard of groats dug out of the earth, which were chiefly Edward the Fourth's and Henry the Seventh's, and among them are two, Nos. 4 and 5, of the accompanying drawing, both of the London Mint, which are clearly of the same character as No. 3; and this induces me to call the attention of your society to the question of whether Henry the Seventh did not coin first with the flat crown? No. 4 is very similar to No. 3; the same legend, same division of a trefoil between the letters; but the mint mark on the reverse is rather a cinquefoil than a rose. It also weighs $46\frac{3}{4}$ grains. No. 5, though a smaller coin, weighs $47\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The neck is shorter, and consequently the bust is sunk lower. The inscription on the obverse is the same, but divided by small crosses or quatrefoils, and the mint marks the same as No. 4. A full round rose (I think) on the obverse, and a cinquefoil, or rose of five points, on the reverse. I feel quite satisfied that these three groats are Henry the Seventh's first coinage, and I hope that the great collectors

of your society, whose cabinets give them such superior means of investigation, will not think the subject beneath their consideration.

R. S.

Cork, 8th April, 1841.

P.S. I add a list of such varieties of the full-faced groats of Henry the Seventh as are in my cabinet with the arched crown.

GROATS OF HENRY VII. WITH THE FLAT CROWN.

Mint mark—an open Rose.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.

Rev.—POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEV.

London. Weight $46\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Mint mark—a Rose with five points.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTORE MEVM.

London. Weight $46\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Mint mark—a Lily on a Rose.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.

Rev.—POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM.

London. Weight $47\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

GROATS OF HENRY VII. WITH THE CROWN OF ONE ARCH.

Mint mark—cross Crosslet.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRA.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTORE MEV.

London.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLIE Z FR.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

London.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLIE Z F.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

London.

GROATS OF HENRY VII. WITH TWO PLAIN ARCHES.

Without a Mint mark.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.*Rev.*—POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM.

Civitas London.

Mint mark—Cinquefoil.

Obv. } Same as preceding Groat.
Rev. }*Obv.*—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAC.*Rev.*—POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM.

London.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLI Z FR.*Rev.*—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

London.

GROATS OF HENRY VII. WITH TWO ORNAMENTED ARCHES.

Mint mark—escalop Shell.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCI.*Rev.*—POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM.

With roses between the words.

Obv.—Same as the preceding.*Rev.*—POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREV MEVM.*Obv.*—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.*Rev.*—Same as first.

L in London different.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAN.*Rev.*—Same as first.Mint mark—*Obv.*—Escalop shell. *Rev.*—Cinquefoil.*Obv.*—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.*Rev.*—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

Roses in the extremities of the cross.

Mint mark, Cinquefoil.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.*Rev.*—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.*Obv.*—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.*Rev.*—Same as preceding.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.

Rev.—Same as preceding.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA.

Rev.—Same as preceding. Mint mark on reverse, Escalop shell.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGI Z FR.

Rev.—Same as first.

Mint mark, Leopard's face, crowned.

Obv.—HENRI DI GRA REX AGLI Z FR.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

Mint mark, Greyhound's head.

Obv.—A smaller head, similar to those on the groats with one arch. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

Obv.—A large bust. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

Rev.—Same as preceding.

Obv.—Same as preceding.

Rev.—POSVI DEVM ADIVTOE MEV.

Obv.—HENRIC DI GRA REX AGR Z FR.

Rev.—POSVI DEVM ADIVTOEV MEV.

Mint mark, Anchor.

Obv.—HFNRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

Rev.—POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV.

These varieties are in the cabinet of R. Sainthill, Cork.

7th June, 1841.

MISCELLANEA.

FORGING MEXICAN DOLLARS AT SHEFFIELD.

JOHN HAMON SUTTON was charged with making and counterfeiting, at Sheffield, one hundred dollars, not the proper coin of this realm, nor permitted to be current within the same, resembling and intended to resemble and look like the silver coin of Mexico. Mr. Wortley and Mr. Pickering for the prosecution. Mr. Baines for the defence.

Mr. Wortley said the prosecution was of an unusual nature, such as he had never before known in the course of his experience. The offence charged in the indictment was made felony by the 37 Geo. III. c. 126, s. 2. The peculiarity of the case was that he should not be able to shew that the prisoner made the coins with his own hand, but it would be sufficient if he shewed that he had employed others to do so. He gave a summary of the evidence he should adduce, and admitted that the papers found upon the prisoner, and his coming direct to Sheffield when he found that suspicion was excited, made in his favour. He submitted, under the correction of the Judge, that it made no difference whether the prisoner meant to circulate the coins in this country or not, if they believed that his design was any where to circulate them as coin.

The first witness was Mr. Henry Briggs, who proved that on the 10th of December, the prisoner called at his master's warehouse, and said he wanted medals making. Witness could not answer his questions as to price, &c., but requested him to call again when Mr. Briggs was in.

Mr. Briggs proved that the prisoner came to him on the 11th of December, and said he wanted some medals striking, in hard metal, that would keep its colour. He said he was agent for some company in America, and wanted them to exchange for furs. He produced this medal, with a ring, and I told him I could not tell the price till I saw the dies, which he said he would send up, and would call again. Mr. Briggs recommended plated medals, on German silver, as the best. He came in the evening with a porter, carrying the dies in a small box. (Cooper produced the dies,) which he identified as the same. Witness then offered to stamp the German silver medals at 9s. or 10s. a dozen, and the plated at 18s. He said he should want German silver chains and rings for the medals, and Mr. Briggs said he would get them

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cheaper in Birmingham. The prisoner's order for 2400 medals was produced, to be packed in tin boxes. Prisoner gave him ninety sovereigns on account, saying he was going over to Ireland. The next day prisoner called to see a medal which Mr. Briggs had got stamped. He saw two or three. Mr. Briggs reported that the dies would not stand for the quantity required. In answer to the application of the prisoner Mr. Briggs recommended and sent for Mr. Brown, die-sinker, who undertook to cut new dies. The prisoner said he was to sail from London on the 27th of December. Prisoner offered to pay Mr. Brown's expenses to Birmingham to fetch the blocks for the new dies immediately. In the mean time the old dies were to be used. Mr. Briggs wrote to him in a few days that the dies failed, and the prisoner called in a day or two, not having got the letter. He reduced the order to 1500, and bought some other goods to the amount of 25*l*. The medals were to be wrapped in single papers, and Mr. Briggs recommended him to have them bored first, but the prisoner declined. The prisoner was particular about the colour, because he said the natives sometimes rubbed them on stones. Doubt arising about the object of the medals, Mr. Briggs caused an application to be made to the Mexican consul, and informed the prisoner, by letter, of his doubts. In prisoner's reply, he enclosed a letter from a Mr. Withers, in London, the cutter of the first die, stating that he had had enquiries made at the Mint as to the correctness of making the rim otherwise than plain. There was another letter from the same, saying, "The Mint say it is all correct." The prisoner wrote with them that he had apprehended some doubts might arise, and had taken the proper precautions to be assured that all was right. After a few days the prisoner came and assured Mr. Briggs that the medals were not to be used as coin. Mr. Briggs declined to proceed with the work, and complained of the loss he had suffered. The prisoner offered him 40*l*. in compensation, and 5*l*. for the trouble he had had as to the bowie knives. The prisoner was to come again for the balance of the 90*l*., but was apprehended on his way to Mr. Brown's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baines.—The prisoner said he would get the medals bored and fitted with rings and chains at Birmingham. He gave me no direction as to the sending of the medals. There was nothing secret in the transaction.

Mr. James Brown, die-sinker, Sheffield, also proved his engagement with the prisoner to make a pair of dies for a medal. Becoming suspicious of their purpose before they

were finished, he refused to deliver them. He finally gave them up to Mr. Briggs, having filed them across and made them useless.

Jeremiah Dukinfield, proved that he struck the medals for his master, Mr. Briggs.

Mr. James Wild, constable, proved the receipt of the dies and medals from Mr. Briggs, and the apprehension of the prisoner. He produced a letter found upon the prisoner, purporting to be from a friend and agent of his at New Orleans, informing him that he had concluded an agreement on his own behalf, with a respectable company, that he was to go to England to purchase medals and cutlery, suited to the trade with the Indians, and would probably afterwards have to go into the interior as far as the head of the Columbia River to conduct the trade.

A gentleman connected with the Mexican Legation, proved that its title was the Republic of Mexico, and that the medals were an imitation of the Mexican dollars.

Mr. John Francis Bacon, merchant of London, and acquainted with the Mexican coinage, also proved the similarity of the medals to the coinage of Mexico.

Mr. Baines addressed the Jury for the prisoner, a foreigner, most unexpectedly to himself, involved in his present difficulties. The question was, whether he had done this with a guilty intent, that they might pass as coin. If they were merely meant to pass as trinkets among the Indians, that was not the offence contemplated by the act. He argued that the act was designed to prevent the passing of fictitious foreign coin in England. He would not rest upon the legal points of the case, but he argued on the facts that these medals were never meant to be used as coin, but only as medals. He should call a witness, because his conviction was that the more fully the Jury knew the whole of Mr. Sutton's transactions, the more they would be satisfied with his *bonâ fide* conduct. Mr. Sutton was a Canadian by birth, and his business had been to conduct trade with the Indians of the interior of America for furs. A sovereign with them would not pass as a sovereign, but as a toy, like beads, pictures, glass, &c. The object of the prisoner in coming to England was to provide himself with the proper articles for this traffic. He should call Mr. Withers, whose letters they had heard read, and who would shew them Mr. Sutton's design for a medal with a handle to it, which design was set aside by the difficulties which Mr. Withers raised as to its execution. That being thus set aside, the prisoner wished to have the medals stamped with a hole. He granted that if these medals were given to the Indians as being worth Mexican dollars, there

would be a fraud, but he argued that that was not the design. Mr. Baines then argued, from the respectable house in Sheffield to which he applied, from the openness of his transactions, from his returning to Sheffield when suspicion had arisen, and from his whole demeanor, that it was impossible to suppose the prisoner had a guilty intention. He read the letters, shewing that they were not the language of a guilty man; and after the assurance he had as to the enquiries at the Mint, how could he have the least idea of his conduct being illegal?

Mr. Thomas Henry Withers, of 17, Princes-street, Soho, London, proved the application to him by the prisoner, for a die of medals, with a handle, and his uniform profession as to the object of them.

Mr. Wortley replied, and submitted that there was utility in having them made like Mexican coin, if they were meant to pass as coin, but no particular need for it if they were merely for trinkets. He did not wish to press hard upon the prisoner, but the minute imitation of the coin would be useless for trinkets.

The learned Judge summed up. He remarked upon the *bond fide* appearance of the letter found upon the prisoner as to his engagement with the Indian traders. He mentioned the well-known inclination of savage tribes for showy imitations. With us, genuine articles were more highly esteemed; but for use, the taste of the Indians might be as good as ours. His Lordship minutely summed up. He thought it was a harsh construction to say that because the man did not order the medals to be bored at Sheffield, his design was bad, after the evidence they had of the way in which he wanted them made in London. He remarked upon the man coming to Sheffield as soon as he was written to by Briggs, and regretted that, without more evidence, the prisoner should then have been apprehended. He remarked that the other purchases of the prisoner confirmed his story, and thought it did not matter whether these medals were to be perforated or to be handed about as trinkets. To convict the prisoner, they must be satisfied there was no doubt these medals were to be used as coin. He thought it made out as clearly as the circumstances of the case admitted, that that was not the intention; and if the prisoner should be acquitted, every one must feel that it was most unfortunate he should have been so long confined on this charge.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner Not Guilty, which produced a demonstration of satisfaction in the Court; and he was forthwith discharged.

In consequence of a remark from Mr. Wortley, his Lordship said the Jury would understand that he did not deem it at all a trivial thing that coins should be made in this country to defraud the natives of other countries. But they had acquitted the prisoner of that design.

Mr. Wortley said he merely desired that his Lordship should make a remark on the subject for the justification of the prosecution with the public.*

LETTER FROM ADAM CARDONNEL, author of the "Numismata Scotiæ," to the Earl of Buchan, President of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, dated 5th July, 1784.†—
 "My Lord,—In consequence of a card from Mr. Colquhoun, I waited on him this afternoon with respect to the coins, and was not a little surprised at his saying the Duke of Argyle had given him the whole to himself, with the proviso that what duplicates there were, he would give to the Society. Mr. Colquhoun gave me what he said were the whole mass, consisting of *twenty-one*, in order to look over that I might lay aside the doubles. I have looked at them once, but cannot find one double; indeed the number is so trifling that I could scarce expect one. I am to return the whole to him to-morrow, separating the doubles; if there should be none, he told me he could not part with them. I understood that the Duke had given them originally to the Society, and that Mr. C. was to have the duplicates, if any. I shall note down such as he has given me by a kind of inventory and return them to him, as my taking two or three would constitute a bargain betwixt the Society and him, which I would not choose to do without your lordship's previous directions.

"I beg leave to inclose a proof of my first plate, which, though quite unfinished, will show the plan; the first row is to contain two of Alexander I. and one of David I. I have copied all the varieties of William that I have, as well as those of Mr. Paton. I have left room for eight more, to insert those I expect from the Laird of Brodie at the bottom of the plate. I shall, if I see no likelihood of getting more varieties than what will fill up the two rows, etch a view of some ruin or something by way of frontispiece. The second plate will contain Alexander II. and III., John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and so on. I shall send your lordship a proof

* This report is taken from a recent Sheffield Paper. We leave our readers to make their own comments on the extraordinary particulars it discloses, merely observing that the object for which these spurious pieces were struck must be obvious to every one.—ED. N. C.

† From the original in the possession of Mr. B. Nightingale.

as I go forward. I have copied as exactly as my eye can serve me. I shall compare Anderson and Snelling together, and take the best likenesses to the coins themselves where I can procure them. I hope your lordship received my note last week with the Manuscript Gaelic Poem. My cold still continues very indifferent, so cannot promise myself the pleasure of seeing your lordship on Saturday; I feel the rheumatism in my head very much, I can hardly see, so am afraid this may be scarcely legible. I shall hope for your lordship's opinion of my first essay when convenient, and remain, with sincere respect,

“Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

“ADAM CARDONNEL.”

LETTER FROM JOHN PINKERTON TO ROBERT DODSLEY.—The following letter from Pinkerton to Dodsley, the publisher, contains the original proposals for the publication of his “Essay on Medals,” which were accepted, the first edition being shortly afterwards published in the same year (1784) in one volume, octavo. Whatever were Pinkerton's faults it is certain that he was an ingenious and laborious writer; had he possessed less pedantry and self-conceit, he might have been a still more useful and correct one. The “Essay” here alluded to is a work of much merit, particularly the subsequent edition, which was enlarged into two volumes. Pinkerton had little *practical* knowledge of coins, but in these volumes he has brought together a mass of curious information digested into a popular form. He liberally abuses nearly every previous writer with a virulence and scurrility peculiar to the man, though his book shows that on every occasion he availed himself of their information.

B. NIGHTINGALE.

“*Knightsbridge, 12th January, 1784.*

“DEAR SIR,

“IN a late conversation I started an idea of an Essay on Medals, in the way of Mr. Gilpin's Essay on Prints, and as you seemed not averse to that idea, I enclose a view of the proposed contents, in order that you may judge with more certainty than is possible from the evanescent nature of conversation. That this is the very land of connoisseurs, and that yet to this day no treatise of the kind has appeared, though every body wishes for it, is a very strong argument for a rapid sale. But of this you are the only judge, and I wish not to influence you either one way or the other.

“My plan would make a neat little half-crown volume of

about 200 pages, and should you like it upon farther thoughts I shall be glad to have your proposals. I have so many materials (this having always been a favourite amusement of mine) that I could engage to let you have it in a month, should you wish to publish this Parliament. As to knowledge of the subject and composition, should you not like them, I shall not murmur at your burning my M.S.

"If you do not like the scheme, I shall drop it entirely, as I do not wish to offer my labour to every one, and, indeed, am too lazy to go to work with the humiliating view of afterwards hawking my little labours.

"I am always, yours sincerely, J. PINKERTON."

"ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, BEING PAYMENTS MADE OUT OF H. M. REVENUE,"—TEMP. JAMES I. AND CHARLES I.

THE following notices are extracted from a work bearing the above title, edited by Frederick Devon, Esq., and published in 1836. Being for payments connected with the coinage, they will be interesting as well as useful to the Numismatist, and to many of your readers may be altogether *new*, the book being one not generally known, and scarcely to be met with except in libraries of a public nature. They are also to be relied on as unquestionably authentic. The Records yet published do not extend to a later period than the early part of the reign of Charles I., but it is hoped Mr. Devon may be induced to continue his labours, as the period of the Protectorate and the Restoration may be expected to afford some curious information relative to the famous medalists who then flourished, and probably specifying the particular works done, and the payments received, by such artists as Thomas Simon and the Roettiers.

B. N.

PELL RECORDS, TEMP. JAMES I.

20th December, —. By order, dated 1st December, 1611. To Sir Richard Martin, Knight, Master of His Majesty's Mint, the sum of 160*l*. for the charges of sundry models, tools, and engines thereafter to be made, for the better making of His Majesty's monies, both of gold and silver, more fair than heretofore they have been; and for the making of all sorts of small moneys with speed, beauty, and justness. By writ, dated 10th December, 1611. £160 0 0

21st May, —. By order, dated 20th May, 1623. To William Holle, Gentleman, Chief Graver of His Majesty's Mint and Seales, the sum of 16*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* for making and gravng a seal of silver, with His Majesty's Arms crowned and supported, according to the print of the seal of the Court of Wards in England, for His Majesty's Court of Wards in Ireland, save only with this difference, that under the supporters there be engraven two harps and crowns, and with this His Majesty's title — "JACOBVS, DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ, REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR," &c. according to the allowance heretofore made for the seal of the Court of Wards in England, as appeareth by a certificate under the hand of Sir Francis Goston, Knight, one of the Auditors of the Prests. By writ, dated 27th February, 1622. £16 2 9

PELL RECORDS, TEMP. CHARLES I.

9th February, —. By order, dated 18th November, 1626. To Nicholas Breeott, a French graver, the sum of 100*l.* due to him for providing sundry particulars by him bought, by His Majesty's commandment, needful and necessary for the making of Stamps to stamp certain pieces of largess of gold and silver made in memory of His Majesty's Coronation; as also for his labour and pains taken in making and gravng certain puncheons for the shaping of His Majesty's picture, and the other device upon the said pieces of largess; and, likewise, for the making of a little signet for His Majesty, remaining in his own custody, which same sum shall be taken to him, the said Nicholas Breeott, without account, imprest, or other charge, to be set upon him, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the same or any part thereof. By writ, dated 10th April, 1626.

£100 0 0

. By order, dated 13th November, 1627. To Nicholas Breeott, a French graver, the sum of 60*l.* imprest, for the provision of such a proportion of silver as shall be sufficient for the fabric of His Majesty's great seal of His Majesty's realm of Scotland. By writ, dated 9th August, 1627. £60 0 0

THEODORA DUCAINA PALÆOLOGHINA.—Piombo Unico Inedito della Collezione de S. E. R. Monsignor Ludovico de

Principi Altieri di Roma. Illustrazione di Francesco Carrara, *Membro dell' T. R. Istituto di Sublime Educazione Ecclesiastica presso S. Agostino in Vienna*. Vienna, 1840. This pamphlet, in twenty pages, contains a dissertation on a leaden seal already brought before the English Numismatic public by Mr. Borrell, *Numismatic Chron.*, April, 1841, No. XII. p. 21, who has contented himself with succinctly noticing two varieties of the seals of this lady. The labours of M. Carrara, whose publication has appeared quite independent of the researches of Mr. Borrell, is drawn up with considerable care and research, and, as will be perceived by the date, appeared before the publication of Mr. Borrell's paper. Both Numismatists agree in assigning the seals to the same person—Theodora, daughter of John Ducas and of Eudocia, daughter of Angelus Johannes, who married Michael Comnenus. This lady took her name of Ducaina from her father, while that of Palæologhina was assumed from her husband's. There are two other Theodoras in the Byzantine succession, daughters of Ducas;—Theodora, daughter of Constantine Ducas, declared Emperor, 25th of November, 1059, dec. May, 1067, and of Eudocia, daughter of Constantine Dallassenus; and Theodora, a nun, daughter of Andronicus Ducas, and of a niece of Samuel, king of the Bulgarians. Neither of these ladies married, and the seal cannot be assigned to them (p. 7). M. Carrara supports the reading *Ευσεβεστάρη* found upon the seal, by the inscription found by Tournefort in the court-yard of an old monastery at Trebisonde, *Θεοδωρα Χριστου χαριτι ευσεβεστάρη*. In 1789, Sestini recognised the bust of this lady. (*Lettere e Dissertazioni Numismatiche sopra al cune Medaglie Rare delle Collezione Ainslieana*. Livorno. 1789. Il disegno. pag. 19). This type has only initial letters, and having been assigned, there is considerable doubt about one letter being a Δ or Λ, which the Museum type does not dispel, for the Museum cabinets, though rich in Imperial and Autonomous Greek, are not so abundant in the Byzantine series. In conclusion, we recommend such of our readers, as take an interest in this class of coins, to the work of M. Carrara.

ARCHERS AND ANGELS.—From "Isaac his Testament, a Sermon preached at Paule's Crosse, by R. Lewes, Bacchelor of Divinitie," 12mo. Oxf. 1594. "The king of Persia being offended at Agesilaus, gave the Athenians thirty thousand pieces of the great coine of golde, wherein was ingraven an archer; which thing when Agesilaus understoode, he saide merrily, but yet truly, that he was driven away with thirty thousande archers. Many a poore Agesilaus in this land is

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(I feare) oftentimes put from his right by a great company of angels that come against him: our English angels are as strong as the Persian archers: but it is a pitty that either archers there, or angels heere, shold fight against justice and right. If hee were not able to resist thirty thousand archers, howe should poore men stand against an army of angels, when they march against them. Surely, except the godly and famous judges and magistrates doe quit themselves like men, nay, unlesse they shew themselves to be gods, the angels will first overcome them, and then soone overthrow the poore."

PENNY OF EDRED.—At the sale of the collection of Robert Surtees, Esq. in London, on the 17th of July, 1837, Lot 89, was a Saxon penny—"Eadred with the head, Clac Moneta On Exone," which was bought by the late Mr. Young for 1*l.* 15*s.* on commission for a collector. This coin proves that money was coined at Exeter by Eadred, which Mr. Hawkins has not admitted, in his recent excellent work on the English coinage. Should this meet the eye of the gentleman, who has the penny of Eadred, Mr. Richard Sainthill, Cork, (a Devonian), would feel extremely obliged to him, for an impression of the coin, in sealing wax, by post. S.

AUSTRIAN MEDALS.—A work on the medals of Austria, comprising its great men from the 15th to the 16th century, is appearing from the pen of M. Joseph Bergmann in livraisons. It is entitled "Medaillen auf berühmte und ausgezeichnete Männer des Kaiserthums Oesterreich vom xvi. bis xix. Jahrhunderte, in treuen Abbildungen, mit biographisch-historischen Notizen, von Joseph Bergman, Custos am k. k. Münz-und Antiken-Cabinete, und der k. k. Ambraser Sammlung. 1 und 2 Heft. Vien. 1840. It contains medals and biographical notices of Jacob de Bannissis, Counsellor and Latin Secretary of Maximilian I., Deacon at Triest; Bernard of Cles, Cardinal and Archbishop of Trent; the families of Madruzzo, Freunsberg, the heterodox Galeottus, Martius, &c. The medals are well executed in outline, the biographical notices are copious, and will, we hope, call attention to a class of medals imperfectly understood and inadequately prized in this country. B.

COINS OF HENRY II. AND III.—Mr. Hawkins, in his *Silver Coins of England*, p. 87. hazarded the opinion that the pennies assigned by Ruding (Pl. II. 13, 14, 15, &c.) to Henry III. belonged in reality to the second prince of that

name. This opinion receives confirmation from a quantity of coins found recently in Norway, an account of which has been published by M. C. A. Holmboe. The hoard consisted of nearly 5000 coins, not one of which can have been struck later than 1213. Amongst them are nine English pennies—one of Stephen, five of Henry II., of the universally acknowledged type (Ruding II. 4) "English Silver Coins," No. 285, and three of the second, the disputed coinage (286). These must now be no longer disputed, but be definitely assigned to Henry II. M. Holmboe has remarked on the value of this "find" to the Numismatists of England, and in a note, referring to Ruding, he observes,—*"Henrico tertio adscribit; priores vero numismaticos nun- nullos Henrico secundo eos rectius adsignasse arbitior. Nam inter omnes nummos nulli eorum regum qui inter Henricum II. et Henricum III. regnarunt, nec regum Danicæ et Sueciæ regnorum Norvegiæ propriorum, cum Henrico III. coævorum adsunt."* We cannot too strongly impress upon our Numismatic friends the importance of obtaining accurate accounts of the finding of large parcels of even the commonest coins, and of ascertaining that nothing has been taken away from them, but especially that *nothing has been added*. The value of this Norwegian "find" depends on this last point, for had a few coins of Henry III., derived from another source, been accidentally mixed with them, the evidence would have become falsified, and these pieces of Henry II. would still have been the subject of historic doubt and conjecture.

A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Q. There is a beautiful gold coin of Carausius in the British Museum, to which it was bequeathed by the late possessor, the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.

L. N. Any foreign Numismatic work may be obtained of our publishers, Messrs. Taylor and Walton, Upper Gower-street.

TYRO. An accurate account of the Cuerdale "find" will probably appear in our next number.

P.—1. Most of the coins of Berytus (Beyrout) in Phœnicia, are common: they have Latin legends. The brass coin is of Caracalla, struck at Byblus, and is very common.

R. U. A very common coin of Agrigentum the modern Girgenti. The other piece must be of Hermocapelia in Lydia, and is a scarce coin. The head is that of the Senate (see the Numismatic Manual, 8vo. p. 26).

Q. Q. We would advise no one, at present, to buy any of the coins found at Cuerdale, for many of them have become exceedingly common. It is believed that the Duchy of Lancaster will commence proceedings against those who have procured specimens of the coins from the workmen, and hawked them about for sale at extravagant prices, which, in some instances, they have obtained from ignorant people. If those persons would take advice, we would recommend them to forward to the officers of the Duchy, immediately, the coins they have illegally obtained, and thereby avoid the consequences of such conduct.

Our kind Correspondent at Cork, who renews the complaint against the words "ONE SHILLING" and "SIXPENCE" on our silver coins, appears to forget, like others who have denounced the same indications, that there is *classical authority* for such a practice, however justly it may be deprecated (see Numismatic Manual, page 16). As regards the style and execution of modern money, it is certainly superior in finish in proportion as it is tame and spiritless in design, compared with some of the commonest coins of Greece.

B. B. Not a Queen Anne's farthing, but a pocket-piece: we have seen many scores of them.

ל. The reading proposed by M. Gesenius of the Phœnician legend, on the coin of Juba the Second (Proceedings, pages 11, 12, and Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1841), namely, *Beth Khem Malchi* (בת קם מלכי), appears to us only right in its Hebrew interpretation. The *English* interpretation we take to be entirely fanciful, and are inclined to believe with Mr. Birch that the legend is the counterpart of REX JVBA. Our correspondent will see that we have reasons for entertaining this belief, if he will turn to the notice of the Life and Writings of Porphyry, by Lucas Holstenius, appended to the works of the Sophist, printed at Cambridge in 1655. It appears that *Malchus* was the Syro-Phœnician for Βασιλεὺς, a fact noticed by Suidas and others.

A.'s coins are small brass of Victorinus, Tetricus, and Postumus, and are exceedingly common.

XIX.

ON THE ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED IN THE BED
OF THE THAMES, NEAR LONDON BRIDGE, FROM
1834 to 1841.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 22nd, 1841.]

(Continued from page 168.)

COMMODUS.

HERC. COMMODIANO P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. A figure, sacrificing on an altar before a tree, on which is a lion's skin (1).
HERC. ROMAN. AVGV. . . Club in a wreath (1). s. c. Minerva, standing (1). TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. A ploughman driving two oxen (1). Titles; Female figure, with cornucopia (1). 5.

SEVERUS.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. Victory, seated on arms before a trophy; in right hand, a palm; in left, a shield (1). ROMÆ AETERNÆ. Rome seated on arms (1). 2.

JULIA DOMNA.

FORTVNAE FELICI. Fortune, seated; before her, a child, behind, a column with a statue. 1.

CARACALLA.

VIRTVS AVGVSTORVM. An armed female, seated on a helmet, and holding a victory; behind her, a shield (1). PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. In exergue, PROF. AVGG. The emperor on horseback, galloping over a fallen figure (1). 2.

GETA.

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. III. COS. . . A winged Victory, seated on arms (1). FORT. RED., &c. (1). 2.

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MACRINUS.

ANNONA AVG. (1). PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Security leaning on a pillar (1). Idem. The emperor in a quadriga (1). 3.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

LIBERALITAS AVG. III. (1). FIDES MILITVM (1). P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. A female figure holding ears of corn over a modius; in left hand, a plough-share (1). 3.

MAXIMUS.

PIETAS AVG. Sacrificial vessels. 1.

GORDIANUS.

LAETITIA AVG. N. (1). Titles; a soldier, standing (1). 2.

PHILIPPUS.

AEQVITAS AVG. (1). FELICITAS TEMP. (1). 2.

DIOCLETIANUS.

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; in exergue, P. TR. (3). Idem; in exergue, PL. & c. (4). 7.

MAXIMIANUS.

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; in exergue, P. L. C. (5). HERCVLI CONSERVATORI (1). 6.

CONSTANTIUS.

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; in exergue, P. TR. (2). 2.

FL. VAL. SEVERUS.

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius, standing. 1.

CONSTANTINUS.

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. A military figure with two standards;
in exergue, P.T.R. 1.

SMALL BRASS.

NERO.

CER. QVINQ. ROM. CON. S. C. (1). GENIO AVGVSTI. S. C. (1)
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. IMP. P.P. S.C. An armed female figure
seated on arms. (2). MAX. TRIB. S.C. similar. (1). 5.

TRAJANUS.

S. C. A vase and wreath, on a table. 1.

POSTUMUS.

PAX AVGG. (1). MONETA AVG. (1). VICTORIA AVG. (1). 3.

GALLIENUS.

VICTORIA AVG. (3). SALVS AVG. (3). NEPTVNO CONS. AVG.
A sea-horse (2). SOLI. CONS. AVG. Pegasus (2). APOLLINI.
CONS. AVG. Centaur (2). DIANAÆ. CONS. AVG. A stag (1).
LIBERO P. CONS. Panther (3). Various (20). 36.

VICTORINUS.

PAX AVG. (5). INVICTVS. (1). VIRTVS AVG. (6). SALVS AVG.
(5). LAETITIA AVG. (3). AEQVITAS AVG. (3). Various
(20). 43.

MARIUS.

VICTORIA AVG. (1). CONCORDIA MILITVM. (2). 3.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.

GENIVS EXERCITVS. (2). SECVRIT. AVG. (3). FORTVNA AVG.
(2). LIBERT. AVG. (2). DIANA LVCIF. (1). IOVI VICTORI.
(2). CONSECRATIO. (6). Various, badly struck (20). 38.

QUINTILLUS.

MARTI PACIF. (2). CONCORD. EXER. (1). CONCORD. MILITVM.
(1). FORTVNA. AVG. (1). 5.

AURELIANUS.

RESTITVTORI EXERCITVS (1). CONCORDIA MILITVM. (1).
VICTORIA AVG. (1). 3.

SEVERINA.

CONCORDIA MILITVM. A female figure holding two standards. 1.

THE TETRICI.

PAX AVG. (6). VIRTVS. AVGG. (4). HILARITAS AVGG. (6).
SPES PVBLICA. (5). Various, badly struck (20). 41.

TACITUS.

LAETITIA FVND. in exergue XXI (1). TEMPORVM FELICITAS. (1).

PROBUS.

VIRTVS PROBI. AVG. (1). PAX AVG. (2). CONCORD. MILIT.
(1). 4.

NUMERIANUS.

VNDIQVE VICTORES. in exergue KAS. A male figure standing; in
his right hand a globe, in his left the hasta pura. 1.

CARINUS.

AEQVITAS AVGG. in field A, in exergue K. A. Z. 1.

DIOCLETIANUS.

IOVI CONSERVATORI. (2). PAX AVGGG. in field S. P. in exergue
MLXXI. (2). GENIO. POP. ROM. (1). 5.

MAXIMIANUS.

PAX AVGGG. in field S. P. in exergue MLXXI. (3). VIRTVS AVGG.
(1). GENIO. POP. ROM. (2). 6.

CARAUSIUS.

EXP. ENI (Expectate Veni). Two figures (1). FORTVNA
AVG. (2). FIDES MILITVM. (1). MART R. (1). MO-
NETA AVG. in exergue, C. (1). Idem, in field, S. P. (1). PAX
AVG.; in the field the letters B. R. or B. E. or F. O., or F. E.
or S. C. or S. P. and in exergue, M. L. or MLXXI or C. Type
of Peace, standing; in right hand, a flower, in left, the hasta

held transversely on some specimens, on others, erect (30).
 PAX AVGGG. in field, S. P.; in exergue, C. or MLXXI. (8).
 PIETAS AVGGG. in field, L. P.; in exergue, M. C. Mercury (unpublished) (1). PROVID. AVG. in field, S. P. or S. C.; in exergue, C. Types of Providence (7). LAETITIA AVG. (5).
 SEC...PER... Security leaning on a column, in right hand, a garland (an unpublished variety) (1). SPES PVBLICA (1).
 SALVS AVG. (3). TEMP. FELICITAS. The four seasons personified (1). IOVI...SER. (1). VIRTVS AVG. (3). VICTORIA AVG. Victory, on a globe, holding a wreath and palm branch, at her feet two captives (unpublished) (1). ROMA RENO... Wolf and twins (1). LEG.... A bull (1). LEG... II. A ram (1). legend defaced; a capricorn (1). 72

ALLECTUS.

LAETITIA AVG. in field, S. A or S. P.; in exergue, ML or C. A female figure, standing (2). The same legend. A galley; in exergue, Q. C or Q. L (3). MONETA AVG. in f. S. A., in ex. ML. (1). PAX. AVG. in f. S. or S. P., or S. H.; in ex. ML, or MLXX, or M. S. L., or C. Peace, standing (12). PIETAS AVG. (1). PROVID. AVG. in f. S. P. in ex. C. (4). Idem; the obverse reading IMP. C. ALLECTVS PIV. FEL. AVG. (unpublished) (1). PROVIDE. AVG. (1). PROVIDENTIA AVG. in f. S. A. in ex. ML. (3). TEMPORVM FELICITAS. Female figure, standing (2). VIRTVS AVG. in f. S. A. in ex. ML. Mars, standing (1). Idem; varieties of the Galley type (8). 40.

HELENA.

PAX PVBLICA; in exergue, TR. P. (5). SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; in exergue, P. LON. A female figure, standing, holding in right hand, a branch (1). 6.

THEODORA.

PIETAS ROMANA; in exergue, T. R. (2). A woman suckling two children. 2.

GAL. VAL. MAXIMIANUS.

PRINCIPI IVVENTVT; in exergue, XXI. T. A military figure, holding a standard and hasta (1). CONCORDIA MILITVM (1). 2.

C. GAL. VAL. MAXIMINUS.

GENIO POP. ROM. in exergue, P. L. N.

MAXENTIUS.

VICTORIA DD. NN. AVGG.

1.

THE LICINII.

GENIO POP. ROM. (2). LICINI AVGVSTI VOTIS. XX. (1). SOLI INVICTO COMITI (2). VOT. V. MVLT. X. CAESS. T. S. A. (1). D. N. LICIN. AVGVSTI; in a wreath, vot. XX. (1). 7.

CONSTANTINUS MAXIMUS.

BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, in ex. S. TR. (3). VICTORIAE LAETAE, &c. (6). VIRTVS EXERCIT. (4). SARMATIA DEVICTA, in ex. P. LON (4). Idem; in ex. P. L. C. (4). ROMAE AETERNAE (2). PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. in ex. P. LON. (3). VIRTVS AVG. in ex. S. CONS. (2). MARTI CONSERVATORI. Head of Mars (1). Idem; in exer. P. TR. Mars, standing (1). SOLI. INVICTO COMITI (3). CONCORDIA MILIT (1). The emperor ascending in a quadriga; from above, an outstretched hand (2). Various (12). 48.

[POPULUS ROMANUS.]

Obv.—POP. ROMANVS. Youthful laureated bust, with cornucopiæ.

Rev.—CONS. B. A star, within a wreath.

1.

[URBS ROMA.]

Wolf and twins; various letters in exergue (10).

10.

[CONSTANTINOPOLIS.]

Genius, with shield and hasta (5).

5.

FAUSTA.

SPES REIPVBLICAE, in exergue, P. TR. A female with two children (2). 2.

CRISPUS.

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, in exer. P. L. N. (2). BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, in exer. P. LON (5), or P. L. C. (4). PROVIDENTIA CAESS (2). VIRTVS EXERCIT. in exer. P. LON (3). CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT. X.; in exer. A. SIS.; or P. LON; or S. TR (4). Various (8). 29.

CONSTANTINUS JUNIOR.

BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; in exergue, P. LON. (3). or S. TR. (3). CLARITAS REIPVB. (2). CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOTIS V. in exergue, P. LON (2). VIRTVS. CAESS (2). Various 12. 24.

CONSTANS.

VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. (3). FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Phoenix
(3). 6.

CONSTANTIUS II.

FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; in ex. A.Q.S. and varieties. 4.

MAGNENTIUS.

FELICITAS REIPUBLICAE, in ex. TR.P. (1). FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; in ex. TR.S. The emperor in a galley, rowed by a Victory (1). 2.

DECENTIUS.

VICT. DD. NN. AVGG. ET. CAESS. (1). Idem; in ex. TR.P. Two Victories, holding a shield inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X. 2.

JULIANUS.

VOT. X. MVLT. XX. in a wreath. 1.

VALENTINIANUS.

RESTITVTOR REIPUBLICAE (2). SALVS REIPVB (1). 3.

VALENS.

SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE (4). GLORIA ROMANORVM (3). 7.

GRATIANUS.

GLORIA ROMANORVM (2). VICTORIA AVGG. (1). 3.

VICTOR.

SPES ROMANORVM; in exergue, S.M.R.Q.S. The camp gate. 1.

HONORIUS.

GLORIA ROMANORVM. 2.

Minimi. 100.

The number of coins comprised in this catalogue is considerably under the total amount discovered within the last seven years, and does not include those almost entirely defaced, with the exception of a few of the rarer specimens. Every coin described has passed through my hands, and the greater number are still in my possession. Some hundreds were collected by the late Mr. John Pimm, of Deptford, on the banks of the Surry Canal, from the gravel taken from the bed of the Thames for repairs, and a considerable quantity were obtained from the ballast spread on the towing path between Hammersmith and Barnes, as well as at Putney; facts which should be recorded to prevent in future times any unwarranted theory being founded on discoveries which may yet be made at these places.

C. R. S.

Since I compiled the above, I have the satisfaction of stating that another specimen of the aureus of Maximianus (see the wood-cut) is in the cabinet of George Atherley, Esq., of Southampton, whose attention was directed to it on seeing mine. The obverses and reverses accord, and the weights also correspond within a grain, Mr. Atherley's weighing sixty-five grains, mine sixty-six. They are not, however, from the same die. Mr. Atherley purchased his about eight years ago, of a silversmith at Southampton, who had it from a Mr. Millar of the Artillery, the owner of a large collection of Greek, Roman, and English coins, collected by Mr. Millar, his grandfather, who resided at Southampton, and died about thirty years ago.



XX.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF EAST ANGLIA, DURING THE NINTH CENTURY.

It only remains for me now to offer a few observations on the pennies bearing the name of Ethelstan, by modern numismatists universally assigned to the Danish prince, who, in 878, received that name in baptism. I have for some time regarded this appropriation with suspicion, and my doubts were confirmed, by the circumstances of the discovery of a few of these coins at Dorking in 1817, and at Gravesend in 1839.

Of nearly 700 pennies found at Dorking, upwards of 500 were of the West Saxon kings, Ethelwulf and Ethelbert; and as no coins occurred of Ethelred, or Alfred, their successors, nor indeed a single piece necessarily of later date than 866, in which year Ethelbert died, this

hoard must have been concealed during his reign, and whilst his money, and that of his predecessor, was in active circulation. The Gravesend parcel comprised a large quantity of the coins of Burgred, but so few of Alfred, as to render it certain that the deposit had been made very shortly after his accession in 871; and as both here and at Dorking some pennies of Ethelstan occurred, it is evident that they cannot belong to a king who did not receive that name until the year 878. Let us see how far the evidence of the coins themselves is in favour of a new appropriation.

Of the pennies bearing the name of Ethelstan, there are two classes, widely different in type and workmanship, but clearly connected by the moneyers' names. Those with the portrait (Hawkins 188 to 190), as the earliest, I place in the first class; and those in Ruding's 9th Plate, and in Hawkins, 96 to 98, in the second. Of the first kind, I know of only three varieties; the others are not uncommon.

The portraits on the earlier coins bear a strong resemblance to those of Ludica and Beornwulf (perhaps also to some of Ethelwulf); and the character of the workmanship, as Mr. Hawkins acknowledges, is clearly of that date. The reverse of one (H. 188) presents the same type and moneyer's name, as a penny of Ludica in Mr. Wigan's collection, quoted by Mr. Hawkins, p. 30; and the cross croslet appears in the coins of Beornwulf (Ruding, Pl. vii. Pl. xxvii. 1, Pl. xxix. 18); and of Ludica (H. 79). The reverses of two others, *Eadgar Moneta*, in four lines (H. 190), and *Mon Moneta*, in three lines, quoted by Dr. Combe, present a striking analogy to the coins of Ceolwulf (Ruding, C. 7); of Beornwulf (H. 72); and of Ludica (Ruding, Pl. vii.); with the moneyer's name and designation similarly

arranged. The type of the remaining penny (H. 189), differs from every other at present known; but it cannot be much later than 188 and 190. The resemblance between these coins, and those of Beornwulf and Ludica, may be still further traced in the form of the letters, which are very peculiar; and with regard to the names of the moneyers, we have already noticed the occurrence of *Eadgar* on a penny of Ludica, and *Monn* is probably the same as *Monna*, a moneyer of Beornwulf. These names, as I have said before, form a connecting link between the coins of the first class, and those of the second, which I come now to consider, and which, I doubt not, I shall be able to prove, were issued at a not much later period.

There is, in the British Museum, a penny of Ethelstan, with a cross potent, both in obverse and reverse. This is precisely the type of one of Egbert (Ruding, Pl. xxx. 7); and this device frequently occurs as a reverse of Egbert and of Ethelwulf (Ruding, Pl. xxvii). The type of the penny (Ruding, Pl. ix. 10), a cross, with a wedge in each angle on both sides, appears in one of Ethelwulf (Ruding, Pl. xxx. 18). This resemblance may further be traced between the coins of Ethelstan (Ruding, Pl. ix. 6); and of Ethelwulf (Pl. xxx. 17); the letter A in the obverse, and a cross potency in another cross for the type of the reverse. This reverse occurs in other coins of Ethelwulf (Pl. xiv. 3, Pl. xxvii. 1, and Pl. xxx. 9). This last is connected by the name of the moneyer with Pl. xxx. 10, where the letter A takes the place of the double cross on the reverse. A cross, with a pellet in each angle, is a type common to many of the coins of Ethelstan and of Ethelwulf.

All these circumstances considered, I think there can be no doubt, that the coins in question belong to a coter-

porary of Egbert and of Ethelwulf; and if so, who but Ethelstan, the son of the former, and brother of the latter, can claim them? It is not indeed recorded that he reigned in East Anglia. Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, are mentioned as his kingdom; and if the legend E Δ ELT τ TAHRL (H. 188), may be read *Edelstan Rex Cantia*, our first class will represent his Kentish money. How he acquired power in East Anglia, is a mystery for ever hidden in the night of ages. The only record of his connexion with this kingdom, is a legend quoted in "Shaw's Dresses and Decorations," which mentions a King Athelstan as the maternal uncle of St. Edmund¹.

Having now, I trust, shewn to the satisfaction of every collector of Saxon coins, that the pennies hitherto published, have been erroneously assigned to the Danish Ethelstan, or Guthrum, I am happy in the opportunity of publishing the figure and description of a rare penny, which unquestionably belongs to him.

Obv.—+ED EL TAN RE.

R.—ELD \bar{A} MEFEC (See Fig. 1).

And, as the best illustration that can be given of its date, it is accompanied by a drawing of a penny of Alfred.

Obv.—+EL EE ED RE.

R.—ELD \bar{A} MEFEC, retrograde (Fig. 2).

I shall close my remarks on East Anglian money, with a few additions to, and corrections of, my last memoir on this subject.

¹ On account of some anachronisms in this story, we cannot place much reliance on it. It is, however, equally as probable, if not more so, than the common legend of Lydgate, quoted in Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints." To the elegant work of Mr. Shaw, I refer my readers, as the story is too long for insertion.

I am by no means satisfied as to the propriety of assigning the sceattas of *Beonna* to the East Anglian king, *Beorne*; but as we have no record of any Heptarchic prince who bore the name *Beonna*, we must be content to wait for further information, and for the present allow their attribution to the East Anglian king to remain undisturbed.

I am glad to find, that Mr. Hawkins, p. 41, agrees with me, in removing the penny of Eanred from Northumberland. I have already expressed my opinion (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. IV. p. 37), "Should any silver money of Eanred exist, I should expect it would resemble the stycas, as does that figured in Sir A. Fountaine's Tables, and the sceatta of his successor, Ethelred;" and in proof of the correctness of this conjecture, there is, in the collection of Dr. Moore, a silver coin of Eanred, a styca in every thing but the metal, with the moneyer's name, HVAETRED (see Fig. 3). These two sceattas of Eanred, and that of Ethelred (H. 123), are to my mind proof positive, that the Northumberland currency of silver had not, up to the date of their issue, assumed the penny form.

In my former memoir, I stated my reasons for believing, that the penny of Ethelred might also belong to East Anglia; but as we find the names of Mercian moneyers in the coins of Eadvald and Ethelstan, and as there is nothing but the moneyer's name and reverse type to connect this interesting specimen with the coins of Eadmund, it is not unlikely that it may belong to his cotemporary, the West Saxon Ethelred. I have to thank Mr. Lindsay, of Cork, for this important correction of my former remarks. The coin in question is figured in Mr. Hawkins' Work (Fig. 89).

It seems now generally admitted, that Beorhtric, who-

ever he was, held the sceptre of East Anglia shortly before the accession of St. Eadmund. It will, I am sure, be interesting to students of the series of Anglo-Saxon coins, to learn that he was, in all probability, a son of Beorhtulf, of Mercia. There are two charters of that king in the "Codex Diplomaticus" dates 840 and 845, attested by "*Beorhtric filius regis*." This point ascertained, and the connexion between Ethelwulf and Ethelstan established, the frequent occurrence of the letter A on the coins of Beorhtulf and Ethelwulf is explained, since the former was the father, the latter the brother of an East Anglian sovereign, and both may be supposed to have exercised some authority over that kingdom. I mentioned in my former paper, the occurrence of A on the obverse, and W on the reverse of a penny of Ethelstan; and I think that the figure on the coins of Beorhtulf (H. 82), and Egbert (H. 158), may be a monogram of AW. The explanation I once hazarded of the letter A on coins of Ethelwulf, falls, of course, to the ground.

I have nothing new to offer respecting the coins of Athelweard and Eadmund, and will reserve my observations on the money of St. Eadmund, for an essay on the ecclesiastical coins of England generally, which will include the arrangement of the St. Peter's money, and those of St. Martin as well.

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

Leeds, 19th October, 1841.

XXI.

ON THE PENNIES OF HENRY THE THIRD,
WITH THE SHORT CROSS.

HAVING some time since endeavoured to prove that the first coinage of Henry III. was marked with a short double cross, and a cross of pellets in each angle (Ruding, Pl. II. 13 and 15), I shall take the opportunity of saying a few words in reply to what appeared on this subject in the last number of the *Num. Chron.* p. 185.

With all deference to M. Holmboe, I must say that he is not warranted by the circumstances of the discovery of some coins in Norway (of which he has given full particulars in the tract noticed in the *Num. Chron.*), in removing the short cross pennies from Henry III. to Henry II.: as, however, his valuable tract cannot readily be procured in this country, and consequently English Numismatists, generally, have not the opportunity of judging for themselves by a perusal, I must be excused trespassing on the attention of my readers, by giving a short account of this discovery, and the reasons which induce me to believe that the concealment of the treasure took place many years after the date supposed by M. Holmboe.

The hoard contained —

I. About 4500 Norwegian coins. Of these 40 were of *Suerus*, who reigned from 1177 to 1202; the remainder bracteates, which, as they are without legends, and marked with very simple devices, single letters, crosses, &c., can give no clue as to their date, although some of them are

thought, by M. Holmboe, to have been issued by the successors of Suerus on the throne of Norway.

II. Swedish coins; 30 of Canute (1168 to 1197), and 40 others of uncertain date.

III. Danish coins; two of *Sueno* (1147 to 1157); three of his colleague *Canute*; one of Canute VI. (1182 to 1202); one of uncertain date, and some fragments.

IV. A penny of William the Lion of Scotland.

V. One of Stephen, five of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), and four of the short cross pennies, which I still believe to have been the first coinage of Henry III. (1216 to 1272).

VI. German imperial and ecclesiastical coins. The former consisted of one of Frederic I. (1152 to 1190); two of Henry II. (1190 to 1194); one of Otho IV. (1209 to 1216); and 110 of the type, (Pl. XVIII. fig. 8), Lelelew, which that author and Götz agree in assigning to Frederic II., who was crowned emperor in 1220 and died 1250. The ecclesiastical coins are of Sifrid, archbishop of Brème (1179 to 1184); of Philip, archbishop of Cologne, (1167 to 1191); of one Hitolf, of Cologne (date of his prelacy unknown, probably the same as Adolf, 1193 to 1205); a bracteate, assigned, by Lenckfield, to Ludolf, bishop of Halberstadt (1236 to 1241); several of Magdeburg, and one of Munster, without names of the prelates; one of Beatrix, abbess of Quedlinburg (1138 to 1161); and two coins ascribed, by Mader, to Bernard III., bishop of Paderborn (1202 to 1221).

VII. Two or three Dutch coins, supposed by Lelelew to belong to Baldwin VIII. or IX. (1191 to 1206).

VIII. Coins of Henry (1139 to 1186); and of Bernard (1180 to 1212), dukes of Saxony; of Otho, marquis of Misnia (1157 to 1189); and of Louis IV. or V., Counts of Thuringia (1149 to 1190).

Besides the above, many coins of uncertain date, principally German ecclesiastical, and a few of Scandinavian origin. It appears then, that the latest accessions of the different potentates whose coins occurred in this parcel, are those of Henry III. of England, 1216; of Frederic III. of Germany, 1220; and of Ludolf, bishop of Halberstadt, 1236. Consequently, the deposit must have been made posterior to the last date. M. Holmboe, however, judging from the absence of all coins of Waldemar, who ascended the throne of Denmark in 1202, considered that the date of their concealment could not have been much later than that year, perhaps in 1204; and in order to reconcile this with the occurrence in the parcel of a large quantity of the money of Frederic II., and a few of Henry III., along with the bracteate of Bishop Ludolf, was obliged to make out new appropriations for them all. The pennies of Henry III. he gives to Henry II.; those of Frederic II. to the first emperor of that name; and the coin of Ludolf to an earlier bishop of Magdeburg of the same name. I shall not recapitulate the evidence I have adduced respecting the first coinage of Henry III. My experience in continental numismatics is not great, but I am convinced of the correctness of Lelewel's appropriation of the coins of Frederic, and the bracteate of Ludolf differs so widely from those of Magdeburg, that I am persuaded no archbishop of that city has any right to claim it. But, besides all these, there are among the unappropriated coins two, at least, which fix the concealment of this hoard even later than 1236. The first (Tab. IV. Fig. 170), presents the type of the bishop of Liege, and as M. Holmboe admits that the letters ROT ECP may be traced upon it, it must belong to Robert, who presided over that see from 1240 to 1246. The other, (Fig. 186), presents a reverse similar to a coin of the same

prelate, struck at *Duisburg* (Lelewel, Pl. XVIII. fig. 13), so that, I doubt not, it is of nearly the same date. With respect to the non-appearance of the money of Waldemar II. in this treasure, it may be remarked, that Danish coins were very rare, that the whole number found was only seven, and that even amongst these there was not a single piece of the first Waldemar, 1157 to 1182. M. Holmboe's argument, that no coins occurred of Richard I. or of John, kings of England, will not have much weight with the Numismatists of this country, since even here, from some cause or other (probably a general re-coinage by their successor, Henry III.), no specimen of their English money has yet come to light.

Setting aside the bracteates of uncertain date, it is remarkable that the bulk of this hoard consisted of coins of Germany, and that the Emperor Frederic's currency was represented by no less than 110 pieces, a considerably larger number than that of any other individual.

To continental Numismatists, the work of M. Holmboe must be very important, as it contains representations, very neatly executed, of several interesting and inedited coins of the middle ages. He has, however, made a little too free with old appropriations to support a position somewhat hastily taken.

There is nothing in his tract which can shake my arrangement of the coins of Henry III.; so that the short cross money must be considered his earliest coinage, until some more able Numismatist undertakes to refute the arguments I have advanced, and to reconcile the clear and positive evidence of Matthew Paris with their appropriation to Henry II.

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

XXII.

THE IRISH COINS OF EDWARD IV.

SIR, .

I HAVE just received your publication for April, in which I observe, that the reviewer of Dr. Smith's excellent work on the Irish Coins of Edward IV., at p. 49, disputes the correctness of the three crowns on the Irish coinage of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., being the arms of Ireland.

We are entirely indebted to the researches and acute observation of the Rev. Richard Butler, of Trim, for the information, that the three crowns were the armorial bearings of Ireland from the reign of Richard II., to that of Henry VIII. Being myself perfectly convinced that Mr. Butler has proved this very interesting fact, I shall, as a very small return for the obligation which I consider all Numismatists owe Mr. Butler, trouble you with a few observations in reply to your correspondent's doubts.

Mr. Butler has shewn, that Richard II. granted these arms to Robert de Vere, "*so long as he should be Lord of Ireland.*" That at the funeral of Henry V. they were borne on a separate shield, as were also those of France and England. But the three crowns were borne on the fourth, or last, car; the situation in which, as the arms of Ireland, we are entitled to expect them, Ireland being the last of the king of England's titles. We are to remember, that this was the funeral of a sovereign of the house of Lancaster. But the same armorial bearings are placed on the Irish coins of two successive sovereigns of the house of York (Edward IV. and Richard III.), and continued by

their Lancasterian successor, who had subverted their throne, and treated all their acts as usurpations. And in the indenture of Richard III. for coining his Irish money, it is expressly covenanted, that "*the arms of Ireland*, upon a cross, with this scripture, *Dñs Hibernie*," are to be placed on them; to which your learned reviewer has added a further confirmation, by the evidence of George Chalmers, that "a commission, appointed in the reign of Edward IV., to ascertain the arms of Ireland, reported as their answer,—the arms were three crowns in pale." By itself, this information of Chalmers might not be absolutely conclusive; but we find it *now* corroborated, and, I think, clearly established, by the variety of proof which the Rev. Mr. Butler has brought to light. If there were not any thing but the indenture of Richard III., the fact is established, beyond all doubt or contradiction, that there was a recognised armorial bearing as the arms of Ireland; and on the coin, every way answering the description of the indenture, we find on the side, with "*Dñs Hibernie*," three crowns in pale. And we further find this same bearing, which the reviewer endeavours to characterise as a Yorkist badge, placed equally on the coins of their Lancasterian successor, Henry VII. It could not be a party badge which both houses adopted on their Irish coins; and you must further remember, that this armorial bearing appears only on coins on which the arms of England and France are also; and that you have invariably "*Rex Ang. et Franc.*" surrounding the shield, with the arms of these two kingdoms, while the three crowns are as invariably surrounded with "*et Dñs Hibernie.*" I cannot imagine any thing, to speak more clearly and decisively, to Mr. Butler's conclusion. The line of precise definitive distinction and separation, seems as accurately adhered to as jealous heraldry could suggest.

The only ground (as I understand the reviewer's statement) on which he sets aside all these facts and consequent inferences is, that on a genealogical roll, deducing the descent of Edward IV., there is a pictorial representation of a stream of rays directed towards him, bearing three crowns, at the same time that he himself is looking at the three suns, which appeared previous to the battle at Mortimer's Cross. I should simply infer from this, that the painter thought it necessary to enlighten his readers, by giving them to understand, that these three suns really meant the crowns of the three kingdoms of England, France and Ireland. But this, in my opinion, no way interferes with the three crowns being the separate and peculiar recognised armorial bearings of Ireland. In the traditional portraits of Edward III., we see him represented as bearing three crowns on his sword (literally in pale), indicating, we may presume, his claiming to be king, or sovereign lord, of England, France, and Ireland. And Richard II. may have been led by an attachment to his grandfather's cognizance, to transfer it to Ireland as her peculiar and armorial bearing and distinction. And thus, I apprehend, it continued until the Pope, presenting Henry VIII. with the harp of Brian Borhu, induced that sovereign to change the arms of Ireland, by placing on her coins a representation of the relic of her most celebrated native king.

R. S.

Cork, April 29th, 1841.

XXIII.

IRISH BASE GROATS.

SIR,

DURING the latter part of the month of August, 1841, some men at work on the property of Lord Cremorne, and Godfrey Baker, Esq., in the parish of Colligan, about three miles from the town of Dungarvan, in the county Waterford, turned up a woollen cloth, containing a large quantity (some hundreds) of coins. A regular scramble immediately took place by all present; and the coins have been since dispersed in various quarters. Mr. Baker has obtained about one hundred and twenty; and I have closely inspected, exclusive of those, considerably more than that number. They are chiefly Irish base groats of Elizabeth, and Irish base groats of Philip and Mary, with some few English base groats of Henry VIII., of the London Mint (full face), and the Irish base sixpence of Henry VIII. (Simon, Plate V. No. 113). I have also seen a few English shillings of Elizabeth, an English shilling and sixpence of Philip and Mary, and two English groats of Mary (the latter two now in my collection), all of good silver, which were also found with them. The base groats of Philip and Mary were by far the most numerous. I have procured for my own collection (exclusive of those of Henry VIII.), the following list, being all the different varieties I met with, and which are curious, shewing the number of dies which must have been used during the short reign of Philip and Mary.

BASE GROATS OF PHILIP AND MARY (Simon, Plate V., No. 113).

DATE.

1555. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA ANG'.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Port-
cullis, Mint-mark.
(2 Varieties from different Dies).
1555. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA ANG'.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Cin-
quefoil, Mint-mark.
1556. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA ANG'.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Rose,
Mint-mark.
1556. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGI' ANG'.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Port-
cullis, Mint-mark.
1556. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA AN.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Cin-
quefoil, Mint-mark.
1556. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA DEI G. REX ET REGINA AN.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Rose,
Mint-mark.
1556. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA DEI+G'. REX ET REGINA AN.
No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Port-
cullis, Mint-mark.
1557. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA A.
Rose, Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Rose,
Mint-mark.
1557. *Obv.*—PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA A.
Rose, Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM *aditorem* NOSTRVM. Rose, Mint-
mark.

1557. *Obv.*—PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA. Rose, Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO. NOSTRV. Rose, Mint-mark.
1557. *Obv.*—PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA A. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO. NOSTRV. Rose, Mint-mark.
1557. *Obv.*—PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA ANG. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO. NOSTRV. Rose, Mint-mark.
1557. PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO. NOSTR. Rose, Mint-Mark.
1557. *Obv.*—PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—*Posvimvs* DEVM ADVITO. NOSTR. Rose, Mint-mark.
- 1557.—*Obv.*—PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOST. Rose, Mint-mark.
1557. PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOS. Rose, Mint-mark.
1558. PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA. No Mint-mark.
Rev.—POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRV. Rose, Mint-mark.

BASE GROATS OF ELIZABETH (Simon, Plate VI. No. 117).

Legend, on *Obv.*—ELIZABETH D. G'. ANG'. FRA'. Z HIB'. RE'.

All, with Rose, Mint-mark, on <i>Obv.</i>	{	_____	REG'.
		_____	REGI'.
		_____	REGIN'.
		_____	REGINA.

Legend of all, on *Rev.* POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEUM.
 All, with Rose, Mint-mark, on *Rev.*

The coins were in various degrees of condition. Some are in very fine preservation, and some appear of much baser metal than others. Those of Philip and Mary, of the year 1557, are more rudely and coarsely engraved than those of the two preceding years.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD HOARE.

Grand Parade, Cork, November 15, 1841.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

I have not been able to discover a single Irish base coin of Mary, previous to her marriage, among this hoard.



XXIV.

NOTICES OF THOMAS SIMON.

IN contemplating a memoir of Thomas Simon, one is startled and deterred at the very outset by the meagre nature of the materials whereon to build up even the bare

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outline of his life. That such an inimitable artist as Simon, whose merits were not wholly unappreciated by his contemporaries; who has been mentioned in terms of commendation in the private diaries of such men as Evelyn and Pepys; and whose great talents have, since *their* time, been more fully and conspicuously acknowledged, should for more than a century have found no biographer, and whose history is still shrouded in much obscurity and uncertainty, is one of those problems which it is equally difficult and unprofitable to solve. Vertue, in his work, entitled, "The Coins, Medals, and Great Seals of Thomas Simon," has done something towards rendering Simon's name and merits known; but though his book displays both zeal and research, it appears to have been got up in haste; and while it is very defective (perhaps unavoidably so), as regards Simon's personal history, it is extremely incorrect in reference to many of the works ascribed to him, there being no authority beyond conjecture for many of the medals and coins published as his work.

Gough's edition of Vertue's book, published in 1780, contains some interesting additions connected with Simon's life and works, as well as plates of some seals and medals which had escaped the researches of Vertue, and had been unnoticed by any other writer.

We do not assume, in this brief communication, to offer any thing like a memoir of Thomas Simon; but some interesting facts, unknown to both Vertue and Gough, having come under our notice, we design to commit them to the press, in the hope that they may assist in affording materials for some future biographer, when time and antiquarian industry may have combined to bring to light matter for forming a more complete and satisfactory memoir of this incomparable artist.

The place of Simon's nativity has always been a matter of doubt and uncertainty. His parentage, birth, and the condition in life of his ancestors, are wholly unknown, and probably may for ever remain so. All accounts agree (though we cannot discover that is rests on much better authority than conjecture or tradition), that he was born in Yorkshire. Vertue, Martin Folkes, and Pinkerton, all mention this; but in what part, or what town, is stated by neither; and it is very probable that the latter only followed the conjectures of the first. It is also supposed that he was noticed by Nicolas Briot, when the latter was passing through Yorkshire¹ in 1633; and that consequently about that period he came to London, and possibly may have been employed in a subordinate capacity at the mint. However that may be, Simon's natural talents would not long remain unknown; and, accordingly, we find that in 1636, he was employed to engrave the Great Seal for the Admiralty, the first of his works which is clearly authenticated. Vertue says, that this, and "others of his accurate performances," recommended him afterwards to the Commonwealth, though what those performances were (during the nine years that elapsed), we have no record of.² It was not until 1645 that Simon

¹ During the reign of Charles I., there was a regularly established mint at York, and it is not improbable that Simon may have been employed there. Briot (then chief engraver of England), passing to Scotland for professional purposes, would naturally visit the York Mint, since it lay in his road; and perceiving young Simon's merits, would propose his accompanying him to London, as affording a wider field for his talents. There is plausible ground for this supposition. The coins issued from this north country Mint offer some of the best specimens of the period, and successfully rival those of the metropolis.

² Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, who has for some years taken great interest in the medals of Charles I., and whose expe-

received his first appointment under the Parliament, to be "Joint chief Graver" with Edward Wade. As Vertue appears to have been ignorant of this appointment, and the patent has never been noticed by any other writer, we give it here verbatim, and entire.

"Whereas the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled by their Ordinance made the One and Twentieth day of September Anno Dñi 1643 for the seizing upon and receiving for the good of His Matie and the Commonwealth all his Maties the Queenes, Princes Revenues of what kind or nature soever within the Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Port and Town of Berwick did (among other things) ordain that the Committee for His Maties Revenues, or any five or more of them, shall appoint meet fit and trusty persons to supply and execute all Offices and Places of his Maties the Queenes and Princes said Revenues. By virtue of the said Ordinance of both the Houses of Parliament, we the Committee for His Maties Revenues, have and by these presents do nominate and appoint *Edward Wade* and *Thomas Simon* of London *Goldsmiths (! !)* to be joint Chief Gravers of all the Stamps of the Monies of His Matie his Heirs and Successors within the Tower of London. As also jointly to have the privilege power and authority to make cut and engrave all Signets, Ensigns, Seals, Scutcheons, Stamps and Arms, in the which the Ensigns or Arms Royal of His Matie His Heirs or Successors, shall be at any time made cut or

rience may therefore be deemed almost equivalent to authority, considers some of the many medals and badges of that monarch to be the work of Simon.

“ engraven, in the place of *Edward Green*³ deceased. And
 “ to have the yearly fee of Thirty Pounds to be paid and
 “ equally to be divided between the said *Edward Wade*
 “ and *Thomas Simon* by the Warden of His Ma^{ties} Mint for
 “ the time being, out of the Profit of the Coinage of the
 “ Monies of his Ma^{tie} his Heirs and Successors by equal
 “ portions, at Midsummer, Michas, Christmas, and Our
 “ Lady Day, together with all and every the privileges
 “ profits commodities emoluments diets houses and advan-
 “ tages thereunto belonging, jointly to them and both of
 “ them, in as full and ample a manner as he the said
 “ *Edward Green* deceased, or any other or any others
 “ heretofore having exercising or enjoying the said Office
 “ lawfully had or received for the exercising occupying and
 “ executing the said Office, or of right ought to have had
 “ or received for the exercising occupying and executing of
 “ the same. To have hold and enjoy the said Offices
 “ Privileges Profits and all other the p^mises as aforesaid to
 “ them the said *Edward Wade* and *Thomas Simon* jointly
 “ and together during the pleasure of both Houses of Par-
 “ liament. Dated at the Committee for his Ma^{ties} Reve-
 “ nues sitting at Westminster the fourth day of April in the
 “ One and Twentieth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign
 “ Lord King Charles. Anno Dñi 1645.

“ H: VANE

“ THO: HOYLE

“ DENIS BOND

“ W: ASHURST

“ COR: HOLLAND”

³ “Green, a seal-cutter, is only mentioned in a letter to the Lord Treasurer from Lord Strafford, who says he had paid him £100 for the Seals of Ireland, but which were cutt in England.”—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, &c. Vol. iii. page 263.

By this patent, we see that the Parliament still recognised the authority of the king, it being dated in the "One and twentieth year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles;" yet in the following year, when the city of Oxford submitted to the arms of their victorious general, they threw off the mask, and having publicly broken the King's State Seals, they proceeded soon after to constitute a new Great Seal under their own authority. Then it was that Simon executed successively his first "Great Seal of the Commonwealth," the "Seal of the Parliament," and those of the "County Palatine of Lancaster," and "Court of Common Bench." But in 1651, when an act was passed for making a "new Great Seal," Simon produced that extraordinary and surprising work, which Vertue and Folkes have so justly praised as a most wonderful specimen of labour and skill, and of which the former has given an accurately engraved representation.⁴

In the "Audit Office Enrolments" MSS., Vol. v. p. 56, we find the following entry:—

"Die Mercurii 25 April 1649.

"Resolved upon the question by the Comons assembled
"in Parliament that Thomas Symon bee appointed to bee
"sole cheife Engraver to the Mints and Seales.

"HEN: SCOBELL

"Cler: Parliam"

This was only a few months before the arrival of Blondeau in England, who came hither "*to coin money after his new invention.*"

⁴ See Vertue's "Works of Simon," plates vi. and vii., for the obverse and reverse of this seal.

We have also another notice of Simon in the same volume of Audit Enrolments, where, in "The Indenture of the Mint, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1649," we find the following:—

"Ffees and dietts of the Officers and Ministers of the Mint to be borne by the Keepers of the Libertie of England and to be paid by the Warden:—

The Warden	JOHN ST. JOHNS.
The Comptroller	HENRY COGAN.
Two Assay-masters	{ ANDREW PALMER AND THOMAS WOODWARD.
Clerke of the Irons and Surveyor of the Melting House	{ RICHARD PIGHT.
The Graver of the Irons	THOMAS SYMON.
The Under Assaier	JOHN REYNOLDS.
The Under Graver	JOHN EAST.
The Sinker of Irons	DANIELL BRATTLE.
The Smith of the Mint	HODGSKINS.
The Porter	JOHN DENBIGH.

Subsequently we find—

"To the Graver of the Irons for the time being,
for his fee by the Yeare xxxli."

From this period until Cromwell became Protector, we believe the works of Simon were chiefly confined to medals, many of which are of great beauty and elegant workmanship, particularly the medals of merit granted by the Parliament to naval officers, and more especially that given to Admiral Blake, which, for propriety of design, and minute and graceful workmanship, was the wonder of the period, and has probably never been surpassed. Several of his medals of Cromwell, particularly that on the victory at Dunbar, are proofs of his surpassing skill, nor is it any wonder if he obtained the favour and the patronage of Oliver, for the eyes of that usurper were not blind to

talent, and he well knew (as Napoleon has done after him) that to connect his name and actions with the productions of art and science, would, in the eyes of posterity, in some measure ameliorate the odium of his usurpation.

Although Vertue has engraved the ordinary coins of the Commonwealth among the works of Simon, yet not the least doubt exists among modern Numismatists that they were never executed by him. To advance a contrary opinion were to attempt to sully the artistical reputation of Simon. Their poverty of design, and carelessness in the finish, render them immeasurably inferior to the coins of the Protector; whereas the latter have always been considered as the most truthful, graceful, and highly-finished specimens of modern medallic art. Indeed they have never been surpassed by any productions of the English Mint; perhaps, we might say, they have never been equalled. But, in making these observations, we must except those "milled" specimens of the Commonwealth Coinage which pass under the denomination of Blondeau's. Although they bear on the edge, "PETRUS BLONDEAUS INVENTOR FECIT." it is ascertained that, however true it be that Blondeau was the "*inventor*" of the mode of coining by the mill and screw, as well as giving to the money an inscribed edge, the "*fecit*" must be regarded as a medallic fib. The work is in every respect so like Simon's, the same hand so easily traceable throughout, that the most experienced and practical Numismatists entertain no question as to the dies having been engraved by Simon, though probably under the direction and superintendence of Blondeau.⁵

⁵ Mr. Cuff has assured us that after a careful and minute comparison of the coins of the Protector with those called Blondeau's,

When Cromwell had defeated the Scots at Dunbar on the 3rd September, 1650, the Parliament directed Simon to prepare a medal to celebrate that event. On the obverse of this well-known medal is the portrait of the Lord-General, and on the reverse the House of Commons in full conclave. This is probably the earliest medallic portrait we possess of Cromwell, as it certainly is the most striking and characteristic. The Parliament had begun already to be jealous of the growing power of the Lord-General; and while they paid this compliment to his bravery and military skill, they intended, by placing on one side of the medal a representation of their own assembly, that it should be shown to the country that they alone were the constituted authority, and Cromwell but their subordinate. Simon, having prepared his design, was despatched to Edinburgh to obtain Cromwell's approval of it, and in a letter⁶ addressed by the latter to the Parliamentary "Committee for the army," dated the 4th February following, he affects a modest reluctance to his "effigies" being placed on the medal, but expresses his entire approbation of it in every other respect. He further recommends the Parliament to confer on Simon "that employment in your service which Nicholas Briot had before him," which he will consider as a favour and an obligation paid to himself. No other testimony of the esteem in which Cromwell held Simon's talents need be advanced.

On the 9th July, 1656, Simon received, by order of the Protector, his appointment as "Sole chief Engraver and

he has come to the conclusion that they are the work of one man. Such a decided opinion from a gentleman whose numismatic reputation stands so high, carries conviction to our mind.

⁶ See "Harris's Life of Oliver Cromwell, 1772;" also Gough's edition of "Vertue's Works of Simon," Appendix, p. 74.

Medall-maker," and in the patent it is set forth that he "is to have the like fees, rewards, allowance, and profits, as Thomas Anthony, Charles Anthony, or Derricke Anthony deceased, John Gilbert, Edward Green, or any of them or any other engravers or cutters *belonging to any King or Queen of England* hath had or received for the exercise of that office." He is also further appointed "to be our Medall-maker of the Medalls of or belonging to us and our successors, to have and exercise the sole makeing of all Medalls for us and our successors during the natural life of him the said Thomas Simon." Immediately on this appointment, Simon began to prepare the dies for those coins of the Protector, on the beauty of which it is quite unnecessary in this place to expatiate. They are not uncommon, though somewhat scarce, and from never having been current, are usually to be met with as fine as when minted. Almost every cabinet contains specimens of them, and they are justly regarded by the collector as conferring a character and an ornament on his collection. The Silver Coins all bear the date of 1658, but there is a half-crown of 1656.⁷ Ruding states that both half-crowns are from the same die, the 6 in the earlier one having been converted into an 8. But he is certainly in error; for had he compared the two, he would have found that, besides numerous minute differences, the inscription on the former has "Hibernia" abbreviated into "HI," while in the latter it reads "HIB." They are obviously from different dies.⁸

Among the medallic treasures reposing in the cabinets

⁷ Snelling mentions shillings of this date, but none are known to exist.

⁸ The writer has in his own cabinet an unusually fine half-crown of 1656, as well as that of 1658, and therefore his assertion is the result of actual comparison.

of Mr. W. D. Haggard (whose collection of medals has the reputation of being of the most *recherché* and tasteful character), are the two chasings representing the portraits of the brothers Thomas and Abraham Simon, and supposed to be the work of the latter, "a virtuoso fantastical, who had the talent of embossing so to the life," as Evelyn quaintly says of him. Their exquisite finish and delicate workmanship might countenance the belief that they are the work of one of the Simons; but Mr. Haggard does not incline to this opinion, though it is clear that they could have been wrought by no common artist. If not done by one of the Simons, by whom are they done? The engravings in Vertue's book represent them but imperfectly; and it is our belief that he never saw the originals. In fact, he acknowledges that one of his engravings was made from a model in wax, in the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and they appear by no means equal, in expression and effect, to these charming chasings.⁹ It was for some time doubtful whether such originals (which we are tempted to consider these to be) were in existence; at all events, their place of deposit was unknown until they fell into the hands of Mr. Haggard. That gentleman purchased them, with several other fine chasings, of a silversmith, but could obtain no satisfactory account of them.¹⁰ It will be gratifying to the Numismatist to learn that they are now in the hands of one who knows how to appreciate the treasure he possesses;

⁹ In the portrait of Abraham, there is admirably depicted that wild vacancy of eye and solemnity of aspect, so entirely corresponding with the accounts we have of his eccentricity of character.

¹⁰ Since writing the above, Mr. Haggard has traced their existence, in the possession of one family, for about a century back.

and this brief notice of them may serve, in some degree, to prevent their being again lost sight of.

When the death of Oliver opened a path to the restoration of the rightful sovereign, Simon, being in office at the Mint, was of course immediately employed in preparing the necessary Great Seals; those of the Protector being destroyed without delay, and the money of the Commonwealth declared to be no longer current. A fresh patent was soon after granted him, as one of his Majesty's chief gravers, "to succeed Nicolas Briott *defunct*," with the allowance of 50*l.* a year. This patent is dated June 2nd, 1661, and is in contracted and ungrammatical Latin, otherwise we would transcribe it from the official copy which exists in MS. From this period to the time of his death, in 1665 or 66, Simon seems to have had abundant employment, as the numerous medals and seals executed by him, and identified by their dates, fully testify. Indeed, so much was Simon occupied, that complaint was made of his want of despatch in preparing the dies for the new coins, and so frequently was he applied to to hasten the work, that at length it was proposed, obviously and solely for the sake of despatch, to take the Roettiers (a family already eminent as medallists) into the Mint. The king had known them, when a fugitive on the continent; and, it is said, was in some way under obligations to them. However that may be, he was aware of their merit as artists, and this was probably the chief reason for selecting them. At the time of the Restoration, there was no artist in the Mint, except Simon, of any eminence; for even East, the pupil and assistant of Simon, appears to have been an engraver of very inferior powers. Simon was evidently jealous of the appointment of the Roettiers, from the circumstance of their being foreigners; and more particularly,

when a part of the work was given to them, which he, by prescriptive right, and in virtue of his office in the Mint, might have regarded as justly his.¹¹ This was doubtless the source of the grievance alluded to in the Petition (or Competition) Crown; and though we are disposed to make every allowance for the feelings and prejudices of Simon, we cannot discover that he was *very* harshly used, or that *any* attempt was made to dispossess him of his office. The reasons advanced by Mr. Alchorne (the assay-master of the Mint) in his letter to Mr. Taylor Combe, appear to us so conclusive, that, although it has been already printed, we cannot forbear transcribing a portion of it:—

“Thomas Simon was chief Graver of the Mint for Seals and Medals; but when he delivered up his Coining tools, we must suppose that branch of emolument was taken from him. This was probably the grievance alluded to on his famous Crown piece; for certainly he was still employed to grave Seals, most likely continued in office, and actually resident in the Mint, as he would scarcely have dared to grave the dye for the Crown above-mentioned in any other place: and as it appears by the Mint Journals that Messrs. Rotiers were set to work in the house of another officer, by agreement, which would not have been the case if the graver's apartments had been vacant. Simon, by his own account, was also employed some months at the beginning

¹¹ That a spirit of rivalry had existed between Simon and the elder Roettier, may be gathered from the following passage, quoted in “Folkes' Table of English Coins, 1745.”

“The Officers of the Mint did certifie that they had proposed unto Thomas Simon and John Roettier, gravers of the Mint, to accept of certain *præmia*, therein specified, for furnishing the Mint with stamps for coining in the new way, but that *by reason of a contest in art betwixt them, they had found it difficult to bring them to any agreement.*”

of the year 1665, in altering stamps for the said monies. But after this we can trace no more of him; so that, as hath been conjectured, he probably died about that period."

This statement appears so obviously to represent the matter in its proper light, and comes from so respectable a quarter, that we think little more need be urged in refutation of the Roettiers having superseded Simon. The Petition Crown is the sole basis upon which so much error has been built; and however that splendid work of art may countenance the supposed neglect of the artist, we can scarcely lament it, in consideration of the effect produced. Let the case be as it may, there is evidence sufficient to prove that Simon never quitted the Mint, and was never scant of employment; and the bill of claims due at his death, shews, that if he had no other claim on the crown during the five years of his serving it, he had no bad share of work.

It would appear, that in the summer of 1665, Simon prepared a detailed accompt of his claims for work done in the Mint. This accompt is printed in the Appendix to Gough's Edition of Vertue's Book; and it appears really surprising, that Simon should have had any fancied cause of complaint, when we see the great number of coins, medals, signets, and seals specified as done by him in the short space of five years, and the cost of which amounted to several thousand pounds. After this we lose sight of him; and the popular tradition has always been, that he was carried off by the plague, which at this period devastated London. Under such circumstances, the registering of deaths or burials would be little attended to; and this may account for Vertue's want of success in the parochial researches, which he states he made in and about London,

for some notice of Simon's death or interment. The best authorities are therefore now agreed that the plague was the cause, and the period of the plague the time, of Simon's decease; but one writer, of less credit, and more temerity, has asserted, without, however, offering any reasons, that Simon was living many years subsequently to the supposed date of his death at Kippax, in Yorkshire. Almost simultaneously with this assertion, a document came into our hands, which affords conclusive and undeniable evidence that Simon did really "quit this mortal scene" about 1665, or early in 1666. It appears in the shape of a petition¹² from his widow, Elizabeth Simon, to the king, praying for the payment of certain sums due to her late husband. This document, as well as the correspondence connected with it, is so interesting, that we shall transcribe it entire, and then we shall find in what way it furnishes evidence as to the period of Simon's death.

"To the King's most excellent Ma^{tie}

"The humble Peticon of Elizabeth the Relict of Thomas
"Symon dec^d, late one of yo^r Ma^s chiefe Gravers :

Sheweth

"That there being at y^e time of the death of yo^r Pet^s
"said late husband a greate sum of money oweing to him
"for severall services by him p^rformed for yo^r Ma^{tie} relateing
"to yo^r Kingdomes of England Scotland and Ireland, and
"yo^r fforraigne Plantacions yo^r Pet^r heretofore together
"with her humble Peticon did present to your Ma^{tie} an
"Accompt of the Particulars of those services and of the

¹² Read before the Numismatic Society on the 18th February last.

“ rates humbly prayed for them whereby it appears there
 “ was then due unto yo^r Pet^r the sum of 2243 li: according
 “ to the said Accompt annexed which said Peticon^r yo^r
 “ Ma^{tie} was graciously pleased to referr to the then Lord
 “ Threr and Chancellor of yo^r Ma^{ts} Exchequer or either of
 “ them to cause the said Accompts to bee examined and
 “ stated and to take course for the Peticon^{rs} satisfacon or
 “ to Report y^e matter to yo^r Ma^{tie}.

“ That in psuance thereof the Lord Ashley Chancellor
 “ of yo^r Ma^{ts} Excheq^r having duely examined the said
 “ Accompts as well to the pticulars as to the prizes did
 “ make his Report to yo^r Ma^{tie} But by reason of the
 “ Death of the said Lord Threar yo^r poore Peti^r hath not
 “ rec^d any benefitt thereby to this day

“ Wherefore your Peticon^r most humbly prayeth yo^r
 “ Ma^{tie} would be graciously pleased to give order for the
 “ speedy paym^t of the said money unto yo^r Peti^c not onely
 “ for her necessary reliefe and maintenane of herselfe and
 “ poore fatherles children but alsoe for the discharge of
 “ divers greate debts to which shée is lyable by reason of
 “ the said services.

“ And yo^r Pet^r shall ever pray &c.”

“ Whitehall, June 14th 1669.

“ His Ma^{tie} being willing that the Peticoner should bee
 “ satisfyed what is justly due to her, is graciously pleased to
 “ referr this Peticon together with the Peticon^{rs} Accompts
 “ unto the R^t Honble the Lords Com^{rs} of the Threary to
 “ consider the same and to make Report to his Ma^{tie} what
 “ they thinke fitt to bee done therein and then his Ma^{tie}
 “ will declare his further pleasure

“ J. TREVOR.”

“ Mr. Auditor Beale and Mr. Sherwin

“ The Lords Com^{rs} of the Threary desire you to consider
 “ y^e case of Mrs Symone and to make a State : thereof to
 “ their Lordpps and Report yo^r opinion what you thinke
 “ fitt to be done therein. I am

“ Yo^r very affect^e humble Servant

“ Threary Chambers

“ G. DOWNING:”

“ 20th July 1669.”

“ To the R^t Honble the Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ts} Threary :

“ May it please yo^r Lordpps :

“ In obedience to yo^r comands signified by Sir George
 “ Downing upon this Peticon of Elizabeth the Relict of
 “ Thomas Symon late one of his Ma^{ts} chiefe Gravers wee
 “ have examined the Accompt therewithall transmitted to
 “ us, conteyneing her demands for Seales Meddalls and
 “ other services done and p^rformed by her said late husband
 “ for his Ma^{tie} together with the State : thereof prepared
 “ and Reported by the right Honble the Lord Ashley upon
 “ a Reference from his Ma^{tie} to the late Lord Threay and
 “ his Lordpp or either of them and doe not finde cause to
 “ offer any thing to yo^r Lordpps concerning the allowance
 “ or disallowance of any the p^rticulars therein further or
 “ otherwise than is already certified by the said Lord
 “ Ashley ; But for yo^r Lordpps more ready view and infor-
 “ macon wee have hereunto annexed a Briefe State : of the
 “ said Accompt and Report concerneing the present Seale
 “ of His Ma^{ts} Court of Excheq^r for the makeing whereof
 “ his Lord^{pp} certifies that there was no warr^t there is now
 “ p^rduced unto us his Ma^{ts} warrant for makeing of the same.

“ All which wee humbly submitt to yo^r Lordpps
 consideracon

A Briefe State: of the Acco^t of Thomas Symon, Dec^d, late one of his Ma^{ts} cheife Gravers, according to the severall heads as they are distinguished in the Report of the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Ashley, Chancellor and Underthr^r of his Majesties Excheq^r: viz^t

The pticulars in the said Acco ^t which his Lo ^{pp} conceives reasonable to be allowed and paid for in England,	Li. 2564 10 0
The pticulars for the Seales and Coynes for Scotland which his Lo ^{pp} doth not disallow; but offers may bee paid for there,	376 00 0
A Small Seale for y ^e Councell in Ireland and one for y ^e presidentiall Court of Munst ^r and another for y ^e presidentiall Court of Connaugh for the makeing whereof there is warr ^t but noe Certificate of the Delivery; therefore his Lo ^{pp} doth not admitt unles his Ma ^{tie} be otherwise satisfied concerneing them,	9 00 0
Severall Seales &c ^a for my Lord Arlington and Secretary Nicolas which his Lord ^{pp} Submitts to his Ma ^{tie} whether the said L ^d Arlington and Secretary Nicolas should not pay for them,	59 00 0
A Gold Medall for an Italian Musicon ¹³ for which there is neither warr ^t nor rec ^t therefore submitted as aforesaid ¹⁴ ,	10 10 0
Particulars comprehending a Journey into france, Expences in extraordinary attendance at Court for direcons; And for Assistant Workemen in the Mint, which whether they were necessary for his Ma ^{ts} service or not rather for the Accomptant's accomodacon his Lord ^{pp} submitteth to his Ma ^{tie} , amounting to	145 00 0
	Li. 3164 00 0

¹³ This, very probably, was Giovanni Battista Draghi, an Italian musician, who was patronised by, and in the service of, Queen Catherine; and who composed Italian music for the opera. He was the favourite court musician during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and is supposed to have been musical preceptor to Queen Anne. For some notice of him, see "Pepys' Diary;" also the "Dictionary of Musicians," 1824.

¹⁴ In Simon's Accompt (see Gough's Edition of Vertue), there is a charge of £38, for a medal for an Italian musician.

	Brought forward,	Li. 3164 00 0
Whereof to bee deducted		
For somme acknowledged to bee received by the		
said Thomas Symon,		1000 00 0
	Rests	Li. 2164 00 0

Now it will be observed, that Mrs. Simon's petition, which bears no date, happens to refer to an event which tends to fix, beyond contradiction, the date of Simon's death previous to 1667; and, by the clearest inference, we shall arrive at the fact that it was much earlier than that year. The petitioner states that a *former petition* had been addressed to his majesty's government, but that *owing to the death of the then lord treasurer* it had been neglected and forgotten, and nothing done, to use the petitioner's own words, "to this day." This "Lord Treasurer" was Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, who died on the 16th May, 1667. We may conclude, from this nobleman's proverbial indolence in the discharge of his office (which is even noticed by Pepys in his Diary), and from the length of his illness, that Mrs. Simon's petition had been delivered in, at least, a year previous to his dissolution. This would fix the date of the first petition at about the Spring of 1666; and if we allow six months to have elapsed (which we may reasonably do) between that period and the death of Simon, it will place our artist's decease in the Autumn of 1665. But even if it were urged that we have allowed too much latitude in this calculation, which we think we have not, still the most prejudiced caviller could not possibly fix the date *later* than 1666. The alarm occasioned by the pestilence, the terror of the public, and the flight of the nobility, would combine to suspend and impede public business; and few other arguments need be urged, that much delay was experienced

by the widow in getting her claims on the government discharged. We, therefore, think that we have satisfactorily shewn, on circumstantial evidence, that the actual date of Simon's death agrees with the preconceived and traditional rumour.

We learn, on the authority of Gough, that Simon's family consisted of three sons and two daughters. Of the destiny of the sons nothing is known, and one of the daughters died young; but the other daughter was married, and some of her descendants, in Gough's time (1780), were living at Fairford, in Gloucestershire. It is known that Simon left considerable property, besides his unpaid claims on the government, although his widow, in her petition, pleads poverty and the necessities of her "fatherless children," most probably, with the hope of thereby more speedily furthering the objects of her prayer.

Of Thomas Simon, as an English artist, his countrymen may be justly proud. No medallic works of modern times surpass his, and probably do not approach them in excellence. The Petition Crown may be considered his *chef d'œuvre*, the beauty of design and elaborate finish being the least of its excellencies. It is in the portrait of the king—its dignified expression, yet striking resemblance; in the natural manner in which the flesh is treated, and the character that is communicated to the very hair—that its remarkable merits lie. There is also a small medal, probably one of Simon's latest productions, being dated 1665, which deserves notice. It represents the king in a Marine Car, and bears the legend "Et Pontus Serviet." This is one of the smallest medals he ever executed, yet nothing can surpass the exactness and character expressed in the diminutive portrait of his majesty on the reverse; and those who possess a specimen of this medal, which is

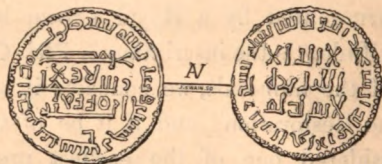
very rare, justly value it among the gems of their cabinet. We could expatiate at considerable length on many other works of Simon (for we kindle with the theme), but our space is limited. We will, therefore, conclude the subject with a brief notice of the annexed engraving, which is from an hitherto unpublished seal of Simon's workmanship, done for the office of the Privy Council. The original, which is in silver, belongs to Mr. W. Upcott,¹⁵ of Islington, into whose possession it came from a descendant of the "learned John Evelyn," who had it from Mr. Secretary Nicholas. The design is, a full-blown Rose supported by a Lion and a Dragon, surmounted by a Royal Crown between the letters C. R. Below is the inscription S. PRI. CON. From the absence of the numerals, we conceive it to have been done after the Restoration; and if it be of Charles I., it must be considered one of the earliest productions of Simon's graver. From the seal being in silver, and very deeply cut, it is obvious it could have been intended only for wax impressions. There is in the British Museum a warrant, or order in council,¹⁶ which has a stamped impression *on paper* from a similar seal, differing only in some very minute particulars, but which would, of course, be of steel. That document is dated 25th May, 1637, and we, therefore, have reason to suppose that this silver seal was made at a not later period than that, and perhaps much earlier. The design is very beautiful, and though the detail is boldly and skilfully executed, yet it does not evince, on the whole, that elaborate and careful finish which is the striking feature of most of his later works.

¹⁵ It is by favour of this gentleman that we are permitted to give the present engraving.

¹⁶ Vide Addl. MSS. No. 5750, p. 142.

It only remains for us to add, that Simon's Appointment in 1645, and the Petition of his widow, were discovered among the MS. records of the Audit Office by Mr. Peter Cunningham, a gentleman whose research and antiquarian industry has rescued from oblivion many papers of historical and literary interest, and of whose merits we have great pleasure in making this just acknowledgment.

B. N.



XXV.

REMARKABLE GOLD COIN OF OFFA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 25th, 1841.]

THE Numismatic Society will, I doubt not, think worthy of its attention the following description of a gold coin, one of the rarest and most remarkable that has ever passed through my hands. It was procured by the late Duke de Blacas, during a sojourn at Rome, and, though a little bent, is in very perfect preservation. On one side of this singular piece we find the Arabic inscription, "*In the name of God was coined this dinar in the year one hundred and fifty seven.*" In the centre is, "*Mahommed is the Apostle of God,*" in three lines, between which are the words, OFFA REX.

The reverse bears, "*Mahomet is the Apostle of God, who*

sent him with the doctrine and true faith to prevail over every religion." In the centre, "There is no other God but the one God: he has no equal."

However strange this piece may appear, it is yet susceptible of explanation. The faults of orthography to be traced in the legend, which is reversed in its position with the words OFFA REX, shows that it is a copy of a Musulman *dinar*, by a workman unacquainted with the Arabic language, and indeed ignorant of the fact of these characters belonging to any language whatever. Examples of a similar description of coin were put in circulation by the French bishops of Agde and Montpellier, in the 13th century. In the present case, we cannot see an *intentional* adoption of a foreign language, as on the coins of Russia, Spain, Sicily, Georgia, and even Germany. On the money of Vassili Dmitrivitch, of Dmitri Ivamvicht, on that of the Norman princes William and Roger, and the Mozarabic *dinar* of Alfonsus, we find Arabic legends appropriated to the very princes by whose commands they were struck. One silver piece of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, bears on the reverse the name of the Khalif Moktader billah ben Motadhed; but this is merely the result of an association between those princes.

This coin, inscribed with the name of Offa, bears the date 157 (A.D. 774), and Offa began to reign in 755; it is therefore probable that it was copied from some coin brought into Europe by trade, or by some of the Arabs who, in the year 169 (785), fled from the religious persecutions of the Khahlif Hadi.

We learn from the English Chronicle, that on associating his son with him in the kingdom, Offa promised to the Pope's legate a gift of 396 gold *Mancuses* every year; and as we have no gold coins of this period remaining, it may

be conjectured that this *dinar*, found at Rome, and bearing the name of the Mercian monarch, is a specimen of the very gold mancus, as well as another kind of imitated gold coin recently discovered in England and Scotland, of which some varieties have been purchased in Paris. I allude to the rude *solidus* of Louis le Debonnaire, with the legend MVNVS DIVINVM, in very barbarous characters. I need not refer to the imitations of the type of Charles le Chauve on the coins of Ethelred, nor to the commercial and political relations which existed between the two countries at this period.

As to the singular fact of an Arabic legend selected to be sent to a Pope, we are authorised by the ignorance of the times to suppose that king Offa mistook for mere ornaments, characters which the Pope, on the other hand, would consider Saxon letters.

ADRIEN DE LONGPERIER.

Paris, June 8th, 1841.

MISCELLANEA.

THE "GUN MONEY" OF JAMES II.—The following notices of the base money coined and put in circulation by James II. in Ireland, are taken from the last volume of the Camden Society's publications, edited by Mr. T. C. Croker, entitled, "Narratives Illustrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641, and 1690." "Another grievance was that which was generally believed to be in a great measure the occasion of the Cyprians' [*Irish*] ruin, and of the disorder of their government; this was the abundance of copper money that was coined by the king's orders, and which produced so many inconveniences in the country, that it merits a more particular relation, and deserves to be traced up to its source. When Amasis [*James*] arrived in Cyprus [*Ireland*], which was about the middle of the first month [March, O. S.] of the second year of the war [1689], he found the country very bare of gold and silver; (the Cilicians [*English*], who had all the wealth of the kingdom in their hands, having transported their effects into Cilicia [*England*]). And as he was not very fond of spending in haste the stock of money which Antiochus [King Lewis XIV.] freely granted for the support of the war in Cyprus [*Ireland*], least it might oblige him to call for more; a thing he would gladly avoid, foreseeing, that by being too far engaged to any foreign prince in that manner, the reimbursement of such vast sums must exhaust his treasure when he came to the possession of his kingdoms which he soon expected by the voluntary submission of his deluded subjects; he was therefore advised by a Pamphilian [*Scottish*] privado to make use of this copper coin to serve his present turn in Cyprus [*Ireland*], adding, that this method would enable him to employ a good part of his gold to keep in heart his friends in Pamphilia [*Scotland*], and gain others in Cilicia [*England*], which, he represented, was of greater consequence than the affairs of Cyprus [*Ireland*], and that matters being once settled there, he might recall this coin again, and recompense the losers. But tho' the Syrian [*French*] embassadour, Demetrius [Count d'Avaux], and the nobles of Cyprus [*Ireland*], assured Amasis [*James*] that if he laid out the money he brought from Syria [*France*], it would, by circulation, come back again into his treasury (the states

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general of the kingdom having already freely granted a subsidy of two hundred talents), nevertheless the Pamphilian [*Scottish*] advice prevailed. Accordingly, a considerable part of the gold was sent into that country, and the remainder being reserved by Amasis [*James*] for a dead lift, the copper money was resolved upon, and the mint set to work in the sixth month [August, O. S.] of the second year [1689.]

"On its first appearance abroad, the Martinesians [*Protestants*] in Salamis [*Dublin*] showed a reluctance to receive it, but they were soon forced into a compliance. Elsewhere it passed pretty well in the beginning, the people who were hitherto scant of money being glad to have any coin current among them to advance trade, which was dead in the country. But when it came to be coined in such plenty, that the merchants, who could not use it in foreign countries, raised the price of their outlandish ware to an unreasonable rate; and that the country people, following the example, began to rise the price of their commodities also; and, in fine, that the Syrian [*French*] troops, who were paid in silver, seemed to reject it; then, and not before, it began to decline. But what undervalued it most was, the little esteem the great ones about court showed for it, Coridon's [*Tyrconnell's*] lady commonly giving double the quantity of brass for so much silver. This made the inferior sort to villify the coin, which became so despicable, especially after the defeat of Amasis [*James*] on the river of Lapithus the [*Boync*], that the commodity which might be purchased for one piece of silver, would cost twenty in brass; and yet Coridon [*Tyrconnell*], and those who governed under him, extorted from the country people their goods at the king's rate, when paid in silver. But the oppression that the poor Cyprian [*Irish*] merchants lay under in the cities of Paphos [*Limerick*] and Cythera [*Galway*] from the Coridonians [*Tyrconnellites*] was most insufferable. A factor who had his goods ready to be shipped on board a vessel hired for that purpose, must have the affliction to behold his warehouse broke open, and all the intended freight, which he acquired with so great pains and expense, snatched from him in a moment, for which he had the value given him in copper, according to the king's rate (or perhaps a ticket for it), which would not yield him the price of a shoe-buckle in any foreign country. And though this plunder was daily committed under pretence of supplying the king's stores, yet the misfortune was, that the nephews and neices, the friends and favourites of Coridon [*Tyrconnell*], got the greater part of the spoil. The town of Cithera [*Galway*] can bear witness that this was done commonly by

his own orders, when he was there to take shipping for Syria [*France*]. If an outlandish vessell came in by chance (for few would come designedly into a land where no other coin was used but copper), the whole cargoe was immediately seized, and the owners must stay until their ship were loaded again with the country provisions or commodities which were to be plundered from the natives. This unhappy management made all neighbouring nations shun that part of Cyprus [*Ireland*] which was reputed an infamous den of robbers, and a receptacle of pyrates. It was the common opinion, that this pitiful project of the copper coin was purposely advised by some who designed the total ruin of Cyprus [*Ireland*], for it might easily be foreseen that it would quickly destroy all commerce, wherein chiefly consists the wealth of any country surrounded by the sea."

TOWER MINT, 1651 and 1679.—The following notices are extracted (by favour of Peter Cunningham, Esq.) from a MS. volume in the Audit Office, entitled, "Orders from 1565 to 1702," made by the then auditors of the imposts; and as they relate to matters connected with the Mint, may claim a place in the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle. B. N.

Att the Committee for the Publique Revenue
sitting at Westminster the xxvjth day of
March 1651

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Ordered That the Auditors of Prests doe forthwith certifie unto this Committee under their hands the true state of the Accompt of Aron Gorden Esq^{re} as Master Worker of the Moneyes in the Minte in the Tower of the Cittie of London.

Hen: Mildmay
Tho: Grey
John Trenchard
Cor: Holland
Denis Bond

To the Auditors of the Imprests.

Gentⁿ

The Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ty} Treary doe direct that you (together with y^e Warden, y^e M^r and Worker, y^e Comp-troller and Assay-master of y^e Mint) doe give their Lo^{ps} an Acco^t at their first sitting after Easter of w^t is due to y^e

severall Importers of Bullion for Bullion by them delivered into y^e Mint to be coyned.

Also y^t you (together with y^e s^d Warden Comptroller and Assay-master) doe consider y^e Estimate given in by M^r Slingsby of his Receipts and Payments from y^e 20 Decemb^r 1677 to 15 March 79 and make a report thereupon to their Lordships at their said first meeting after Easter, and particularly y^t you certifie their Lordships what is due for Officers Salleryes and to y^e Moneyers, or other p^{ersons} for necessaryes provided for y^e Mint relateing to y^e two years Account now passing and likewise what charge M^r Slingsby is usually at after he has received y^e Gold Cleane Standard for y^e Seaven Shillings he has for y^e Gold and 8^d for y^e Silver.

I am

Gent^l

Your most humble Servant

HEN: GUY.

Treary Chambers
15 March 1679.

LETTER FROM D^r. STUKELY TO D^r. WATSON OF THE ROYAL
SOCIETY.

Dear S^r—As you was (*sic*) not with us at the last meeting of the R. S. I have brought to you, the disc: wh I gave in then, and was read. The purport of it was in no wise levelld ag^t the excellent acc^t you drew up for us, of the French gentleman's MS. but to shew my dissent to his opinion, of those coral bodys being the fabric of aīals [animals?]: an opinion wh to me seems extremely absurd. Please to return it to me, or bring it to the R. S. next thursday.

Pray accept of madam Oriuna as a testimony of the respect
of

Your affectionate Serv^t

W^m. STUKELY.

25 May 1752

Though Dr. Stukely was in his day accounted a man of learning, yet his ignorance on many subjects, and his conceit on all, rendered his reputed learning of little avail. We would not speak thus harshly of one who has long vanished from the theatre of this world, but that we see several writers of the present day still quoting him as an authority. In the above remarkable letter, there is an error so gross, that the ears of every grammarian must be offended by it; while the geologist will smile at the doctor's twaddle about "coral bodys." But the most curious portion is the allusion to

“Oriuna;” and we will repeat the anecdote connected therewith, as an instance of what egregious blunders the unenquiring and too credulous antiquary may commit (whatever his learning be), if he builds upon fancy and conjecture, and does not derive his conclusions from patient and laborious research.

The doctor had chanced to meet with an inedited coin of Carausius, bearing on the reverse a female head, the legend of which appeared to him to run thus, “ORIVNA AVGVsta.” Hereupon he immediately published this *unique coin*, as affording proof of the hitherto unknown fact, that Carausius had a wife whose name was Oriuna. But at a later period, some more wary and cautious antiquary discovered that the head was that of *Fortune*, and the legend “FORTVNA AVGVsti,” a crack in the coin having obliterated the F, and the T being worn into an I. Had the doctor bestowed a little time, and a little research on the matter, he would not have exposed himself to that ridicule and sarcasm, which such an absurd mistake deserved to be visited with.

The original of the above letter is in the possession of

B. N.

AN OTHO IN FIRST BRASS.

SIR,—Being in the neighbourhood of Lyons a few months ago, I became acquainted with several amateurs of numismatics, whose cabinets and collections were opened to me, a foreigner, with as much politeness and liberality, as if I had been an old or very intimate friend. I mention this fact as a tribute to science; for while abominable self-interest is generally the basis of human action, it seemed in this instance forgotten, or lost in the better desire to impart or acquire knowledge. So much for the sympathy created by similarity of taste and study, which begets a species of brotherhood among the members; and while it promotes the best interests of science by the recollection of friendships formed in its rugged paths, stimulates its votaries to further pursuit, by the laudable desire of pleasing more than that egregious egotist, self. But to the subject. It was not long before I was asked by some of my new acquaintance, if I had seen *the Otho* in first brass lately found at Autun. I replied in the negative; and feeling my curiosity instantly awakened, I began devising means for gratifying it. Circumstances compelling my return soon after to Paris, I resolved at once to go by way of Autun, and make a short stay there, to see this long-coveted object of numismatic research. I had been informed that it belonged

to the municipality; but a gentleman to whose collection I paid a visit, corrected the mistake, and told me it was in the possession of the Baron d'Espiard, to whom he volunteered to give me a card of introduction, which I gratefully accepted. Autun, in an antiquarian point of view, is one of the most interesting cities in France. Long anterior to the Romans finding their way there, it was a place of considerable importance; and during the period it was under their dominion, its citizens enjoyed all the privileges of those at Rome. It possessed its palaces, its schools, its amphitheatres, its baths, its temples to various deities, its triumphal gates; occupied a much larger space of ground than the present city, and was surrounded by strong walls. Many remains yet exist of its former grandeur; part of the walls, two beautiful gateways, the ruins of a temple to Janus, another to Minerva, and in some of the streets the actual Roman pavement, composed of immense blocks of stone, still bearing the marks of their chariot wheels. Not a day passes in which some interesting relic is not discovered. I brought many curiosities away myself, which I obtained of the persons who found them. The following circumstance perhaps deserves a passing notice. The gentleman whom I first visited bought what was supposed to be the site of the old palace of the Roman emperors, and enclosing the whole within a wall, had the ground dug up to the depth of sixteen feet, and passed through a sieve. The treasures he found were of every description, from extensive tessalated pavements, to the smallest article for culinary purposes, besides marble and bronze statues, pillars, altars, coins, engraved stones and rings, some set in iron, some in gold, cameos, intaglios, &c. &c. of different sizes and degrees of beauty. I went to see the collection, for the gentleman to whom they belong has, with the addition of some paintings, choice engravings, and objects of *virtu* formed a museum; and the price of admission, you are informed by a servant at the gate, is two francs, which I paid, though the owner, who had the politeness to show me every thing himself, certainly wished me not. My next visit was to the municipality, where are now preserved most of the objects found in the town and neighbourhood, an example we should do well to follow in this country, not only as conducive to the general interests of science, but as a means of increasing the interest of every locality. Indeed, the municipality annually devotes a sum of money for the purpose of making researches, under the superintendence of a committee of men of taste. Among the objects in the museum are some amphoræ, about two feet and a half high, of common baked earth, but finishing at the

bottom in a long sharp point, as if destined to stand upright in the earth. There are also some bronzes, one of a group of gladiators. From thence I proceeded to the Baron d'Espiard's, by whom, as soon as I had informed him of the purport of my visit, I was received not only with politeness, but friendship.

My expectations were more than realized when the *rara avis in terra* was put into my hands. I held the coin, the object of numismatic anxiety, the longed-for, the hoped-for, but despaired-of. Much as I love the study of medals, I am sorry my judgment in discerning the true from the false, keeps not pace with my experience, nor do I presume to say it may be depended upon; however, I looked at and examined the precious piece most carefully, and with all the critical acumen of which I am master, and the result was, that I felt satisfied, had it not been an Otho in first brass, no one would have questioned its genuineness. I could see nothing suspicious about it, in despite of the scepticism awakened by its rarity. Through the Baron's great kindness, I am enabled to send you a correct drawing of the coin, and also of some others unpublished, and almost as rare; among which you will perceive a medallion of Pescennius Niger. The Baron's cabinet is rich in unpublished medals; and what much increases their value, by removing almost all suspicion of spuriousness, is, that they are chiefly the produce of the town of Autun, and have generally been purchased of the persons who found them, and who, from being known, would scarcely dare to attempt an imposition. The Baron is a gentleman of considerable learning and science, enthusiastic in the love of his pursuits, and a man of considerable property, one in fact who can have no interest in establishing a delusion, and pertinaciously maintaining it; his conviction is satisfied, his judgment determined, and I, for one, see no reason why he should abandon it; he covets and courts publicity for his coin, but will not let it out of his possession, and hence, in my opinion, much of the hostility existing against it. I took my leave of the Baron, highly gratified by what I had seen, and extremely grateful for, and flattered by, that urbanity and frankness of manner which, while it made me forget I was a stranger and a foreigner, raised me to the place of a friend; and I promised to speak of the medal to some of the learned *conoscenti* of Paris, and inform him of the result. On arriving at the capital I did so, and was sorry to observe a determined predisposition to condemnation; they had heard of it too, and seemed to wonder, and to feel piqued, that it had not been sent to them, when its irrevocable fate would

have been immediately pronounced. I need not tell you, Mr. Editor, that Paris, as well as London, contains its amateurs, from the upright and rigidly honourable, down to the despicable forger, "*who really knows nothing about it himself, only that it is marked R R R R.*" "No," says the Baron, "I will not part with it, but will show it with pleasure and readiness to any one. I wish it to be seen, but in my presence." One of the arguments generally urged against its genuineness at Paris was, that Otho, not having been recognized by the senate, had no power nor right to strike coins in copper. I mentioned this and other remarks to the Baron; and now, Mr. Editor, with your permission, he shall answer that argument himself, I being his translator. "I am not surprised that the discovery of an Otho in first brass, with the letters S. C. upon the reverse, should create doubt and suspicion; but I think it most unjust that it should be condemned unseen. I am most anxious to show it, in order that its genuineness may be tested and decided, but I will not part with it out of my own keeping. It is pretended, you say, that it cannot be genuine, because Otho had no power to strike money in copper, not having been recognized by the senate: but upon what this supposition is founded, I really cannot tell; for if we consult ancient historians, there is nothing in them to corroborate it. Certainly neither Plutarch, nor Tacitus, nor Suetonius, nor Dion of Nice assert it; on the contrary, I find in them, that Otho presented himself in the senate, and as soon as he had addressed the senators, it was determined that ambassadors should be sent to Vitellius, to apprise him of the election of Otho, and engage him to remain in peace (Suetonius' Life of Otho); and if from the ancients we descend to the moderns, we shall find in the work on General History, written by your countrymen, and published at Paris, 1781, in vol. xxiii., pp. 126—128, that the senate and the people, immediately upon the death of Galba, proceeded to the camp of Otho, where they applauded the choice of the soldiers, and kissed the hand of the new emperor; and that the next day the prætor assembled the senate, who invested Otho with the tribunitial power, conferring on him at the same time the title of Augustus, and the usual honours bestowed on their emperor. Moreover, it is scarcely probable that the senate would have dared to refuse to recognize Otho, selected as he had been by the prætorian guard, beloved as he was by the people, as well as supported by a large proportion of the young nobility, who anticipated impunity for every species of licentiousness from him who had been the companion of Nero, and at whose nod their very existences would have been in jeopardy. So much for

the non-recognition of Otho. If it be pretended that my medal must be false, because hitherto unknown, might not the same argument have been urged against every unique medal? and if genuineness be granted to a single unique medal, why should it be refused to mine? Among the thousands of coins too corroded by age to be distinguishable, who can say there may not have been many of Otho? or who can say that many may not yet be turned up by the spade of some fortunate labourer? If again the brevity of Otho's reign be advanced as an objection, my answer is, that we have copper coins of some of the tyrants whose reigns were still more brief. My own opinion of my medal is decided, nor will I easily abandon it, seeing there is nothing in history to prove the impossibility of its existence, and strengthened as that opinion has been by the acquiescence of every amateur who has hitherto seen it."

Having conversed on the subject of this extraordinary coin with several gentlemen in London, I was desirous of obtaining further information about it; whereupon I wrote to the Baron, who most obligingly furnished me not only with the drawing of it, but also with the following answers to my questions,—namely, that it was found at Autun by the person of whom he purchased it, together with three others in large brass,—Hadrian, M. Aurelius and Commodus, and one in second brass of Domitian—that it was not recognizable till he had cleaned it—that it is of fine preservation, with a beautiful patina upon it (there is something peculiar in the soil of Autun which imparts the much-admired green to almost every coin found there), that the letters are perfect, the head of considerable relief, but the face slightly oxidated, and the edges manifesting nothing to awaken suspicion of the forger's cunning.

I am afraid I have trespassed, Mr. Editor, too much upon your valuable columns, therefore will only add, that should any English gentleman be passing through Autun, and feel desirous to see the coin, I have the Baron's permission to say, that he will be most happy to show it, together with very many others hitherto unpublished.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

With much respect,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY H. YOUNG.

THE GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.—The first number of a work under this title, consisting of the principal antiques in the collection of the British Museum, from drawings by F. ARUNDALE and J. BONOMI, with descriptions by S. BIRCH,

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has just made its appearance. It commences with the best examples of the DEITIES of EGYPT, their attributes and history. The most interesting of the sacred animals will be next selected, with descriptions of the numerous localities in which these objects are preserved. In the British Museum, amongst the many other works of art which have been purchased by government, or presented by private individuals, is a most interesting and valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, which, from the researches of M. CHAMPOLLION, SIR G. WILKINSON, and others, have tended to throw much light on the manners, customs, and religion of the ancient Egyptians. To extend the knowledge of these antiquities; and to place within the reach of all classes, a collection so worthy of being illustrated and explained, is the object of the present work, which, it is hoped, may prove a valuable addition to the library of every individual. Each part of the work will be complete in itself. The sepulchral tablets, the boats, the mummy-cases, the vases, the different ornaments, seats, &c., with every object likely to interest and instruct, will be carefully delineated. The engravings to be fac-similes of the originals, drawn to scale, and showing also the different colours at present existing. The size of the work will be 4to., and will appear in monthly parts, containing four plates and eight pages of letter-press, price 2s. 6d.

MEDAL OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—We are pleased to hear that a committee has been formed to superintend the design, inscription, &c. of a medal of the Pacha of Egypt, to be struck as a testimony of esteem and gratitude for the protection afforded by His Highness to the persons and property of our countrymen during the late war, and for the general encouragement afforded to intercourse with Egypt. Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Rokeby, Sir Willoughby Cotton, Colonel Campbell, Dr. Bowring, Dr. Lee, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. Waghorn, and other individuals of reputation and influence, are members of the committee. As the project is not one of party feeling, or of private interest, but a token of recognition of generosity in a late enemy, and of gratitude for conduct unexampled in history, we trust the medal will be supported by all classes and parties as it deserves.



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